BFT

中国国际化人才外语考试专用学习用书

BFT

第8版

模拟试题集

主编　邹红　田英涛





10套模拟试题

7套实战演练

机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

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主　编　郅　红　田英涛

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机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

本书紧扣教材和考试大纲，根据作者近年来的教学实践经验，精心编写而成。全书包括10套模拟试题和7套实战演练试题，从听力、阅读、写作和口语4个方面对考生进行测试。每套试题配有详细的讲解，且新增了所有试题作文的范文，便于考生自学。本书的特点在于不仅为考生提供习题与解答，而且在分析考生做题时易犯的错误和存在问题的基础上，提供了解题思路和应试技巧。

本书不仅适用于参加中国国际化人才外语考试的考生，而且适合参加出国考试（如TOEFL、IELTS）的考生自学，帮助考生顺利通过考试。

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前　言

为了帮助和指导应试者顺利通过“中国国际化人才外语考试”（BFT 考试），我们编写了这本综合模拟试题集。

本书共有 10 套模拟试题和 7 套实战演练试题。所有试题的编排样式与真题相同，旨在让考生在复习准备 BFT 考试的同时，充分了解考试题型和难度，而且每套试题从听力、阅读、写作和口语 4 个方面对考生进行了测试，并配有详细的讲解，以便考生自学。

听力方面

听力在听、说、读、写 4 种能力中排在第一位，可见其重要性。听力是学习语言的基础，因为只有听清了才能模仿，才能与人交流。以下 4 点建议，相信对大家提高听力水平会有帮助。（1）听说结合：听是语言输入，是被动接受，而说则是语言输出，是把接收的语言信息经过加工后进行输出。从输入到输出的过程反映出“接收—接受”的过程，是理解提高的过程。（2）培养对言语信号的分析辨别能力：言语信号包括声韵调、重音、语气、语音的长短，听觉语言中枢对听到的言语信号进行分析、辨别和归类。一般来说，在连串的语流中准确地分析辨别的顺序是：单词—句子—段落，因此辨音、辨词、辨别句意和抓住关键词是非常重要的。（3）培养猜测能力：在大段听力材料中，每个单词和短语都听懂是不可能的，也是没必要的，要学会利用上下文线索猜测词义，这样既节省时间，又节省精力。（4）要抓住听力材料的大意，要弄懂每个段落的主题和有关细节，有主有次，正确答题。

口语方面

流利的口语要建立在一定的词汇量、一定的语法知识和一定的交流技能的基础上，所以考生首先要确保自己拥有一定的口语词汇量。其次，尽量少地犯语法错误，但不要怕犯错误。再次，要经常参加各种口语交流，锻炼自己的会话技能、自信心和流利程度。最后，大量的模仿对于提高口语也至关重要，但贵在持之以恒地进行练习！

阅读方面

阅读能力的提高是从量变到质变的过程。如果考生英语基础比较差的话，则首先要打好基础，阅读的基础是词汇，不是说词汇量越大就越好，而是要在词汇量和词汇熟悉程度中间找到一个平衡点。然后要牢固掌握语法知识，对常见的英语语法融会贯通。

英语阅读中要注意能力的培养，也要掌握一些阅读方面的方法和技巧：（1）要把握时间，提高阅读速度；（2）学会辨认新单词的方法，包括根据上下文猜测词义、根据构词法

判断、利用背景知识或常识进行推测、运用信号词进行判断。

“冰冻三尺，非一日之寒”，提高阅读能力不是一朝一夕就能做到的。只要坚持正确的阅读方法，培养兴趣，广泛阅读，积累词汇，并且养成良好的阅读习惯，阅读理解能力就一定会逐步提高。

写作方面

英语的书面表达一直以来就是英语学习的瓶颈。在此，笔者向各位学习者提供突破英语写作的十字建议，即研习、背诵、默写、互译、模仿，这是培养写作能力的五个方面。

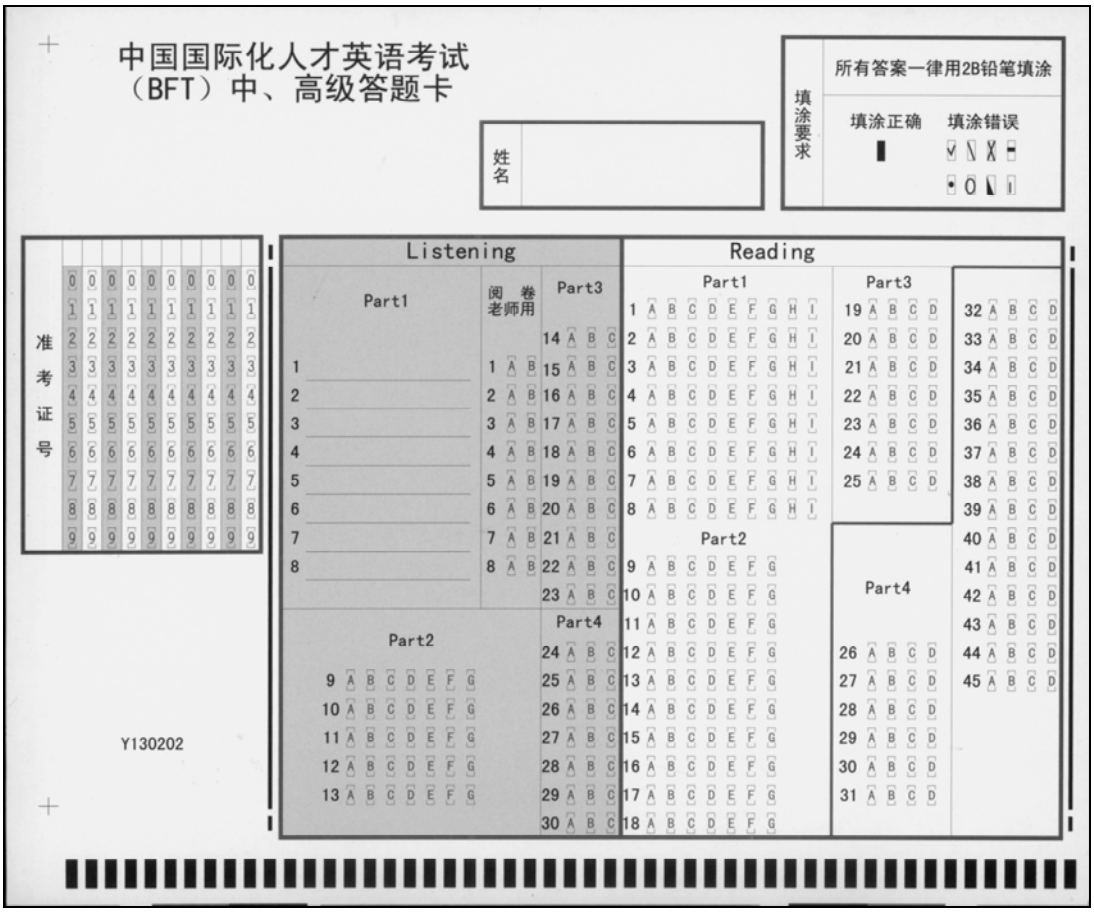
参与本书编写的人员还有：孟繁锡、李岩、冯伟哲、孔祥国、梁艳春、齐岩、吴征、吴小玲、许廷武、薛金祥、杨萌萌、宴祥琳、张悦清、张芝花、赵佳、赵娟、朱丽轩、曹迪、樊红、李金屏、任莉、王宁、王元利、王智杰、由华、白静、丁杨、寇洁、李长利、李飞鹏、李树勤、刘艳霞、卢晓敏和钱磊。

本书在编写过程中花费了编者大量的心血，凝聚了英语教育工作者的智慧和才干，但书中难免出现疏漏和不足之处，敬请读者批评指教。

BFT 考试专用学习用书编写小组

2017 年 9 月

答 题 卡


中国国际化人才英语考试
（BFT）中、高级答题卡
姓名
填涂要求
所有答案一律用2B铅笔填涂
填涂正确
填涂错误
准考证号
Y130202
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阅卷老师用
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模拟试题 1

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the form below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

Mr. Li wants a ticket to __1__ for __2__ morning.
He has an appointment at __3__.
Mr. Li will probably check in __4__ hour before the plane takes off.

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

Monique has been in London for __5__ days.
Monique is taking the English course to improve her __6__ English and to see __7__.
Monique is living in a __8__.

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear about "**The Customs in Five Countries**".*
- *For questions 9–13, choose from letters A–F the proper countries.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

9. Country 1: _____
10. Country 2: _____
11. Country 3: _____
12. Country 4: _____
13. Country 5: _____

A. Australia
B. Spain
C. China
D. Italy
E. Britain
F. Greece

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**Inflation**". You will listen to it twice.*

- *Decide whether you think each statement is right*(***R***), *wrong*(***W***) *or not mentioned*(***NM***).
- *Mark your answers on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

14. The passage states that inflation is a situation in which money keeps losing its value.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
15. There have been higher and higher rates of inflation in the US over the years.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
16. People have become used to high rates of inflation in recent years.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
17. Over the years our incomes have been increasing, but our financial conditions are actually no better.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
18. The present rate of inflation will fall if the government takes some effective measures.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
19. According to the author, if incomes and prices rise together, inflation poses no problem.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
20. When money loses its value, it is no longer stable.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
21. During inflation money becomes a suitable standard of deferred payments.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
22. In a period of inflation, people are likely to save money instead of spending money.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
23. Inflation urges consumer spending and discourages saving.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "****Health and Fitness****". You will listen to it twice.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives* ***A****,* ***B****, or* ***C*** *is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark letter* ***A****,* ***B****, or* ***C*** *on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

24. Many Americans are getting fatter _____.
A. because of their poor eating habits and sedentary lifestyle
B. because of their ignorance about what is good for them
C. because of their strong dislike for physical exercises
25. What percentage of Americans doesn't exercise in their leisure time according to some studies?
A. Exactly half. B. More than half. C. Less than half.
26. What percentage of Americans is reported to be at least 20 percent over their desirable

weight in the 1990s?

A. One fifth. B. One fourth. C. One third.

27. Which of the following mass media was **NOT** mentioned as a carrier of information on nutrition and proper diet?

A. Radio. B. Television. C. Newspapers.

28. Why has the government required uniform labeling of food since 1994?

A. Because it wants to help consumers compare the fat and calories in the food they buy.

B. Because food with uniform labels is not likely to cause disease.

C. Because uniform labeling will result in low-fat or fat-free food.

29. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason why Americans are consuming more and more fast food at restaurants?

A. Fast food is often the cheapest.

B. Fast food is believed to be nutritious.

C. Americans simply like fast food.

30. When Americans eat so much restaurant and packaged food, they _____.

A. can limit fat and calories

B. can limit fat but not calories

C. can't limit fat or calories

Reading

Part 1

Questions 1−8 (16 marks)

- *Read the following passages. Eight sentences have been removed from the article.*
- *Choose from the sentences A−H the one which best fits each blank.*
- *For each blank (1−8) mark one letter (A−H) on the **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

Today's career assumptions are you can get a lot of development, challenge and job satisfaction and not necessarily be in a management role.

A new malady is running rampant in corporate America: management phobia. __1__

" I hated all the meetings," says a 10-year award-winning manager, "and I found the more you did for people who worked for you, the more they expected." __2__

With technology changing in a wink, you can never slack off these days if you're on the technical side. __3__

In addition, the Dilbert factor is at work. With Scott Adams's popular cartoon character — as well as many television sitcoms — routinely portraying managers as morons or enemies, they just don't get much respect anymore.

Supervising others was always a tough task, but in the past that stress was offset by hopes for career mobility and financial rewards. __4__

But in today's global, more competitive arena, a manager sits on an insecure perch. __5__

There are far fewer rungs on the corporate ladder for managers to climb. In addition, managerial jobs demand more hours and headaches than ever before but offer slim, if any, financial paybacks and perks.

Furthermore, managers now must supervise many people who are spread over different locations, even over different continents. __6__

In an age of entrepreneurship, when the most praised people in business are those launching something new, management seems like an invisible, thankless role. __7__

Management layoffs have done much to erode interest in managerial jobs, of course. __8__

A. Many people don't want to be a manager — and many people who are managers are, frankly, itching to jump off the management track — or have already.

B. It's a rare person who can manage to keep up on the technical side and handle a management job, too.

C. Restructuring have eliminated layer after layer of management as companies came to view their organizations as collections of competencies rather than hierarchies.

D. They must manage across functions with, say, design, finance, marketing and technical people reporting to them.

E. I was a counselor, motivator, financial adviser and psychologist.

F. Employers are looking for people who can do things, not for people who make other people do things.

G. American Management Association surveys say three middle managers are laid off for every one being hired.

H. Along with a sizable pay raise, people chosen as managers would begin a nearly automatic climb up the career ladder to lucrative executive perks: stock options, company cars, club memberships, plus the key to the executive washroom.

Part 2

Questions 9−18 (20 marks)

- *Read the following passage and answer questions 9−18.*

1. From Dr. R.S. Scorer of Britain's Imperial College of the Sciences comes the latest theory about the lightning flashes. Dr. Scorer believes the cause is hail falling through super cooled clouds. Ice particles bouncing off the falling hail acquire a positive charge and rise to the top of the cloud while the hail carries a negative charge to the bottom of the cloud.

2. According to Dr. Scorer, Benjamin Franklin first proved thunder clouds are charged with electricity. Later investigations showed that the tops of the clouds have a great positive charge and the bottoms have great negative charge.

3. When the charges become great enough to break the insulating properties of the air, lightning flashes carry the electricity within the cloud, or from cloud to cloud, or from cloud to earth. But the question remaing: How do the charges develop within the cloud.

4. To seek the cause, Dr. Scorer and his colleagues at the college first duplicated thunder cloud currents in a liquid tank. They found the mixture took place only in the tops of the clouds.

5. Next a study of thunderclouds over the North Atlantic showed that the lightning occurs only when the temperature around cloud is below freezing. Particles at the top of the clouds begin to freeze but those in the remainder of the clouds stay unfrozen, although below freezing temperature. In the laboratory, S.E. Reynolds whirled a refrigerated rod through ice particles and found that the particles bounced off the rod acquired a positive charge. This was a missing link. Without hail and super cooled clouds, he concluded, there could be no lighting.

Questions 9−13

- *For questions 9−13, choose the best title for each paragraph from below.*
- *For each numbered paragraph (1−5), mark one letter (A−G) on the **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1:_____
10. Paragraph 2:_____
11. Paragraph 3:_____
12. Paragraph 4:_____
13. Paragraph 5:_____

A. How the lightning flashes come about.
B. To measure moisture, scientists did an experiment.
C. Two discoveries based on Dr. Scorer's theory.
D. Significance of Benjamin Franklin's discovery.
E. Experiments were done to find the cause of lightning.
F. Dr. Scorer found the cause of lightning flashes.
G. The continuing study of lightning flashes.

Questions 14−18

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14−18, with a word or phrase from the list below.*
- *For each sentence (14−18), mark one letter (A−G) on the **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. According to Dr. Score, lightning is caused by hail falling through _____.
15. The refrigerated rod served the same function as _____.
16. Ice particles bouncing off hail falling through a cloud acquire _____.
17. In paragraph four the word "duplicated" means _____.
18. According to S.E. Regnolds, there could be no lightning without _____.

A. copy
B. a positive charge
C. a negative charge
D. super cooled clouds
E. falling hail clouds
F. hail and super cooled clouds
G. moisture particles

Part 3

Questions 19−25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following passage and answer questions 19−25.*
- *For questions 19−25, choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*

- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

In my early childhood I received no formal religious education. I did, of course, receive the ethical and moral training that moral and conscientious parents give their children. When I was about ten years old, my parents decided that it would be good for me to receive some formal religious instruction and to study the Bible, if for no other reason than that knowledge of both is essential to the understanding of literature and culture.

As lapsed Catholics, they sought a group which had as little doctrine and dogma as possible, but what they considered good moral and ethical values. After some searching, they joined the local Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends. Although my parents did not attend Meetings for Worship very often, I went to First Day School there regularly, eventually completing the course and receiving an inscribed Bible.

At the Quaker school, I learned about the concept of "inner light", and it has stayed with me. I was, however, unable to accept the idea of Jesus Christ being any more divine than, say, Buddha. As a result, I became estranged from the Quakers who, though believing in substantially the same moral and ethical values as I do, and even the same religious concept of the inner light, had arrived at these conclusions from a premise which I could not accept. I admit that my religion is the poorer for having no revealed word and no supreme prophet, but my inherited aversion to dogmatism limits my faith to a Supreme Being and the goodness of man.

Later, at another Meeting for Worship, I found that some Quakers had similar, though not so strong reservations about the Christian aspects of their belief. I made some attempts to rejoin an organized religious group; I did not wish to become religious again. I do attend Meeting for Worship on occasion, but it is for the help in deep contemplation which it brings rather than any lingering desire to rejoin the fold.

I do believe in a "Supreme Being" (or ground of our Being, as Tillich would call it). This Being is ineffable and not to be fully understood by humans. He is not cut off from the world and we can know him somewhat through the knowledge which we are limited to in the world. He is interested and concerned for humankind, but on man himself falls the burden of his own life. To me the message of the great prophets, especially Jesus, is that good is its own reward, and indeed the only possible rewards are intrinsic in the actions themselves. The relationship between each human and Supreme Being is an entirely personal one.

It is my faith that each person has this unique relationship with the Supreme Being. To me that is the meaning of the inner light. The purpose of life, insofar as a human can grasp it, is to understand and increase this lifeline to the Supreme Being, this piece of divinity that every human has. Thus, the taking of any life by choice is the closing of some connection to God, and unconscionable. Killing anyone not only denies them their purpose, but corrupts the purpose of all men.

19. The author of the preceding passage is most probably writing in order to _____.

A. persuade a friend to convert to Quakerism

B. reassure a Friend that he has not become immoral
C. explain the roots of his pacifism
D. analyze the meaning of "inner light"

20. If offered a reward for doing a good deed, the author would _____.
A. spurn the reward indignantly
B. accept it only as a token of the other person's feelings of gratitude
C. neither take nor refuse the reward
D. explain to the offere that rewards are blasphemous

21. We can learn from the passage that the Quakers _____.
A. are the group he wishes to become a member of again
B. are Christians, but only in a weak sense
C. share basic religious thought with the author
D. are relatively dogmatic and doctrinaire

22. Which of the following would the author likely see as most divine?
A. Jesus Christ. B. Buddha.
C. Moses. D. They would be seen as equally divine.

23. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. the author views the inner light as uniquely an attribute of Quakers
B. the Catholics are not concerned with killing
C. the author's parents found Catholic religious views unsuitable or inadequate
D. Buddhist belief is as congenial to the author as Quaker belief

24. The author supports which of the following statements?
A. We must seek greater comprehension of our own inner lights.
B. Humans must always seek to increase the number of inner lights, hence, population increase is desirable.
C. The unique relationship between each person and his inner light makes him more divine than those without an inner light.
D. Only a person without an inner light could kill.

25. The author rejected which of the following aspects of religious thought?
A. The existence of God.
B. The divine nature of human beings.
C. The value of sharing religious experiences.
D. The revealed word of God.

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following passage and decide which answer best fits each space.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark one letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Both __26__ and zoology are parts of a more general field of science, biology. The two

are studies of __27__ things, which share certain characteristics, __28__ they are plants or animals. Botany deals with plants, whose organisms that can __29__ their own food by the use of sunlight. Zoology on __30__ hand, deals with animals, those organisms that cannot manufacture their own food and are thus dependent __31__ plants for their food.

__32__ plants and animals share many abilities, the extent __33__ which plants can exercise some of those abilities is __34__. For example, both plants and animals need food, water, and warmth for growth, __35__ plants can move to __36__ those needs only by the slow extraction of their leaves and roots, while animals can move relatively __37__ distances in relatively little time. When an animal is hurt with a needle, the animal will __38__ the part of the body __39__. This ability to draw back __40__ pain or irritation, called irritability, is found only to a very limited extent in plants.

If plants __41__ the same __42__ as animals, animals would have had a more difficult time finding food. If animals were as limited as plants, they might __43__ a means of manufacturing their own food, as plants do now. The world would be a very different place __44__ it is if the characteristics of plants and animals were __45__.

26.	A. biology	B. botany	C. chemistry	D. mathematics
27.	A. livable	B. alive	C. living	D. lively
28.	A. whether	B. and	C. both	D. all
29.	A. sustain	B. waste	C. consume	D. manufacture
30.	A. other	B. the other	C. another	D. each other
31.	A. on	B. in	C. at	D. with
32.	A. But	B. Although	C. And	D. Furthermore
33.	A. in	B. to	C. with	D. on
34.	A. definite	B. indefinite	C. limited	D. unlimited
35.	A. because	B. therefore	C. but	D. and
36.	A. acquire	B. require	C. admit	D. constitute
37.	A. many	B. little	C. large	D. small
38.	A. share	B. achieve	C. extend	D. withdraw
39.	A. been hurt	B. hurt	C. being hurt	D. have hurt
40.	A. out	B. from	C. in	D. to
41.	A. have	B. would have	C. will have	D. had
42.	A. mobility	B. approach	C. stake	D. organ
43.	A. evolve	B. have evolved	C. be evolved	D. be evolving
44.	A. than	B. what	C. which	D. that
45.	A. re-examined	B. revised	C. reversed	D. reviewed

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *Here is an advertisement about a Business Book Club.*

Join the Business Book Club!

We will send you a new book, monthly, from our fantastic range of business books. Managers all over the world read these books, and their business gets better and better.

There is no need to pay immediately. Look at the books, and if you like them, we will send you a bill. If you do not want the book, send it back in the box provided.

Joining the Business Book Club is simple.

We will need details of your bank account. You can pay by automatic bank transfer, or by cheque or credit card, but not with cash. It's really simple! If you want to discuss payment terms, call us now on: 171 622 3111.

Books written by managers for managers! Don't delay, join TODAY!

- *Read the advertisement and complete the given information form.*
- *Write a word, phrase or number in spaces 1–5.*

Business Book Club

Type of book：(1)_____

Type of reader: (2)_____

Writers: (3)_____

They need: (4) details of your _____

Contact number: (5)_____

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *Your are the sales manager of ACL Company. Your customer, Jackson Bryer, invites you to have dinner with him on Tuesday the Twelfth at seven o'clock. Write a letter to Mr. Bryer:*
  - ☆ Telling him that you cannot have dinner with him.
  - ☆ Saying that you have another engagement that day.
  - ☆ Suggesting two different times when you are free.
- *Write 30–40 words.*

Oral Test

Part 1 Self-introduction (3 minutes)

- *The interlocutor will ask you and your partner questions about yourselves. You may be asked about things like " your hometown" "your interests" "your career plans", etc.*

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you two photographs and asks you to talk about them for about*

one minute. The examiner then asks your partner a question about your photographs and your partner responds briefly. Then the interlocutor gives your partner two photographs. Your partner talks about these pictures for about one minute. This time the interlocutor asks you a question about your partner's photographs and you respond briefly.

Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you and your partner a list of topics. Both of you need to choose one to discuss together. The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask you questions, but you and your partner are expected to develop the conversation.*

Topic 1: What Makes a Perfect Gift?
Topic 2: Student-Teacher Relationships
Topic 3: Advantages and Disadvantages of Working in China or Abroad
Topic 4: Pressure of Modern Life
Topic 5: A Healthy Diet

模拟试题 1 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the form below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

(TA: Travel Agent, L: Mr. Li)

TA: Yes, sir, may I help you?

L: Please, I'd like a ticket to Chicago.

TA: For today?

L: No. Early Monday morning.

TA: We have a flight that will get you there at 9 a.m. Is that OK?

L: Nothing earlier? I have an appointment at 8:30.

TA: I'm afraid not, unless you want a night flight.

L: A night flight?

TA: Yes, with Northwest Airlines. It will get you there bright and early, at 6:45 a.m., in fact. Is that too early?

L: I guess that will be OK. What's the difference in price?

TA: Better price. The night flight is cheaper. One way or round trip?

L: One way. Sounds good. I'll take it. Sixty-two fifty you said?

TA: Sixty-three seventy-five with tax. The flight number is 302 at Gate Five, Kennedy Airport.

L: I'll be there on time.

TA: Thank you, Mr. Li. Check-in time is one hour before take-off. Have a good trip.

Answers:

1. Chicago 2. Monday 3. 8:30 4. one

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

(M: Man, W: Woman)

M: Er... Monique... tell me, how long have you been here in London?

W: I arrived ten days ago.

M: I understand you are taking an English course at this school.

W: Yes, that's right.

M: When did the course start?

W: It started... Er... five days ago.
M: How long does it last?
W: It lasts a month, and there are three hours of classes every morning. In the afternoons there are trips to places of interest in London.
M: I see. Why did you decide to take this course?
W: For two reasons, really. You see, I work in the Sales Department of a computer company, and I often have to speak English to customers; so I wanted to improve my spoken English.
M: You speak very well!
W: Thank you.
M: And the second reason?
W: It was a good excuse to see London.
M : Is it the first time you've been here?
W: Yes.
M: And are you living with an English family here in London?
W: No, I'm living in a hotel, but I think it's better to live with a family; there are five French people staying at the hotel, so we speak French together. I haven't met many English people yet!

*That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

5. ten 6. spoken 7. London 8. hotel

Part 2

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear about "**The Customs in Five Countries**".*
- *For questions 9−13, choose from letters A−F the proper countries.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

Customs in Five Countries

Country 1:

Australian people celebrate the New Year on January 1. This day is a public holiday, and many people have picnics, and camp out on the beach. They have parties that start on December 31, and at midnight they start to make noise with whistles and rattles, car horns and church bells to ring in the New Year. New Year is a day for outdoor activities such as rodeos, picnics races, and surf carnivals.

Country 2:

In Britain, the custom of first footing is practiced. The first male visitor to the house after midnight usually brings good luck. Usually they bring a gift like money, bread, or coal,

which is done to ensure the family will have plenty of these things all the year to come. The first person must not be blond, red-haired, or a woman, as these people are supposedly bad luck.

Country 3:

People in Italy prepare for the New Year festival, which is known as January Kalends, by decorating their houses with lights and greenery. The festival lasts for three days. During this time they hold feasts and exchange gifts that were carefully chosen for their luck-bringing properties, such as sweets or honey to ensure sweetness and peace. Gold, silver or money for prosperity. Lamps for a year filled with light.

Country 4:

January 1st is an important date in Greece because it is not only the first day of the New Year but it is also St. Basil's day. St. Basil was one of the forefathers of the Greek Orthodox Church. Greek New Year's day to many is still September 1. It is this date that is the start of the Greek sowing season, a time of hope and promise. To start the new year off right, farmers' families take plates of seeds to church for the priest to bless.

Country 5:

When the clock strikes midnight, the Spanish eat 12 grapes, one with every toll, to bring good luck for the 12 months of the New Year. Sometimes the grapes are washed down with wine. Theater productions and movies are interrupted to perform this custom.

That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

9. A 10. E 11. D 12. F 13. B

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "****Inflation****". You will listen to it twice.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(****R****), wrong(****W****) or not mentioned(****NM****).*
- *Mark your answers on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

Inflation

It is a matter of common observation that, although incomes keep going up over the years, we never seem to become much better off! Prices are rising continuously. This condition is termed inflation. The money supply is becoming inflated so that each unit of it becomes less valuable. We have grown accustomed in recent years to higher and higher and higher rates of inflation. What could be bought ten years ago for one dollar now costs well

over two dollars. Present indications are that this rate of inflation is tending to rise rather than to fall. If, in the real world, our incomes go up at the same rate as prices, one might think that inflation does not matter. But it does. When money is losing value, it lacks one of the qualities of a good money-stability of value. It is no longer acceptable as a source of value; and it becomes an unsuitable standard of deferred payments. Nobody wants to hold on to a wasting asset, so people try to get rid of money as quickly as possible. Inflation therefore stimulates consumer spending, and deters saving.

*That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

14. A 15. C 16. A 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. A 21. B 22. B 23. A

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**Health and Fitness**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark letter **A**, **B**, or **C** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Health and Fitness

Not all Americans are physically fit, or even try to be. The overall population is becoming heavier, due to poor eating habits and a sedentary lifestyle. Some studies estimate that less than half of Americans exercise in their leisure time. Experts say that it is not because Americans "don't know what's good for them" — they just don't do it. Compared to the beginning of the 1980s, three quarters of Americans in the 1990s say that physical fitness is more important to them now than it was then. But the National Center for Health Statistics reports that the number of people who are at least 20 percent over their desirable weight has risen from one in four to one in three Americans.

Newspapers and magazines are full of information on nutrition and poor diet. Television news programs urge people to eat more vegetables and warn of the dangers of high-fat diets and high cholesterol levels — particularly heart disease, and certain types of cancer. Since 1994 the government has required uniform food labeling so that consumers can compare the fat and calories in the food they buy. Grocery stores are full of low-fat or fat-free cookies, crackers, bread, milk, margarine, mayonnaise, and even potato chips. Many Americans have switched to skim milk, but they still buy fancy, fat-rich ice cream. More than half of Americans say that they pay attention to the nutritional content of the food they eat, but they also say they eat what they really want whenever they feel like it.

Experts say that it is a combination of social, cultural, and psychological factors that

determine how people eat. A *Newsweek* article on America's weight problems refers to "the culture of over-indulgence seemingly ingrained in American life. The land of plenty seems destined to include plenty of pounds as well," they conclude. Part of the problem is that Americans eat larger portions, and often go back for second helpings, in contrast to how much people eat in many other countries. Another factor is Americans' love of fast food. Some estimates are that 50% of Americans eat pizza once every two weeks, a percentage that is no doubt quite a bit higher among high school and college students. Americans are consuming more and more hamburgers, French fries, and soft drinks at restaurants, not only because they like them, but also because these foods are often the cheapest items on the menu. Another significant factor is Americans' busy lifestyle. Since so many women are working, families are eating a lot of fast food, frozen dinners, and restaurant "takeout". Some experts believe that Americans have really lost control of their eating; it is not possible to limit fat and calories when they eat so much restaurant and packaged food. It takes time to prepare fresh vegetables and fish; stopping at KFC (Kentucky Fried Chicken) on the way home from work is a much faster alternative. Often American families eat "on the run" instead of sitting down at the table together.

This is the end of Part 4. You now have 2 minutes to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

24. A　25. B　26. C　27. A　28. A　29. B　30. C

Reading

Part 1

1. **A** 文章第 1 段提出当今的职业设想是你能够有足够的发展机会、挑战和工作上的满足感，而不是是否坐上经理的位子。接着第 2 段第 1 句话提到，一种新的病症——经理恐惧症——正在美国的公司内迅速蔓延。句 A 提到许多人不想成为经理，许多已经是经理的人正试图脱离旧的管理套路，是对这一现象的进一步说明，因此选 A。
2. **E** 第 3 段提到了一个经理人的烦恼"我发现你为人们做得越多，他们就期望得越多"，句 E："我要同时扮演顾问、动员者、财务顾问和心理咨询师的角色。"说明经理的工作复杂而困难，并且这两句话都是第一人称，是一个经理人的自述，因此选 E。
3. **B** 第 4 段提到了技术发展的迅速程度，如果你是负责技术方面的，就丝毫不敢懈怠。句 B："很少有人能既懂技术又担负管理职责。"这与第 1 句结合在一起说明了技术领域的管理者尤其不易。
4. **H** 第 6 段提到了过去经理人的工作条件"尽管监督别人工作是件棘手的事，但在过去升职的希望和经济上的回报为此做出了补偿"。句 H 具体谈到了经理人所能享受的优待条件："被选中成为经理的人们差不多将自动沿着晋升阶梯一路通

向有利可图的高级管理层：拥有股票认购权、享受公车、成为高级俱乐部会员、享受行政人员的专用洗手间。”是对第 1 句的具体说明，因此选 H。

5. **C** 第 7 段提到现在的情况变了，在今天全球竞争加剧的环境中，经理的位子不容易坐得稳。句 C：“随着公司开始意识到企业的组成方式应该是招贤纳士而不是等级森严，企业内部的重组逐渐打破了层层管理。”这是关于企业内部管理形式的变化，说明经理的位子不再像以前那样牢靠了，因此选 C。

6. **D** 第 8 段开头一句提到经理们必须监督分布在不同地区甚至不同大陆的人，说明经理工作的难度增大，而句 D 提到他们必须管理不同职责分工的人，例如设计、财务、营销和技术人员，这也是说明经理工作的难度，因此选 D。

7. **F** 第 9 段提到在企业家创业的年代，经理们的作用似乎是看不见的，因此他们也就不那么受欢迎了。句 F：“雇主们要找的是做事的人，而不是让其他人做事的人。”说明了在新的时期经理们不那么受欢迎的原因，因此选 F。

8. **G** 最后一段提到对管理人的裁减削弱了人们对管理工作的兴趣。句 G：“根据美国管理协会的调查结果，平均有 1 个管理者受聘，就要有 3 个管理者被解雇。”这具体说明了管理人员裁减的幅度之大，这与第 1 句的 management layoffs 相照应，因此选 G。

Part 2

9. **F** 本段开头就点明了主旨，即 Dr. Scorer 发现了发生闪电的原因。

10. **C** 本段主要讲述了在 Dr. Scorer 的理论之后出现的两大发现。

11. **A** 本段主要讲述了发生闪电的原理，即怎样产生闪电。

12. **E** 本段主要讲述了 Dr. Scorer 和他的同事为了寻找发生闪电的原因而做的实验。

13. **G** 本段讲述了对闪电的进一步研究。

14. **D** 相关信息参看文章第 1 段第 2 句：“Dr. Scorer believes the cause is hail falling through supercooled clouds.”（Dr. Scorer 认为闪电是冰雹划过温度极低的云层而产生的。）

15. **E** 相关信息参看文章第 5 段，可见其作用是将气体凝固以便测量，正如冰雹的可测量性。

16. **B** 由文章第 1 段第 3 句：“Ice particles bouncing off the falling hail acquire a positive charge and rise to the top of the cloud while the hail carries a negative charge to the bottom of the cloud.”可知答案应为 B，即从冰雹上面掉落的冰块带有正电。

17. **A** 单词 duplicated 出自文章第 4 段第 1 句，它的意思就是“复制，复制品”。

18. **F** 由文章最后一句话：“Without hail and super cooled clouds, he concluded, there could be no lighting.”（没有冰雹和极度冷却的云层，就不会有闪电。）得出 F 为正确选项。

Part 3

19. **C** 本题是推理题。通读全文可知：作者一直都在阐述他自己的宗教信仰观，文章最后 1 段又和第 1 段呼应，由此可以推断出 C 正确。

20. **B** 本题是细节题。根据文章第 5 段倒数第 2 句："To me the message of the great prophets, especially Jesus, is that good is its own reward, and indeed the only possible rewards are intrinsic in the actions themselves."可知正确答案为 B。

21. **C** 本题是细节题。根据文章第 3 段第 3 句："As a result, I became estranged from the Quaker's who, though believing in substantially the same moral and ethical values as I do, and even the same religious concept of the inner light, had arrived at these conclusions from a premise which I could not accept."（尽管我和公谊会有同样的道德观和宗教信仰观，甚至对灵光中同样的宗教概念都有相同的理解，但我还是渐渐地和他们疏远了。）由此可知 C 为正确答案。

22. **D** 本题是推理题。根据文章第 3 段第 2 句："I was however, unable to accept the idea of Jesus Christ being any more divine than, say, Buddha."（然而，我不能接受基督教比佛教更神圣的观点。）由此句推断出作者认为所有宗教都应该是一样神圣的。故正确答案为 D。

23. **C** 本题是推理题。根据文章第 2 段第 1 句："As lapsed Catholics, they sought a group which had as little doctrine and dogma as possible, but what they considered good moral and ethical values."（作为叛弃的天主教徒，我的父母想找一个教条和教义都不太多的团体，而他们考虑最多的是道德观。经过一段时间的寻找，他们最后选择了公谊会。）由此可推断出作者的父母认为天主教不太适合他们。故正确答案为 C。

24. **A** 本题是推理题。文章首段提出作者从小没有接受过宗教教育，11 岁时加入了公谊会并学习了"inner light"（灵光）的概念，自此它一直伴随着作者。文章最后 1 段第 2 句"我相信每个人和上帝都有独特的关系，而对我来说就是'inner light'的意义"。由此可推断出作者认为还应该对"inner light"有更好的理解。故正确答案为 A。

25. **D** 本题是推理题。根据文章倒数第 2 段"每个人和上帝之间的关系完全是个人的事情。所谓上帝的预言，那些全是个人的德行"，由此可推断出作者不相信有"上帝的预言"。故 D 为正确答案。

Part 4

26. 【答案】B 【考点】上下文推理

【分析】本句意为："_____和动物学都是更大领域的科学——生物学的分支。"4 个选项的意思分别是：A. biology"生物学"；B. botany"动物学"；C. chemistry"化学"；D. mathematics"数学"。根据上下文，空格处应与 zoology 构成并列关系，只有选项 B 符合题意，故为正确答案。

27. 【答案】C 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为："这二者都是研究_____事物的，共享某些特征，无论它们是动物还是植物。"4 个选项的意思分别是：A. livable"适合居住的"；B. alive"活的（作表语）"；C. living"活的（作定语）"；D. lively"活泼的"。根据上下文，只有选项 C 符合题意，故为正确答案。

28. 【答案】A 【考点】习惯搭配
【分析】本句句意见上题。4 个选项中只有 whether 可以构成 whether…or…的习惯搭配，表示“或者……或者……”，故选项 A 正确。

29. 【答案】D 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句意为：“植物学研究植物，也就是那些可以利用阳光_____自己食物的生物体。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. sustain“维持”；B. waste“浪费”；C. consume“消耗”；D. manufacture“生产”。根据上下文，只有选项 D 符合题意，故为正确答案。

30. 【答案】B 【考点】习惯搭配
【分析】本句意为：“另一方面，动物学研究动物，那些无法生产自己食物，需要拿植物作为食物的生物体。”4 个选项中，只有 B 可以构成 on the other hand 的习惯搭配，表示“在另一方面”，故选项 B 正确。

31. 【答案】A 【考点】习惯搭配
【分析】本句句意见上题。4 个选项中只有选项 A 可以构成 depend on 的习惯搭配，表示“依赖于……”，故选项 A 正确。

32. 【答案】B 【考点】逻辑关系
【分析】本句意为：“_____动植物共享了多种能力，植物使用这些能力的程度_____。”根据上下文，前后句之间应构成让步关系。4 个选项中只有选项 B 表示让步关系，故为正确答案。

33. 【答案】B 【考点】固定结构、习惯搭配
【分析】空格处应为“介词+关系代词”的固定结构，引导定语从句。4 个选项中，只有 B 可以构成 to the extent 的习惯搭配，表示“达到某种程度”，故选项 B 正确。

34. 【答案】C 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句句意见第 32 题。4 个选项的意思分别是：A. definite“确定的”；B. indefinite“不确定的”；C. limited“有限的”；D. unlimited“无限的”。根据上下文，只有选项 C 符合题意，故为正确答案。

35. 【答案】C 【考点】逻辑关系
【分析】本句意为：“例如，动植物都需要食物、水和温暖来生长，_____植物可以仅仅通过根和叶缓慢吸收水分来获取这些养分……”根据上下文，前后句之间应为转折关系，前句讲动植物的共性，后句讲二者获取养分的不同途径。4 个选项中只有选项 C 表示转折关系，故为正确答案。

36. 【答案】A 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句句意见上题。4 个选项的意思分别是：A. acquire“获取”；B. require“要求”；C. admit“允许”；D. constitute“组成”。根据上下文，只有选项 A 符合题意，故为正确答案。

37. 【答案】C 【考点】上下文推理
【分析】本句意为：“……而动物可以在相对_____的范围内用相对_____的时间活动。”根据上下文，动物和植物的活动范围不同，故选项 C 正确。

38. 【答案】D 【考点】上下文推理、词义辨析
【分析】本句意为：“当动物被针刺伤时，它会_____身体受伤的部分。”4 个选项

的意思分别是：A. share “共享”；B. achieve “完成”；C. extend “扩展”；D. withdraw “缩回”。根据上下文，只有选项 D 符合题意，故为正确答案。

39. 【答案】C 【考点】非谓语动词
【分析】此空格处应为被动式的现在进行时，作 the part of the body 的定语，表示将来正在发生的动作，故只有选项 C 正确。

40. 【答案】B 【考点】习惯搭配
【分析】本句意为：“从痛苦或刺激中逃避的能力，被称作应激性，植物的应激性非常有限。”4 个选项中只有 from 可以构成 draw back from 的习惯搭配，表示“从……中逃避出来”，故只有选项 B 正确。

41. 【答案】D 【考点】虚拟语气
【分析】本句意为：“如果植物有和动物一样的_____，动物就更难找到食物了。”本句应为虚拟语气，主句为 “would have + 过去分词” 的形式，从句为一般过去时，表示对过去情况的虚拟。故只有选项 D 正确。

42. 【答案】A 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句句意见上题。4 个选项的意思分别是：A. mobility “运动性”；B. approach “方法”；C. stake “缘故”；D. organ “器官”。根据上下文，只有选项 A 符合题意，故为正确答案。

43. 【答案】B 【考点】虚拟语气
【分析】本句意为：“如果动物受到植物那样的限制，它们_____已经产生了一种自产食物的能力，就像现在的植物一样。”本句为虚拟语气，从句为一般过去时，主句应为 “might + have +过去分词” 的结构，表示对过去情况的虚拟，故选项 B 正确。

44. 【答案】A 【考点】逻辑关系
【分析】本句意为：“世界会变得和现在大不相同，如果动植物的特征_____。”根据上下文，此处应表示与现在情况的比较，故选项 A 正确。

45. 【答案】C 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句句意见上题。4 个选项的意思分别是：A. re-examined “重新检查”；B. revised “重新修订”；C. reversed “颠倒”；D. reviewed “回顾”。根据上下文，只有选项 C 符合题意，故为正确答案。

Writing

Part 1

(1) business (2) managers (3) managers (4) bank account (5) 171 622 3111

Part 2

Dear Mr. Bryer,

I am so sorry that I cannot accept your kind invitation for Tuesday because I have another

engagement.

Could we make it on Thursday the fourteenth at twelve o'clock, or Friday evening at seven o'clock?

Thank you for thinking of us, and I hope to see you soon.

Yours Faithfully,
Chen Guang
Sales Manager, ACL Company

Oral Test

Topic 1: What Makes a Perfect Gift?

— My nephew is going to celebrate his 11th birthday next week. I'm going to buy him a pet, but I don't have the slightest idea of what to buy.
— That's easy, I guess. You can buy him a dog or fish or something.
— But that's too ordinary. Every boy receives birthday presents like that! I want to do something different!
— You'd like to impress him, wouldn't you?
— Absolutely. But I don't have a clue how.
— To my way of thinking, you could get him a guinea pig, that lovely, furry creature. I'm sure he will like it.
— I don't think so. He doesn't like rodents in the least. He has a phobia of them.
— Well, in that case, you could buy him an iguana, a kind of tropical American lizard. I think he will be ecstatic when he sees it.
— Hmm, I will think about that. Talk to you later.

Topic 2: Student-Teacher Relationships

— Almost every aspect of our daily life is changing, in cluding student-teacher relationships.
— What do you mean by that?
— I mean today there is more interaction between students and teachers than before. You know what the relationship was like in our parents' school times or several years ago?
— Well, it was just teaching and learning independently, so students rarely had the chance to talk to their teachers.
— So what do you think the relationship between students and teachers would have been like?
— Well, with little communication between the two parties, I think teachers would have had little knowledge of students' demand and students would have known little about their teachers, and would lose the desire to convey their own ideas to teachers.
— But today the relationship has changed completely. Teachers are more willing to know about students, and students like to communicate with teachers.
— Actually, students and teachers should be like friends in a way. They both could become

better students or teachers by communicating and cooperating efficiently.

Topic 4: Pressure of Modern Life

— Life today is really different from what it was like years ago, or in our parents' times.
— Why do you say so? I mean, in what ways, according to your understanding?
— Well, you know, dozens of years ago life was free and simple, while nowadays people — especially young people — are very burdened by a large amount of pressure from various aspects of their lives.
— You said it! Evem I feel the pressure all the time, although I have not yet started a career or found myself in a position to support a family.
— Me too. Many people say people today are not as easy-going or easily pleased as before. In my opinion that's because they suffer from a lot of pressure.
— And this pressure could lead people to depression, anger, coldness toward others, late marriage, or even no marriage at all.
— Yes. Maybe the world is developing much faster with its citizens being so burdened, but I do not think this will do any good to the world in the long run.
— Absolutely! And more than that, it could do great harm! There will be less candid and friendly communication between people, who will consequently become less open, more lonesome, and easily depressed by even the most trivial things.
— What's worse, the story doesn't stop there because all the above unhealthy feelings will result in various diseases in the human body.
— Ah… I remember. If a person has been under pressure and in a bad mood for a long time, he or she will develop psychological problems. It is only a matter of time.
— Besides psychological problems, there could be some physical problems too. You know, when people have been in low spirits for quite a long time, their body produces certain chemicals, which could lead to cancer if accumulated to some extent.
— Gosh! Then it is our misfortune to live in this time.
— It depends. Living in this very time, you can enjoy all the advantages that didn't exist at all some time ago. If you develop a positive mentality, you can still live a healthy and happy life.

模拟试题 2

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two telephone conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

Time for the man to arrive at the hotel: __1__.

Price of the room: $ __2__.

Number of the unit: No.__3__.

On the __4__ floor.

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

For: __5__Blake.

From: __6__ Anderson.

Tomorrow's __7__ is cancelled.

Helen's telephone number: __8__.

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear about "**A Teacher's Instruchions**".*
- *For questions 9–13, choose from letters A–F the main ideas of the teacher's words each time.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter, which you do not need to use.*

9. Speaker 1: _____
10. Speaker 2: _____
11. Speaker 3: _____
12. Speaker 4: _____
13. Speaker 5: _____

A. final exam
B. teaching problems in reading
C. paying attention to one's teaching style
D. canceling some classes
E. stuff meeting
F. students' attendance

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**Who First Started to Smoke?**" you will listen to it twice.*

- *Decide if you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*

14. People in Europe started smoking long ago.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
15. Tobacco is a native American plant, and it was Christopher Columbus who told European people about it.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
16. The American Indians used long tubes to bake tobacco before they smoked it.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
17. Aware of the commercial value of tobacco, the American Indians traded it for other goods.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
18. Jean Nicot's great interest in plants was due to his father's influence.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
19. When a man had a bad pain in his body, Nicot would give the person some tobacco leaves to eat, and the pain would go away.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
20. The word nicotine comes from the Frenchman, Nicot's name.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
21. Nicot wrote a book on all his discoveries about tobacco.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
22. In Sir Walter Raleigh's days, not many people knew about smoking.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
23. Sir Walter Raleigh's death was due to smoking.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**American Weighs In**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark letter **A**, **B**, or **C** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

24. American foods are _____.
    A. insufficient and expensive
    B. many and various
    C. neither delicious nor healthful
25. What is the percentage of adults aged 20 to 74 who were obese in the 1960s?
    A. 33 percent. B. 24 percent. C. 35 percent.
26. How many US adults aged 20 and older were overweight in 1988–1994?
    A. 65 million. B. 16 million. C. 20 million.
27. Compared to the late 1970s, the percent of children aged 12 to 17 who were overweight

in 1994 _____.

A. decreased B. remained unchanged C. increased

28. What kind of market is sure to benefit from overweight people?

A. The market for health care.

B. The market for food.

C. The market for weight-loss diets.

29. What is believed to be able to prevent and mitigate numerous chronic ailments?

A. High blood pressure.

B. A reasonable body weight.

C. Smoking.

30. Koop once launched an assault on _____.

A. chronic ailments B. obesity C. smoking

Reading

Part 1

Questions 1-8 (16 marks)

- *Read the following passage. Eight sentences have been removed from the article.*
- *Choose from the sentences A-H the one which best fits each blank.*
- *For each blank (1-8) mark one letter (A-H) on the **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

The single, decisive factor that made it possible for mankind to settle in permanent communities was agriculture. __1__ Once people could control the production of food and be assured of a reliable annual supply of it, their lives changed completely.

Farming was a revolutionary discovery. __2__ With more food available, more people could be fed. Populations, therefore increased. The growing number of people available for more kinds of work led to the development of more complex social structures. __3__

Farming the world over has always relied upon a dependable water supply. For the earliest societies this meant rivers and streams or regular rainfall. __4__ Later communities were able to develop by taking advantage of the rainy seasons.

All ancient civilizations probably developed in much the same way, in spite of regional and climatic differences. __5__ Heavier pottery replaced animal-skin gourds as containers for food and liquids. Cloth could be woven from wool and flax. Permanent structures made of wood, brick, and stone could be erected.

The science of mathematics was an early outgrowth of agriculture. People studied the movements of the moon, the sun, and the planets to calculate seasons. __6__ With a calendar it was possible to calculate the arrival of each growing season. Measurement of land areas was necessary if property was to be a factor in farming and housekeeping. __7__ All of the major ancient civilizations in Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley, and China emerged in the 4th millennium BC. Historians still debate over which one emerged first. It may well have

been the Middle East, in an area called the Fertile Crescent. This region stretches from the Nile River in Egypt northward along the coast of former Palestine, then eastward into Asia to include Mesopotamia. __8__ This kind of farming depended on the reproduction of seeds, normally from grain crops.

A. It not only made settlements possible, and ultimately the building of cities, but it also made available a reliable food supply.
B. Later came measures of value as commodity and money exchange became common.
C. In this area people settled along the riverbanks and practiced field agriculture.
D. After farming was developed in the Middle East in about 6500 BC, people living in tribes or family units did not have to be on the move continually searching for food or herding their animals.
E. As villages grew, the accumulation of more numerous and substantial goods became possible.
F. With a food surplus, a community could support a variety of workers who were not farmers.
G. The first great civilizations grew up along rivers.
H. In doing so they created the first calendars.

Part 2

Questions 9−18 (20 marks)

- *Read the following passage and answer questions 9−18.*

1. When Christopher Columbus landed on America's shores, he encountered copper-skinned people, whom he promptly called "Indians". Current estimates indicate that there were over a million Indians inhabiting North America then. There are approximately 800,000 Indians today, of whom about 250, 000 live on reservations.

2. The early settlers had an amicable relationship with Indians, who shared their knowledge about hunting, fishing, and farming with their uninvited guests. The stereotyped stealthy, wicked Indians of western movies are created by different faithless white men; the Indian was born friendly.

3. Distrust developed between the Indians and the settlers, whose encroachment on Indian lands provoked an era of turbulence. As early as 1745, Indian tribes joined together to drive the French off their land. The French and Indian war did not end until 1763. The Indians had succeeded in destroying most of the settlements. The British, superficially submissive to the Indians, promised that further migrations west would not extend beyond a specified boundary.

4. Vacated from their lands or, worse still, frankly giving their property to the whites for a few baubles, Indians were ruthlessly pushed west. The battle in 1876 at Little Horn river in Montana, in which sitting Bull and the Sioux tribes massacred General Custer's cavalry, caused the whites intensify their campaign against the Redman. The battle at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in 1890 put an end to the last vestige of hope for amity between Indians and

whites.

5. Although the Bureau of Indian Affairs has operated since 1842, presumably for the purpose of guarding Indian "interests", Indians on reservations lead notoriously deprived lives. In recent times, Indians have taken a militant stand and appealed to the courts and the American people to improve their substandard living conditions.

Questions 9−13

- *For questions 9−13, choose the best title for each paragraph from below.*
- *For each numbered paragraph* (*1−5*), *mark one letter* (*A−G*) *on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1: _____
10. Paragraph 2: _____
11. Paragraph 3: _____
12. Paragraph 4: _____
13. Paragraph 5: _____

A. Indians, once the masters of America, now live in reservations.
B. Indians were pushed away.
C. The wars between Indians and the settlers.
D. Indians are still fighting for the improvement of their lives.
E. The relationship between Indians and the early settlers.
F. Indians were ferocious savages.
G. Indian's struggle for their own possessions.

Questions 14−18

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14−18 with a word or phrase from the list below.*
- *For each sentence* (*14−18*), *mark one letter* (*A−G*) *on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. The early settlers in America _____.
15. The passage suggests that the war between the French and Indians lasted _____.
16. The kind of life Indians lead in their reservation is _____.
17. The two measures that Indians have taken to improve their lives are _____.
18. From the passage, we can infer that the author _____.

A. sympathizes the American Indians
B. eighteen years
C. found the Indians very helpful
D. taking a militant stand and appealing to the courts
E. notoriously deprived
F. ask the Indians to leave their lands
G. force the Indians to leave

Part 3

Questions 19−25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following passage and answer questions 19−25.*
- *For questions 19−25, choose the correct answer from* ***A****,* ***B****,* ***C*** *and* ***D****.*
- *Mark your answers on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

While still in its early stages, welfare reform has already been judged a great success in many states, at least the UN is getting people off welfare. It's estimated that more than two million have left the roles since 1994.

In the past four years, welfare enrollment in Athens county has been cut in half. But 70 percent of the people who left in the past two years took jobs that paid less than $6 an hour. The result: The Athens country poverty rate still remains at more than 30 percent — twice the national average.

For advocates for the poor, that's an indication that much more needs to be done.

"More people are getting jobs, but it's not making their lives any better," says Kathy Lairn, a policy analyst at the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington.

Canter analysis of US census data nationwide found that between 1995 and 1996, a great percentage of single family households were earning money on their own, but that average income for these households actually went down.

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is, in itself, a huge victory.

"Welfare was a poison. It was a toxin that was poisoning the family," says Rector. A welfare reform is changing the moral climate in low-income communities. It's beginning to rebuild the work ethic, which is much more important.

Mr. Rector and others argued that once "the habit of dependency is cracked," then the country can make other policy changes aimed at improving living standards.

19. It can be seen from the passage that the author _____.
    A. is over-enthusiastic about the success of welfare reform
    B. insists that welfare reform is doing little good for the poor
    C. believes the reform has reduced the government's burden
    D. considers welfare reform to be fundamentally successful
20. Why aren't people enjoying better lives when they have jobs?
    A. Because their wages are low.
    B. Because many families are divorced.
    C. Because the cost of living is rising.
    D. Because government aid is now rare.
21. What is worth noting from the example of Athens county is that _____.
    A. 60 percent of the population no longer relies on welfare
    B. 70 percent of the people there have been employed for two years
    C. the living standards of most people are going down
    D. great efforts should be made to improve people's living standards
22. From the passage we know that welfare reform aims at _____.
    A. providing more jobs
    B. saving welfare funds
    C. rebuilding the work ethic

D. cutting government expenses

23. According to the passage, before the welfare reform was carried out, _____.
A. the poor used to rely on government aid
B. the poverty rate was lower
C. the average worker was paid higher wages
D. average living standards were higher

24. From the passage, we can infer that before 1994 _____.
A. most of the people depended on government
B. most of the people had jobs
C. we don't know, as the passage didn't say
D. most of the people lived a richer life

25. The author's attitude about the welfare reform is _____.
A. indifferent B. positive C. objective D. critical

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following passage and decide which answer best fits each space.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark one letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

The "standard of living" of any country means the __26__ person's share of the goods and services which the country produces. A country's standard of living, therefore depends __27__ and foremost on its capacity to produce wealth. "Wealth" in this __28__ is not money, for we do not live on money __29__ on things that money can buy: "goods" such as food and clothing, and "services" such as __30__ and "entertainment".

A country's capacity to produce wealth depends upon many factors, most of which have an effect __31__ one another. Wealth depends __32__ a great extent upon a country's natural resources. Some regions of the world are well supplied with coal and minerals, and have a __33__ soil and a favorable climate; other regions __34__ none of them.

Next to natural resources __35__ the ability to turn them to use. China is perhaps as well off as the USA in natural resources, but suffered for many years from __36__ and external wars, and for this and other reasons was incapable __37__ her resources. Sound and __38__ political conditions, and freedom from foreign invasion, enable a country to develop its natural resources peacefully and steadily, and to produce more wealth than other countries __39__ well served by nature but less well ordered.

A country's standard of living does not only depend upon the wealth that is produced and __40__ within its own borders, but also upon what is indirectly produced through international trade. For example, Britain's wealth in foodstuffs and other agricultural products would be much __41__ if she had to depend only on those grown at home. Trade makes it possible for her surplus manufactured goods to be traded abroad for the agricultural products that would __42__

be lacking. A country's wealth is, therefore, much __43__ by its manufacturing capacity, __44__ that other countries can be found ready to __45__ its manufactures.

26.	A. common	B. average	C. usual	D. normal
27.	A. first	B. important	C. main	D. primary
28.	A. way	B. feeling	C. sense	D. occasion
29.	A. except	B. but	C. neither	D. besides
30.	A. vehicles	B. buses	C. transport	D. films
31.	A. in	B. about	C. at	D. on
32.	A. upon	B. in	C. on	D. to
33.	A. festal	B. fervent	C. fertile	D. fetid
34.	A. pose	B. possess	C. posse	D. posset
35.	A. coming	B. comes	C. come	D. have come
36.	A. military	B. overseas	C. civil	D. international
37.	A. to develop	B. of developing	C. for developing	D. about developing
38.	A. robust	B. sturdy	C. strong	D. stable
39.	A. less	B. little	C. equally	D. few
40.	A. consumed	B. assumed	C. presumed	D. resumed
41.	A. little	B. less	C. much	D. more
42.	A. likely	B. otherwise	C. likewise	D. alike
43.	A. impressed	B. effected	C. influenced	D. infected
44.	A. supposed	B. given	C. provided	D. depended
45.	A. receive	B. accept	C. sell	D. produce

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *Here is a letter from Colorado State University to inform the applicant Mr. Li that he has been admitted to the Cognitive Psychology Program beginning in the fall semester of 2016.*

Dear Mr. Li,

Thank you for your interest in graduate study at Colorado State University. You have been admitted to our Cognitive Psychology Program beginning in the fall semester of 2016.

The enclosed brochure provides a detailed description of the Cognitive Psychology Program, including the program of study, degree requirements, mentorship program, faculty research interests, and laboratory facilities.

We hope you will join us this fall. Your undergraduate record, interests and experience

indicate that you will gain a lot of new and exciting knowledge at CSU. Please notify me in writing of your decision to accept or reject this offer, prior to April 15. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 555-555-5555.

Sincerely,
Hugh Camera

- *Read the letter and complete the given information form.*
- *Write a word, phrase or number in spaces 1–5.*
- *The extra expenses arising from transportation will be borne by your side.*
- *Please pay special attention to packing for the long sea voyage.*

A Letter from Colorado State University

Mr. Li has been admitted to (1) _____ of Colorado State University
Mr. Li will begin with (2) _____ of year 2016.
Mr. Li received the brochure providing (3) _____.
Mr. Li is required to notify CSU of his (4) _____ before (5) _____.

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *John Williams, personnel director of a company, receives an application from Jack Smith applying for a position in the company, but there are no openings.*
  ☆ Suppose you are John Williams. Now write a letter (30−40 words) to Smith to express appreciation and explain the job situation.

Oral Test

Part 1 Self-introduction (3 minutes)

- *The interlocutor will ask you and your partner questions about yourselves. You may be asked about things like "your hometown" "your interests" "your career plans", etc.*

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you two photographs and asks you to talk about them for about one minute. The examiner then asks your partner a question about your photographs and your partner responds briefly. Then the interlocutor gives your partner two photographs. Your partner talks about these pictures for about one minute. This time the interlocutor asks you a question about your partner's photographs and you respond briefly.*

Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you and your partner a list of topics. Both of you need to choose one to discuss together. The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask you questions, but you and your partner are expected to develop the conversation.*

Topic 1: Music in Modern Life
Topic 2: Importance of Money
Topic 3: An Extended Family or a Nuclear Family
Topic 4: Taboos in China
Topic 5: Differences between Life in a Big City and in the Country

模拟试题 2 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two telephone conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

(W: Woman, M: Man)

W: Good evening.
M: Hello. Do you have any vacant rooms at your hotel?
W: I believe there may be one. Did you make a reservation in advance?
M: No, we didn't.
W: Well, we just received word that one reservation has been cancelled, so you arrived at a good time.
M: I suppose so. By the way, how much is the room?
W: It's $30 with TV and an extra bedroom. We have a pool in back.
M: That's good. We need extra room for our two beds.
W: If it is OK, let's step into our office to register.
M: Do you want the payment in advance?
W: That's our policy. I'm sure you understand.
M: Of course. What's the number of the unit?
W: No.61, on the second floor, over on the right. Here's the key.
M: Thank you. I'll park the car over there first. Then I'll come right over to register.
W: Certainly, sir.

Answers:

1. evening 2. 30 3. 61 4. second

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

(R: Receptionist, M: Mrs. Anderson)

R: Good morning. Jianguo Hotel. Can I help you?
M: Good morning. Could you put me through to Linda Blake, please?
R: Who's calling, please?
M: Helen Anderson.
R: Hold the line, please. I'm sorry, the number's engaged. Would you like to hold?
M: No. Could I leave a message?

R: Yes, of course.
M: Could you tell her that tomorrow's meeting is cancelled?
R: Meeting is cancelled. OK.
M: And could you ask her to give me a ring?
R: Certainly. Does she have your number?
M: It's 5326673.
R: Fine. I'll make sure that she gets your message.
That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:
5. Linda 6. Helen 7. meeting 8. 5326673

Part 2

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear about "****A Teacher's Instructions****".*
- *For questions 9−13, choose from letters A−F the main ideas of the teacher's words each time.*
- *Use each letter only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

Speaker 1:

Please remind your students that regular classes have been cancelled because of the mid-term exams. You can, however meet with them on Friday; by that time the exams will be over. Afternoon classes were also cancelled because we're giving the Listening Exam during that part of the day.

Speaker 2:

We would like to remind instructors that student attendance constitutes 10% of the final grade. Please keep reminding your students about this also. Stress the fact that, since they're language learners, it's important for them to come to class as frequently as possible. Otherwise we cannot be held responsible for any negative results. Please take attendance every morning and don't hesitate to mark them absent in case they haven't arrived in class by the time you've finished calling their names. This way you don't waste time on the attendance ritual every morning.

Speaker 3:

I'd like to just remind you that you are welcome to drop by my office and have a look at the final exams that have been prepared. The exams will be given the week of Jan. 5−9 as planned. We will inform the listening instructors next week whether their exams will be given in individual classrooms or will be in other rooms.

Speaker 4:

Apparently some of the reading teachers are not sufficiently explaining vocabulary and

grammar matters to their students, and only read out the answers found in the answer keys of their textbooks. Students are obviously unhappy about this situation. My recommendation is that you attempt to make clear to the students how you are conducting your class, and what exactly it is that you're doing. Perhaps it would be helpful if you were to also frequently answer/discuss/explain the answers of the exercises you're specifically dealing with, and not just simply read the answer key to them.

Speaker 5:

I would like you to take these complaints seriously. Some of them are obviously more severe than others, but they all merit our attention. Please attempt to modify or change your teaching styles and habits if you feel the complaints concern you. Do not hesitate to drop by my office in case you would like to have any further information about the above mentioned student statements of discontent.

*That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

9. D 10. F 11. A 12. B 13. C

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**Who First Started to Smoke?**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *Decide if you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*

Who First Started to Smoke?

Long ago, no one in Europe smoked. The tobacco plant was unknown there. It grew in America and Christopher Columbus found it there. Later, he returned to Europe and told people about tobacco. He said that the American Indians often smoked it.

One way of smoking was like this. The American Indians threw some tobacco leaves on a fire. Then they put long tubes in their mouths. The other ends of the tubes were over the fire, so they were able to draw the smoke into their mouths.

Around the year 1560 a Frenchman, Jean Nicot, was living in Lisbon, Portugal. He was very interested in all American plants. Some of them were very different from the plants of Europe. He used the leaves of the tobacco plant to cure pain. When a man had a bad pain in a leg or an arm, Nicot put tobacco leaves on the painful place and tried to cure the pain in that way. We now know that tobacco contains nicotine. The word nicotine comes from this man's name.

Sir Walter Raleigh was a famous man in the days of Queen Elizabeth the First. He traveled widely and learnt to smoke. Then he returned to England, but he didn't stop smoking. He used to smoke two pipes every day secretly in his room. When anyone came in, he quickly

hid his pipe. A man came in and found clouds of smoke in his room. More smoke was coming from Raleigh's mouth, so the man got some water and threw it over Raleigh. He believed that Raleigh was burning. He ran out of the house and told everybody about it. After this, smoking was not a secret. Raleigh had a sad life and died in 1618. He died bravely and quietly. He smoked a pipe just before his death.

That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet.***

Answers:

14. B 15. A 16. B 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. A 21. C 22. A 23. C

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage entitled "****American Weighs In****." You will listen to it twice.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives* ***A****,* ***B****, or* ***C*** *is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark letter* ***A****,* ***B****, or* ***C*** *on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

America Weighs In

Americans enjoy the most abundant and varied diet in the world. Food is cheap, plentiful, and tasty. All those readily available nutrients should make us a strong, healthy people. But for an increasing share of U.S. adults, life in the land of plenty is making them plenty fat. The percent of adults aged 20 to 74 who are obese based on their body mass index increased from 24 percent in the 1960s to 33 percent in 1988–91. By 1994, the share of all adults aged 20 and older who are overweight climbed further, to 35 percent. Applying that rate to the adult population yields a total of 65 million U.S. adults aged 20 or older who were overweight in 1988–94. We don't get to blame the aging population, either. Obesity has become more prevalent among all age groups, not just the elderly.

Children and adolescents are following the example of their elders. The share of children aged 6 to 11 who are overweight increased from 11 percent in the late 1970s to 14 percent in 1994. For children aged 12 to 17, the share doubled to 12 percent in 1994.

Overweight people create markets for large-sized clothing and weight-loss products and services. But Americans seem to be losing interest in weight-loss diets. One market that is certain to benefit from this trend is health care. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) says that overweight and obese adults are at increased risk for numerous acute and chronic conditions, ranging from high blood pressure to diabetes to arthritis.

Most doctors believe that a wide range of chronic ailments can be prevented or mitigated by maintaining reasonable body weight. Former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop recently

said that if he had stayed in office longer, "I would have launched the same assault on obesity that I did on smoking."

This is the end of Part 4. You now have 2 minutes to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

24. B　25. B　26. A　27. C　28. A　29. B　30. C

Reading

Part 1

1. **D** 文章第 1 句提出，使人类定居下来的决定性因素是农业。句 D 介绍了农业产生的时间以及它对人们生活的影响，为读者提供了有关农业的更多信息，因此 D 为正确选项。
2. **A** 第 2 段首句提到了耕种是一次革命性的发现。句 A 说，"它不仅使定居成为可能，最终形成城市，并且可以提供稳定的食物来源。"很显然，"它"指的是农业，这句话讲述了农业的重大作用，是对第 1 句中革命性的解释说明——为何耕种被称为革命性的发现，因此 A 为正确选项。
3. **F** 文章接着提到，随着食物供应的增多，人口也开始增长，不断增长的人口从事更多种类的工作，这就使得社会结构更复杂。句 F 提到，由于有盈余的食物，一个社会团体就可以供养不从事农业劳动的各种工人。出现不从事农业劳动的工人是社会结构复杂的具体体现，因此选 F。
4. **G** 第 3 段开头提到，耕种土地需要水的供应，在最早的社会主要依赖河流和经常的降雨。句 G "最早的文明都发源于河流沿岸"是对第 1 句的具体说明，最早的人类社会也就是最早的人类文明，因此选 G。
5. **E** 第 4 段开头提出，"地区和气候存在一些差异，所有的古代文明或许都以相同的方式发展。"后句又提到，"陶器代替了动物皮所制作的瓢，来盛装食物和液体，羊毛制成衣服，用木料、砖和石头造房子，这些都是人类古代文明的共同发展模式。"句 E "随着村子在扩大，积累了大量的物品"，这也是古代文明的共同发展模式之一，并且随着物品的增多，人们才需要制作容器去储藏液体，这与第 3 句紧密相连，所以选 E。
6. **H** 第 5 段开头提到了数学是在农业的基础上发展起来的，人们研究月亮、太阳以及行星的运动来计算季节。计算季节是与年历紧密相连的，因此 H "他们就这样创造了第一部年历"为正确选项。"in doing so"指前面人们研究月亮、太阳及行星运动的行为。
7. **B** 为了分割财产，需要有丈量土地面积的方法，在耕种和储存时，需要有计算种子和谷物的方法。这都是农业对数学发展的促进作用。句 B "随着商品和钱币交换的普及，出现了价值尺度"也是其中的一个方面，与前两个方面是平行的关系，其作用是相同的，都指明了农业对数学发展的作用。
8. **C** 文章最后一段的后半部分提到一个被称为"Fertile Crescent"的地方及其所覆盖的

区域。句 C 中的“this area”就是指这一地区，与前句的“this region”相照应。

Part 2

9. **A** 本段讲印第安人曾经是美洲的主人，现在却生活在他们的保留地上，因此答案为 A。
10. **E** 本段讲印第安人与早期的殖民者之间的关系，因此答案为 E。
11. **C** 本段讲印第安人与殖民者之间的战争，因此答案为 C。
12. **B** 本段讲印第安人被无情地从他们的土地上赶走，因此答案为 B。
13. **D** 本段讲印第安人还在为提高他们的生活条件而斗争，因此答案为 D。
14. **C** 本段中指出早期殖民者与印第安人相处和睦。他们与殖民者分享打猎、捕鱼、种植等知识，所以在殖民者看来印第安人是很愿意帮助人的，因此答案为 C。
15. **B** 本段第 3 句中指出印第安人和法国人的战争于 1745 年开始，一直持续到 1763 年才结束，所以他们之间的战争持续了 18 年之久，因此答案为 B。
16. **E** 本题信息参照最后一段：“Indians on reservations lead notoriously deprived lives.”答案为 E。
17. **D** 本段最后一句指出，目前印第安人正在通过两种方式改善他们的生活条件：“taken militant stand”和“appeal to the courts”因此答案为 D。
18. **A** 从文章开始讲述印第安人的友好到他们与殖民者的战争，以及最后对他们的悲惨生活，作者一直都持有同情的态度，因此答案为 A。

Part 3

19. **D** 本题是主旨题。通观全文，可知作者要说明的是：社会福利改革使人们摆脱了对福利的依赖，过上了自立的生活，并改变了人们工作的道德观念。这一切都印证了作者在本文开头表明的观点。由此可见，正确答案为 D。
20. **A** 本题是推理题。根据第 2 段第 2 句和第 3 句就不难推断出，工作的人不能过上更好的日子的原因是他们工资太低。
21. **D** 本题是细节题。根据文章第 3 段：“For advocates for the poor, that’s an indication that much more needs to be done.”可知，Athens country 的贫困现象提示人们需要进一步努力以改善当地人们的生活水平。
22. **C** 本题是细节题。根据文章倒数第 2 段第 2 句可知，此次社会福利改革的目标是改变人们工作的道德观，以使更多的人自觉自愿地自食其力。故 C 为正确答案。
23. **A** 本题是推理题。从文章最后一段中的“the habit of dependency is cracked”，以及第 1 段中的“at least the UN getting people off welfare”等语句可知，在福利改革政策实施之前，穷人一般是靠政府资助生活的。
24. **A** 本题是推理题。可参见第 1 段最后 1 句：“It’s estimated that more than two million have left the roles since 1994.”
25. **B** 本题是理解题。通观全文，不难看出作者对福利改革的态度是积极的。

Part 4

26. 【答案】B 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句意为："一个国家的生活水平意味着该国人民_____享受的产品和服务份额。"4 个选项的意思分别是：A. common "普通的，共同的"；B. average "平均的"；C. usual "通常的"；D. normal "正常的"。只有选项 B 符合题意。

27. 【答案】A 【考点】习惯搭配
【分析】词组 first and foremost 意为"首要的"，本句表示"因而一个国家的生活标准首要取决于该国生产财富的能力"。又如：He does a bit of writing, but first and foremost he's a teacher.（他也写一些文章，但他首要是个教师。）

28. 【答案】C 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. (in this) way "在这一方面"；B. feeling "感觉"；C. sense "意义，感官"；D. occasion 习惯上与介词 on 相搭配（on this occasion），意为"在这一场合"。该句意为"财富在这一意义上不是指货币"，选项 C 既符合题意又符合语法要求。

29. 【答案】B 【考点】固定结构
【分析】固定结构 not…but 意为"不是……而是"。本句是解释这里财富为什么不是指货币，即"我们并不以钱为生，而是靠钱能购买的产品与服务生活"，因此选项 B 正确。

30. 【答案】C 【考点】上下文推理
【分析】根据本句中信息词 entertainment（娱乐节目，招待），可以判断选项 C. transport "交通"正确，作者在此以二者为例，说明什么是 service（服务）。选项 A. vehicles "车辆"（交通工具中一种）；选项 B. buses "公共汽车"（交通工具中一种）；选项 D. films "电影"（娱乐节目中一种）均因不符合逻辑要求而被排除。

31. 【答案】D 【考点】习惯搭配
【分析】固定词组 have an effect on 意为"对……有影响"，因此选项 D 正确。

32. 【答案】D 【考点】习惯搭配
【分析】固定词组 to…extent 意为"达到……程度"。本句是指"财富在极大程度上依靠一个国家的自然资源"，因此选项 D 正确。又如：The film had quite an effect on her.（这影片对她的影响很大。）

33. 【答案】C 【考点】形近词辨析
【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. festal "节目的，欢乐的"；B. fervent "热情的"；C. fertile "富饶的"；D. fetid "臭恶的"。该句是指"肥沃的土壤"，只有选项 C 符合题意。

34. 【答案】B 【考点】形近词辨析
【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. pose "摆好姿势，引起，提出"；B. possess "具有，持有"；C. posse "地方武装团队"；D. posset "牛乳酒"。该句是指"其他地区不具备其中的任何一项"，只有选项 B 符合题意。

35. 【答案】B 【考点】倒装
【分析】本句因状语提前而主谓倒装，主语是 ability（能力），因此选项 B 正确。

该句继上文讲述影响生产水平的因素，即“继自然资源的多寡之后就是利用他们的能力”。

36. 【答案】C 【考点】上下文推理
【分析】本句 4 个选项中只有选项 C. civil“国内的”与 external“外部的”搭配符合逻辑，因此该选项正确。其他 3 个选项意思分别是：A. military“军事的”；B. overseas“海外的”；D. international“国际的”，均不符合逻辑要求而被排除。

37. 【答案】B 【考点】习惯搭配
【分析】词组 be capable of (doing) sth. 意为“能够做……”，因此选项 B 正确。本句意为“由于某种原因，中国不能开发自己的资源”。又如：He is capable of running a mile in four minutes.（他能用 4 分钟跑完 1 英里。）

38. 【答案】D 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. robust“健康，有活力的”；B. sturdy“健康的，牢固的”；C. strong“强壮的，有力的”；D. stable“稳定的”。该句指的是“可靠稳定的政治局势”，只有选项 D 符合题意。

39. 【答案】C 【考点】上下文推理
【分析】通过上下文可推断本句指的是“比其他有同样优越的自然条件而政局稳定性差些的国家，要创造更大的财富”，因此选项 C“同样，平等地”符合逻辑要求。

40. 【答案】A 【考点】形近词辨析
【分析】本句意为：“一个国家的生活水平不仅仅取决于其国内生产和_____的财富，也取决于通过对外贸易间接产生的财富。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. consumed“消费”；B. assumed“假设”；C. presumed“假设，冒昧做”；D. resumed“开始做，重新得到”。只有选项 A 符合题意。

41. 【答案】B 【考点】固定结构，上下文推理
【分析】固定结构“much + adj./adv.比较级”，表示“……得多”，因此选项 A. little，C. much 可以被排除。根据上下文可判断本句意为“如果英国只依赖于本国的食物及农产品的话，它这方面带来的财富将会少得多”，选项 B 既符合语法要求又符合逻辑要求。

42. 【答案】B 【考点】逻辑关系
【分析】本句意为：“国际贸易使英国能够用其富余的产品换来否则会匮乏的农产品”选项 B. otherwise“否则，要不然”符合逻辑要求。选项 A. likely“可能”；C. likewise“同样地”；D. alike“相同的”均不符合逻辑要求，故排除。

43. 【答案】C 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句意为：“因而一个国家的财富受到该国生产力的很大_____”。4 个选项的意思分别是：A. impressed“给予深刻的印象”；B. effected“产生……的影响，导致了……”，如：The storm effected a flood in this area.（这场暴雨给这个地区造成了洪水。）；C. influenced“影响，对……起作用，左右，支配”，如：It’s clear that her painting has been influenced by Picasso.（她的画显然受到 Picasso 的影响。）；D. infected“感染，传染”。只有选项 C 符合题意。

44. 【答案】C 【考点】逻辑关系

【分析】本句意为："一个国家的财富在很大程度上受其生产能力的影响，_____能有其他国家愿意……其产品"，该处缺少连词，因此只有选项 C"只要，假如"是正确答案。又如：I will agree to go provided (that) my expenses are paid.（假如为我担负费用，我就同意去。）

45. 【答案】B 【考点】上下文推理

【分析】本句承接上一句，充当该句的条件从句。根据上下文可以推出，B. accept "接受"符合逻辑要求，代入句中该句意为"只要能有其他国家愿意接受其产品"。

Writing

Part 1

(1) Cognitive Psychology Program
(2) the fall semester
(3) a detailed description of the Cognitive Psychology Program
(4) decision
(5) April 15

Part 2

Dear Mr. Smith,

Thank you for giving us the occasion to consider you for employment.

We have carefully reviewed your background and qualifications, and we find that we do not have an appropriate position for you at this time. If one should develop, however, we will be pleased to contact you.

We appreciate your interest in our company and wish you success in your search.

Sincerely,
John Williams
Personnel Director

Oral Test

Topic 3: An Extended Family or a Nuclear Family

—Did you know that there are mainly two types of families around us?
—Yes. They are extended families and nuclear families.
—What do these mean respectively?
—Well…Extended family refers to those families with not only parents and children, but also grandparents or even other relatives living together. Nuclear family refers to those families

with only parents and children, and sometimes only husbands and wires.

—Ah…That sounds interesting. I know nowadays there're not so many extended families as before since most young people are living in cities, away from their original hometowns, where their parents hive.

—That's true. In this way young couples have more time and space for their own movement and can arrange time based on their own schedules.

—But don't you think there could also be some problems for both young couples and their aged parents?

—Maybe there're some problems, but a nuclear family is still a better choice for modern families I think.

—I don't think so. Maybe I'm a little traditional, but it does good to both aged parents and working couples to live together, especially for those with children. You know, parents could help with most of the heavy and time-consuming housework. Since most elderly people have completely retired and have enough time for this, housework isn't a burden for them. At the same time, adequate house chores could be a good form of exercise for old people. And young couples could have more time to relax.

—If housework is good exercise for the aged, so could it be for young people. Nowadays young couples of ten don't have enough room available for their parents. If they live with the parents, they must take some extra care of them every day, which could nullify the advantages of living together.

—But don't you think that care and communication would build up the affections between the two or three generations?

—Not at all. I think just the contrary: it could destroy their relationships. I have heard alot about the conflicts between generations if they live together, especially between the two mothers-in-law. And those conflicts sometimes spread to the relationship between grandchildren and their grandparents.

—That isn't necessarily a result of extended family. If both generations could develop healthy attitudes towards their relationships, without being influenced by current conflicting situations, they could get along quite well with each other after all.

—Extended family is not the best way to get along well with another generation. Adult children could show their care for parents in other ways too. For example, by visiting them more often, by offering financial support to them and so on.

—But that will not solve the problem at all. You know sometimes what aged parents want is far more than just money or visits from their children; they also need to feel their children around and communicate with their grandchildren, which is their greatest joy.

—That's a traditional idea. Today's senior people have new ways of enjoying life, going to classes, doing volunteer work, joining in various associations…

Topic 5: Differences between Life in a Big City and in the Country

—More and more people are pouring in the city for the sake of more opportunities or more

money. That's not a good thing actually.

—Why do you say so?

—Because we all know that life in the city is not so healthy at all. If I had the chance to live in the country, I would be quite glad to.

—So you are tired of living in the city where you can enjoy all the conveniences at hand?

—Probably. Living in the city might have some advantages over country life, but country life also has edges which city dwellers could never even dream of, not to mention catching up with it.

—I often hear people say that in some countries an increasing number of people are buying houses in the suburbs and driving to work every day, just to enjoy the fresh air, spacious room quiet surroundings, or even birdsongs.

—These people are really wise, I think. But they must have a car first. Compared with life in the city, country life is heal thier.

—But city life is so attractive that you could hardly make the decision to leave it. For example, the eye-catching skyscrapers, and many places for entertainment.

—All those advantages are not a problem at all if people are determined to get rid of the disadvantages that have much stronger effects on them.

—Are you saying that people could easily be rid of the conveniences that they have been enjoying for so long and hoping to enjoy for a lifetime? Some people can't even imagine life without them!

—I don't mean that it's easy. The fact is those advantages are no more than addictions. Just like smoking, if we could live without them for quite some time, we would get used to the new life style and enjoy it more without distractions from the outside world.

—That's interesting. But I still doubt that many people would be willing to sacrifice a modern lifestyle for one in the countryside. Anyway it is difficult for me.

—Well, it's up to you and up to other people's own choice too. There will be those who are quite willing to change their habits just for a higher quality of life.

模拟试题 3

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two telephone conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

The name of the little boy: __1__.

Swallowed money: a __2__.

Appointment with the doctor:

Time: __3__ p.m.

Date: __4__.

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

The patient's name: __5__ Johnson

The doctor's name: __6__.

Appointment time: at __7__ a.m. on the __8__.

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear a passage about "**Surviving Culture Shock**".*
- *For questions 9–13, choose from letters A–F the five stages of culture shock.*
- *Use each letter only once. There is one extra letter, which you do not need to use.*

9. Stage 1: _____
10. Stage 2: _____
11. Stage 3: _____
12. Stage 4: _____
13. Stage 5: _____

A. The Re-entry
B. The Rejection
C. The Acceptance
D. The Honeymoon
E. The Regression
F. The Non-Party

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**Credit Card History**". You will listen to it twice.*

- *Decide whether you think each statement is right* (***R***), *wrong* (***W***) *or not mentioned* (***NM***).
- *Mark your answers on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

14. The concept of credit cards was introduced by a man with no college education.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
15. The first credit card was issued just before World War I.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
16. The first credit card could only be used by people over 18.
17. The first real "card" issued by Diners Club in 1950 could be used in various places.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
18. Each bank had its own factory to make credit cards.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
19. The early cards required payment within a month.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
20. The first modern credit card extended the repayment time.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
21. Under the licensing agreement, banks outside California became Bank of America's subsidiaries.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
22. In order to increase usage, a bankcard association was started, which would change the name to one linked to one bank.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
23. In 1977, Bank of America adopted "visa" as its credit card.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24−30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage called "****Inside Story****". You will listen to it twice.*
- *For questions 24−30, indicate which of the alternatives* ***A****,* ***B****, or* ***C*** *is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark letter* ***A****,* ***B****, or* ***C*** *on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

24. Which of the following is true?
    A. Mirror images are always much smaller than "felt" images.
    B. Mirror images are always much larger than "felt" images.
    C. Mirror images often differ from "felt" images.
25. The "felt" image is much more important because _____.
    A. it helps you locate new sensations
    B. it has a consistent right and left and top and bottom
    C. all of the above
26. Strokes sometimes destroy _____.

A. half of the "felt" image B. half of the mirror image C. all of the "felt" image

27. If a man loses the ability to recognize his left side, _____.
    A. he can still feel the doctor's touch there
    B. he loses his sense of touch on the right side
    C. he cannot locate the doctor's touch on his left side
28. Stroke victims sometimes refuse to regard their injured sides as parts of their bodies because _____.
    A. they cannot see them in mirrors
    B. they can no longer locate sensations there
    C they are unwilling to admit their disabilities
29. According to the passage, some stroke victims _____.
    A. experience splits between "felt" and mirror images
    B. both A and C
    C. cannot integrate what they see and feel
30. What is this passage mainly about?
    A. The importance of mirror images.
    B. The importance of "felt" images.
    C. Stroke victims' " felt" images.

Reading

Part 1

Questions 1−8 (16 marks)

- *Read the following passages Eight sentences have been removed from the article.*
- *Choose from the sentences A-H the one which best fits each blank.*
- *For each blank (1−8) mark one letter (A−H) on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

There's a story in Texas about a rancher who complained when a well driller found oil instead of the water he had been sent to look for. "Cattle can't drink that stuff!" the rancher cried.

That story is no longer funny. We are short of both oil and water, but the water shortage is worse. __1__ And we are using water a great deal faster than it is being replaced. The replacement rate is dependent on rainfall (sometimes in the form of snow) to resupply rivers, lakes, and ground water. __2__ Worse, droughts are occurring more frequently and are increasing in severity, not only in the United States but also abroad.

Even without droughts, rainfall is insufficient to maintain a balance. __3__ So much water has been taken from the Colorado River by Arizona and California that Mexico has complained that those states have exceeded the U.S. share under a 1944 treaty on water-sharing. Southern Californians also have elaborate arrangements to transport water

from the Pacific Northwest, which has it in abundance, to their area, which doesn't have nearly enough to support its population. __4__

Short of a fanciful solution, the U.S. has two broad options, neither pleasant. We can conserve or we can produce. The former is inconvenient or worse: less irrigation (and thus less food), fewer swimming pools, golf courses, and green lawns. __5__ In the quantities necessary, this would probably require nuclear power. It is technically feasible, but expensive, and was considered 30 years ago as a joint U.S.-Mexican project in the Gulf of California to alleviate the Colorado river problem. As more of it is done, the cost could be expected to come down; and as we became more desperate for water, we may be more willing to pay the cost, even if it doesn't come down. __6__ This is an arrangement whereby large landowners would sell the groundwater under their land, for whatever the market would bear, to cities that might be hundreds of miles away. This would involve the considerable cost of pipeline construction and would mean faster depletion of groundwater reserves. __7__

It's a good bet that during the 21st century some new arrangements are going to have to be made about the nation's — and the world's — water supplies. These are likely to be neither cheap nor easy. However, they are likely to be cheaper and easier if we have thought about them in advance.__8__ We have golten used sued to choices of guns or butter. This one might be water or meat.

A. A century ago, a drought affected only farmers, and perhaps inland navigation; now it affects everybody.
B. The Northwest is showing signs of getting tired of this drain.
C. It is not too soon to begin.
D. We cannot live without oil in the ways to which we have become accustomed, but we cannot live at all without water.
E. Rivers are running dry, especially in the West.
F. It would also mean less food production.
G. A solution currently being advanced in west Texas is a concept called "Water Ranching".
H. The latter is expensive: desalinization of seawater.

Part 2

Questions 9−18 (20 marks)

- *Read the following passage and answer questions 9−18.*

1. The Palace Museum, known as the Forbidden City, was the imperial palace of the Ming and Qing dynasties. In the early 5th century, the capital of the Ming dynasty was moved from Nanjing to Beijing. Twenty four emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties ruled in the Forbidden City. The last dynasty fell in 1911, but Emperor Puyi still lived in the inner court. It was not until 1925 that the complex was converted into a museum. Since then the palace has been open to the public.

2. The large-scale construction involved 100,000 artisans and 1,000,000 civilians. The

material needed for building the palace came from all over the country. In the Qing dynasty, the timber came mostly from Sichuan, Guangdong, Guangxi, and Yunnan provinces. The gold bricks were made in Suzhou. The glazed tiles were made in Sanjiadian, Beijing.

3. The Palace Museum is located in the center of Beijing, covering an area of 72 hectares. The floor is 163,000 square meters. It is 961m long from south to north, and 753m wide from east to west.

4. According to the calculations made in 1973, there are more than 90 courtyards, 980 buildings and 8704 room units inside the Forbidden City. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, the number of buildings varied, and so there was no fixed number of rooms.

5. The astronomers in ancient China divided the main fixed stars into three. Ziweiyuan is the residence of the heavenly emperor. It is in the middle, and is called Zi palace. The feudal emperors called themselves the sons of heaven, and called the palace they lived in the symbol of Zi palace in heaven. The palace where the emperor resided was completely forbidden for the common people. So that is why it is called the Forbidden City. In 1992 comments on Beijing attractions in World Travel Wonders, experts commented that the Forbidden City was the largest, best preserved palace complex remaining in the world today. The Forbidden City was placed on the World Cultural Heritage List by UNESCO in 1987.

Questions 9−13

- *For questions 9−13, choose the best title for each paragraph from below.*
- *For each numbered paragraph* (*1−5*)*, mark one letter* (*A−G*) *on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1: _____
10. Paragraph 2: _____
11. Paragraph 3: _____
12. Paragraph 4: _____
13. Paragraph 5: _____

A. General information about the Forbidden City.
B. Labor, and the building material needed.
C. The function and the status of the Forbidden City.
D. Area and floor space of the Forbidden City.
E. The name, origin, and status of the Forbidden City.
F. Number of buildings in the Forbidden City.
G. The history of the Forbidden City.

Questions 14−18

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14−18, with a word or phrase from the list below.*
- *For each sentence* (*14−18*)*, mark one letter* (*A−G*) *on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. The Forbidden City is also called the _____.
15. The building material needed for the Forbidden City were from _____.
16. The Forbidden City is the palace that is _____.
17. Common people who want to come near the area are _____.
18. The length of the Forbidden City from south to north is _____.

A. best preserved in the word

B. completely Forbidden
C. Palace Museum
D. all over the country
E. 961m long
F. 8704m long
G. unknown

Part 3

Questions 19−25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following passage and answer questions 19−25.*
- *For questions 19−25, choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Training must have a purpose, which is defined through a firm analysis of training needs. A review of manpower planning should include a training analysis, which looks carefully at the training from the point of view of the company, its various departments, and personnel. This may show the weaknesses existing in some departments, and that, as a result, training is needed for their staff. Training needs are based on an analysis of the job description and job specification.

A job description should give details of the performance that is required for a specific job, and job specifications should give information about the behavior, knowledge and skills that are expected by an employee who works there. When all of these have been collected, it is possible to begin the training. This specifies what the training department must teach for successful job performance, and also the best methods to use in the training program.

There are many different training methods, and there are advantages and disadvantages to each of them. Successful training programs depend on an understanding of the differences between learning about skills, and training to use them. It is frequently said that learning about skills takes place “off the job” in the classroom; but training to use these skills takes place “on the job” by means of such activities as job rotation and planned experience.

It is always difficult to evaluate the cost and savings of a training programs. The success of such a program depends not only on the methods but also on the quality of the staff that do the training. A company can often check on savings in time and cost by examining the manual work performed by operators and technicians who have completed a training program. The evaluation of management and supervisory training is much more complex than that. In order to test the results of management and supervisory training, many companies have looked at such things as the number of management and supervisory staff who leave their jobs, and the number who stay away from work for hedth reasons.

19. According to the passage, an analysis of training needs is based on _____.

A. the performance required for a general job
B. the work knowledge and skills expected from a person
C. the costs and savings of a training program
D. the performance, knowledge, and skills expected in a job

20. From the passage, we learn that "training in using them" take place _____.
A. in the classroom B. in the laboratory
C. on the job D. in the training department

21. According to the passage, if a company wants to achieve a successful staff training, they have to _____.
A. have a certain purpose
B. understand the difference between learning skills and training to use them
C. train specification
D. give details of the performance

22. The main idea of the third paragraph is _____.
A. different training methods
B. how to train work staff successfully
C. how to chose training methods
D. the content of training

23. If a company wants to evaluate the costs of a training program, the two things it has to know are _____.
A. the training methods used and the staff who do the training
B. checking on the time saved regularly
C. examination of the manual work performed
D. evaluation of the management and supervisory training

24. If a company wants to make it possible to make a training specification, it should _____.
A. know successful performance of the job
B. make clear the best methods to use
C. collect job descriptions and job specifications
D. have proper behavior, knowledge and skills

25. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. Staff Training B. How to Perform Staff Training
C. Staff Training Cost Evaluation D. Ways of Training Staff

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following passage and decide which answer best fits each space.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark one letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Participation __26__ high school sports is not a constitutional right.__27__, it is a privilege, paid for by taxpayers, open to students who promise to __28__ certain conduct requirements on and off the field. One of these promises is to __29__ from using drugs. Drug use is a serious problem among high school students. Studies show that as many as 500, 000 high school students use muscle-pumping, life-destroying substances such as steroids. Many more use illegal drugs, __30__ cause disciplinary problems and __31__ the stage for lifelong__32__.

Drug testing works to __33__ and identify use. That is why drug testing is required to compete in the Olympics, the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the National Football League.__34__ drug testing was instituted by these organizations, use of performance- __35__ drugs has been greatly reduced. We should want __36__ in schools.

Indeed, many athletes __37__ testing programs, and no wonder. Without testing, athletes have to choose between drug use and a competitive disadvantage __38__ the field.

Those who challenge the need for drug testing may be forgetting __39__ it is like be an adolescent. Peer pressure is enormous, and one of the few effective counter-weights is the fear of being caught. More importantly, once drug use is __40__ , a school can __41__ to the student before he or she gets addicted or arrested.

For 25 years, public schools __42__ by federal judges and civil libertarians, with results everyone can see. It is time __43__ decisions on how to run public schools locally __44__ officials. There is nothing unconstitutional about asking those who gain the advantages of school-sponsored athletics to contribute to the safety of other players, the integrity of the game and their own well-being. The Supreme Court should leave these programs __45__.

26.	A. on	B. at	C. in	D. of
27.	A. But	B. Rather	C. Therefore	D. Thus
28.	A. keep	B. meet	C. maintain	D. reach
29.	A. release	B. relieve	C. refrain	D. protect
30.	A. that	B. what	C. it	D. which
31.	A. set	B. put	C. take	D. give
32.	A. addictions	B. conditions	C. addition	D. indulgence
33.	A. delay	B. refer	C. defer	D. deter
34.	A. Since	B. After	C. When	D. While
35.	A. elevating	B. promoting	C. lifting	D. enhancing
36.	A. nothing more	B. nothing less	C. something less	D. something more
37.	A. support	B. protest against	C. disapprove	D. dislike
38.	A. in	B. at	C. on	D. over
39.	A. if	B. what	C. which	D. when

40.	A. identified	B. recognized	C. discern	D. research
41.	A. break out	B. reach out	C. stretch out	D. check out
42.	A. have been run	B. had been run	C. was run	D. is run
43.	A. for returning	B. return	C. to return	D. returning
44.	A. reliable	B. respectable	C. responsible	D. accountable
45.	A. alone	B. behind	C. out	D. off

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *You are Barbara Crust, the mother of Roger. You write a letter to invite Alfred, Roger's best friend at school, to come and stay the weekend. Write an invitation letter about 50−60 words.*

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *Read the following job advertisement in today's Daily Telegraph, You are Ann Jones. Write a letter about 120 words to apply for the job.*

> ☆ So you'd like to be a salesman? A real professional? With CAREER Prospects and Security.
> ☆ You need to have a University Degree and be in the age group 21−30.
> ☆ If you qualify, write or telephone for an application form. Then we can arrange to meet locally and exchange information.
> ☆ Do IT TODAY
> ☆ Tel: 01−629−7656

Oral Test

Part 1 Self-introduction (3 minutes)

- *The interlocutor will ask you and your partner questions about yourselves. You may be asked about things like " your hometown" "your interests" "your career plans", etc.*

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you two photographs and asks you to talk about them for about one minute. The examiner then asks your partner a question about your photographs and your partner responds briefly. Then the interlocutor gives your partner two photographs. Your partner talks about these pictures for about one minute. This time the interlocutor asks you a question about your partner's photographs and you respond briefly.*

Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you and your partner a list of topics. Both of you need to choose one to discuss together. The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask you questions, but you and your partner are expected to develop the conversation.*

Topic 1: How to Make the Best Use of Money
Topic 2: Skills on Making Bargains
Topic 3: Methods to Prevent Burglary
Topic 4: Relationship Between Man and Animals
Topic 5: Virtues of Being Young and Being Old

模拟试题 3 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two telephone conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

(M: Man, W: Woman)

M: Good morning. Dr. Johnson's office.

W: Hello. This is Mrs. Katzen. Something awful has happened. My little boy Stevie has swallowed a coin. One minute he was playing with it, then the next thing I knew, he had swallowed it.

M: Is he all right?

W: He seems to be. He didn't choke or anything. It just went straight down!

M: Was it a large coin, Mrs. Katzen?

W: No, just a dime.

M: Well, I don't think there will be a problem. It will take care of itself in a day or two, I'm sure. But if you want the doctor to have a look at him, you could bring him in tomorrow, Wednesday; let me see, at 3:30 in the afternoon.

W: Let me check my calendar. Let's see, Wednesday the twenty-third. Yes, 3:30 is good. You're sure it's all right to leave it till then?

M: Yes, these things happen to children all the time.

W: I see. OK. So, 3:30 tomorrow.

M: That's right.

Answers:

1. Stevie 2. dime 3. 3:30 4. 23rd

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

(M: Man, W: Woman)

W: Good morning, this is Dr. Allen's office.

M: Good morning, I'd like to make an appointment with Dr. Allen to have my teeth checked and cleaned. I'd like to have it done this week if possible.

W: Hum, I'll see whether the doctor has time to see you this week. Have you been to see Dr. Allen before?

M: No, I've just moved to town and Dr. Allen was recommended by a friend of mine. My

name is Edward Johnson.

W: The doctor has no free time this week, Mr. Johnson. If you are having trouble with your teeth, I'll try to work you in. Otherwise, I can give you an appointment on Friday, the 21st. Will that be all right?

M: I'm sorry. I'll be working on the 21st.

W: How about Saturday, the 22nd at 10 a.m.

M: That'll be fine. Thank you.

W: OK, we'll see you on the 22nd, Mr. Johnson. Goodbye.

M: Goodbye.

*That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

5. Edward 6. Allen 7. 10 8. 22nd

Part 2

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear about "**Surviving Culture Shock**".*
- *For questions 9−13, choose from letters A−F the five stages of culture shock.*
- *Use each letter only once. There is one extra letter, which you do not need to use.*

Surviving Culture Shock Is Key to Working Abroad

Contrary to what you may think, the hardest part of living abroad isn't finding a place to stay or learning the language. It's coping with culture shock. Culture shock does not happen as a series of random events. It usually evolve over five stages.

Stage 1: The Honeymoon

The first couple of months of living abroad are typically a honeymoon period when everything is new, exciting, and fascinating. Everything seems to happen like a dream, and you are happy to have made the decision to work abroad. But, as everyone knows, no honeymoon lasts forever.

Stage 2: The Rejection

Soon enough, the sheen rubs off the new, exciting, and fascinating experiences, and you have to come back down from the clouds and actually live and work in this place. Suddenly you'll start to discover that your ways of doing things — professionally and otherwise — just don't work in the new environment. Stores aren't open when you need them, and leisure time is frustrating because the television programs and the films are dubbed in another language. As your troubles add up and no one wants to lend you a hand to help, you start thinking the locals are either incapable of understanding your problems, or just don't care. This, in turn, triggers the emotion that is one of the surest signs of

culture shock: hostility towards the new environment. You begin to hate your host country and everything connected with it.

Stage 3: The Regression

Once you start rejecting your host culture, it's much harder to change your attitude. You can either decide to try again — approach everything again with a smile on your face and change your attitude — or you can take the easy road, and just withdraw further into your shell. In the latter case, the signs of failure in the new locale are pretty clear: You refuse to continue learning the local language, make friends among the locals, or take any interest in the local culture. And worst of all, you begin to believe that people are out to swindle you just because you are a foreigner. Following this path will inevitably increase your isolation, because people will sense the antagonism and begin to avoid you.

Stage 4: The Acceptance

If you can make it through stage 3, the road to getting over culture shock typically gets smoother. One day, you'll find yourself beginning to smile, or even laugh at some of the things that caused you so much grief at the start. When this happens, you are on the road to recovery. As you begin to become more comfortable with the local language and customs, your self-esteem and self-confidence will return. Your affection for your new home will grow from reluctant acceptance to genuine fondness. You'll finally understand that it's not a matter of whether here is better than there: There are different ways to live your life, and no way is really better than another.

Stage 5: The Re-entry

Many times, it's just about the time where things begin to gel that you may realize that your assignment is ending, and the time has come to pack up and return home. Most start thinking about how nice it will be to return to familiar surroundings, back to friends and family and all the things you love and cherish. But the re-entry can be much harder than most realize. When you have slowly forced yourself to like and love your new home abroad, you've probably had to gradually deconstruct your long-held beliefs to make room for new values and ways of life. You adopted new habits and a new lifestyle, and it can be difficult to go back to your old life. It will also take you quite some time to reacquaint yourself with your home culture.

*That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

9. D 10. B 11. E 12. C 13. A

Part 3

Questions 14–23

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*

- *You will hear a passage about "**Credit Card History**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Credit Card History

The concept of credit cards began just before World War I, in 1914, when Western Union provided a deferred-payment service to its most sound customers. It wasn't until 1950 that Diners Club issued the first real "card". This card could be used in a number of different locations.

Quickly the idea caught on, and within about a year, banks began providing cards to their customers, and merchants began accepting them for payment. These early cards required payment in full within a short period of time, usually less than 90 days. The income possibilities soon became apparent to the bankers. The financial institutions could simply extend the repayment time, attach an interest rate, and overnight, a new profit center for New York's Franklin National, in 1951, had introduced the first modern credit card to its customers.

Before 1970, the concept was being quickly accepted. Consumers and the issuing banks were feeling that one bank, one card was not enough. Bank of America solved this by entering into licensing agreements with banks outside California, allowing them to issue BankAmericard and interchange transactions among the licensees.

In order to increase usage, a bank card association was started which would change the name to one which was not linked with any one bank. In 1977, the name Visa was adopted, a membership corporation was formed, and Visa USA was started. At the same time, three different groups of banks that were not franchisees of Bank of America began activities that would later merge to become today's MasterCard International.

*That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

14. C 15. B 16. C 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. A 21. B 22. B 23. A

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**Inside Story**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark letter **A**, **B**, or **C** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Inside Story

When you close your eyes and try to think of the shape of your own body, what you imagine (or, rather, what you feel) is quite different from what you see when you open your eyes and look in the mirror. The image you feel is much vaguer than the one you see. And if you lie still, it is quite hard to imagine yourself as having any particular size or shape.

When you move, when you feel the weight of your arms and legs and the natural resistance of the objects around you, the "felt" image of yourself starts to become clearer. It is almost as if it were created by your own actions and the sensations they cause.

The image you create for yourself has rather strange proportions: certain parts feel much larger than they look. If you poke your tongue into a gap between teeth, it feels enormous; you are often surprised by how small it looks when you inspect it in the mirror.

But although the "felt" image may not have the shape you see in the mirror, it is much more important. It is the image through which you recognise your physical existence in the world. In spite of its strange proportions, it is all one piece, and since it has a consistent right and left and top and bottom, it allows you to locate new sensations when they occur. It allows you to find your nose in the dark, scratch itches, and point to pain.

If the "felt" image is damaged for any reason — if it is cut in half or lost, as it often is after certain strokes which wipe out recognition of one entire side — these tasks become almost impossible. What is more, it becomes hard to make sense of one's own visual appearance. If one half of the "felt" image is wiped out or injured, the patient stops recognising the affected part of his body. It is hard for him to find the location of sensations on that side, and, although he feels the doctor's touch, he locates it as being on the undamaged side.

He loses his ability to accept the affected side as part of his body even when he can see it. If you throw him a pair of gloves and ask him to put them on, he will glove one hand and leave the other bare. And yet he had to use the left hand in order to glove the right. The fact that he can see the ungloved hand doesn't seem to help him, and there is no reason why it should. He can no longer reconcile what he sees with what he feels – the ungloved object lying on the left may look like a hand, but, since there is no felt image corresponding to it, why should he claim the object as his?

This is the end of Part 4. You now have 2 minutes to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

24. C 25. C 26. A 27. C 28. B 29. B 30. B

Reading

Part 1

1. **D** 文章第 2 段提出，我们缺少水和石油，但对水的缺乏更甚。在备选答案中，只有句 D 将石油和水加以对比。句 D 认为："从我们已经适应的生活方式来看，我们离不开石油，但如果没有水我们根本就无法生存。"通过这两个对比说明了水问题比石油问题更值得注意。
2. **A** 文章接着提到，我们使用水的速度比水更新的速度快，而水的更新依靠降雨来补充河流、湖泊和地下水。句 A 提到："在一个世纪以前，干旱只影响农民和内陆航运，而今天却影响每一个人。"这提醒了人们对水问题的关注，干旱与降雨有直接的关系，最后一句又提到：更糟糕的是，旱情变得频繁而严重，不仅在美国，也在其他国家，因此 A 为正确选项。
3. **E** 第 3 段第 1 句提到："即使没有旱情，降雨也不足以维持用水平衡。"水仍然是缺乏的。句 3 反映了由缺水导致的结果，后面提到因从河中取水引发的矛盾则是对这一问题的具体说明，因此 E 正确。
4. **B** 第 3 段提到引水问题引发的墨西哥的不满，又提到加利福尼亚南部的人从水资源丰富的西北地区引水，句 B："西北地区的人对这一引水工程表现出厌烦"也是因用水引发的问题，因此选 B。
5. **H** 第 4 段提到美国开始制定对策，有两种可选方案。文章提到前一种"The former…"，句 H"the latter…"很明显是正确答案。
6. **G** 句 6 之前提到美国为解决水问题设计方案，从"This is an arrangement whereby large landowners would sell the ground water…"开始介绍了一个取水计划，句 G 是一个过渡，因此选 G。
7. **F** 接着文章提到这一计划存在的问题，句 F："It would also mean less food production."也是问题之一，因此 F 正确。
8. **C** 最后一段提出 21 世纪会有一些新的措施来解决缺水问题，这些措施既不便宜也不容易，但如果能提前来做的话情况就相反了。句 C："It is not too soon to begin."是一个总结性的认识，因此 C 正确。

Part 2

9. **A** 本段对故宫进行了一个简单大致的介绍。
10. **B** 第 2 段主要讲述故宫的建筑材料的出处。
11. **D** 第 3 段从数字及占地面积对故宫进行简要概括。
12. **F** 第 4 段是对故宫建筑物数量进行说明。
13. **E** 第 5 段阐述了紫禁城名称的来历以及在世界文化遗产中的地位。
14. **C** 相关信息在第 1 段第 1 句："The Palace Museum, known as the Forbidden City."

（故宫又称紫禁城。）

15. **D** 相关信息在第 2 段第 2 句：“The material need for building the palace came from all over the country.”（建筑材料来自全国各地。）

16. **A** 相关信息在文章最后一段第 1 句，根据 1992 年专家的评价，故宫是今天世界上保存最完善的宫殿。

17. **B** 相关信息在文中最后一段第 4 句：“The palace where the emperor resided was completely forbidden for the common people.”（故宫对普通百姓曾是禁止进入的。）

18. **E** 相关信息在第 3 段最后一句：“It is 961m long from south to north, and 753m wide from east to west.”（故宫从南到北是 961 米长，从东到西是 753 米宽。）

Part 3

19. **D** 本题是信息明示题。本题涉及了第 1 段最后一句及第 2 段的第 1 句。关键词有“performance, behavior, knowledge, skills”。A、B 两项均不够完整，C 项与本题无关，只有 D 项意思完整且与原意相符。

20. **C** 本题是细节题。相关语句为：“training in using those skills take place ‘on the job’”，题干中的“them”就是指代的“those skills”。

21. **B** 本题是细节题。相关信息在第 3 段第 2 句。A 项：“有一定的目的，是员工接受培训的原因，不是培训成功的因素”与 C、D 项均与题干不相干。

22. **B** 本题是主旨题。主要考查对文章第 3 段的理解。但此段第 1 句容易误导，似乎是要谈培训的方法，但从整段来看应该是如何成功地进行对员工的培训。

23. **A** 本题是理解题。考查对文章最后一段第 2 句的理解。此句中“such a program”复指前一句提到的“evaluate the cost and savings of a training programs”，可见答案为 A。

24. **C** 本题是理解题。文章第 2 段第 2 句中“all of this”指代此段第 1 句，关于“job description”和“job specifications”的阐述。

25. **A** 本题是主旨题。通过全文对员工培训的目的、方式、花费等阐述，可看出 A 最为恰当，因为此项范围广。其他选项都是对文章的某一个层面进行阐述。

Part 4

26. 【答案】C 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】participation（参加）习惯上与 in 相搭配，构成词组 participation /participate in sth.，意为“参加……”，因此选项 C. in 正确。本句意为“参加中学的体育比赛，并非宪法所规定的权利”。

27. 【答案】B 【考点】逻辑关系

【分析】上文提到“参加中学的体育运动，并非宪法规定的权利”，下文又指出“由纳税人支付的体育运动，可被看作遵守运动场内外的某种品行规定的学生的特权”，因此两者之间的逻辑关系为转折关系，又因 but 后不能加逗号，故选项 B. Rather

“然而”正确。

28. 【答案】B 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】本句意为：“学生们只要_____运动场内外某些品行要求，便都可参加。”只有 meet requirement“达到……要求”这一动宾搭配符合题意，因此选项 B. meet 正确。

29. 【答案】C 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本题 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. release sb. from sth.“把某人从某事物中彻底解脱出来”；B. relieve (sb. of sth.)“使某人从某事中得到缓和、减轻”；C. refrain (from sth.)“控制、抑制做某事”；D. protect (sb. From / against sth.)“保护、保卫某人（某事物）”。只有选项 C. refrain 既符合题意又符合语法要求，代入句中该句意为“其中的一项便是保证能克制不使用药品”，故该选项正确。

30. 【答案】D 【考点】逻辑关系

【分析】该句为 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，不能用 that 代替，因此选项 D. which 正确。

31. 【答案】A 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】固定词组 set the stage for sth.表示“为某事做好准备或创造条件”，因此选项 A. set 正确。又如：The president’s recent death set the stage for a military coup.（总统最近死后，一场军事政变开始酝酿。）

32. 【答案】A 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为：“更多的人使用药品，这将引发训练方面的问题，并为将来一辈子_____毒品打下基础。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. addictions (to)“瘾，沉溺”；B. conditions“条件”；C. addition (to)“添加”；D. indulgence (in)“嗜好，爱好”。只有选项 A. addictions 符合题意。

33. 【答案】D 【考点】形近词辨析

【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. infer“推断”；B. refer (to)“提到”；C. defer“推迟”；D. deter (from)“使某人决定不做某事”。该句指的是“毒品检验的目的是阻止和确认服用毒品的情况”，因此选项 D. deter 符合题意。

34. 【答案】A 【考点】逻辑关系

【分析】根据主句中所使用的完成时态，可判断选项 A. since“自从……以来”正确。本句的意思是：“自从这些组织实行药检以后，使用能……表演的毒品的现象大大减少”。又如：Where have you been since I last saw you?（我上次见到你以后，你到什么地方去了？）

35. 【答案】D 【考点】近义词辨析

【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. elevating“（位置的）提高”；B. promoting

“（职位的）提高”；C. lifting “（位置的）提高”；D. enhancing “提高，优化，使看起来更好”。只有选项 D. enhancing（该句使用“名词-现在分词”作为定语）符合题意。这里指的是“提高成绩”。

36. 【答案】B 【考点】上下文推理

【分析】本文作者明确反对毒品，本句是指“学校运动会也应像奥林匹克等运动会一样”，want nothing less 意为“毫不逊色，同样”，故选项 B. nothing less 符合逻辑要求而正确。

37. 【答案】A 【考点】上下文推理

【分析】根据下文所言“否则运动员面临着自己也需服用药品或使竞技处于劣势的选择”，可判断他们（运动员）是支持药检的，因此只有选项 A. support 符合逻辑要求而正确。

38. 【答案】C 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】介词 in 和 field 相搭配，表示“在田地里”（如 in the cotton fields）或“在某一领域里”（如 in the field of politics），而介词 on 与 field 相搭配构成词组 on the field,表示“在竞技场上”。因此，选项 C. on 代入句中符合题意，并与上文 on and off the field（赛场内外）相对应。

39. 【答案】B 【考点】逻辑关系

【分析】本句中的 it 为宾语从句中的形式主语，动词不定式后内容为真正的主语，该句意为“那些对药检的必要性提出质疑的人可能忘记了青春是怎么回事”，因此选项 B. what 正确。

40. 【答案】A 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. identified “确认，鉴定”；B. recognized “认出”；C. discern “看出”；D. research “研究”。该句的意思是“一旦确认有人服用了毒品”，因此选项 A. identified 正确。

41. 【答案】B 【考点】词组辨析

【分析】本句意为：“更为重要的是，一旦确认有学生服用了毒品，学校可在他上瘾或者被捕之前_____。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. break out “爆发”；B. reach out (to do sth.) “伸出手，援助”；C. stretch out “延伸，伸展，拉长”；D. check out “检查，结账（离开）”。只有选项 B. reach out 符合题意，故该选项正确。又如：We must reach out to those in need.（我们应该伸出援助之手，帮助有困难的人。）

42. 【答案】A 【考点】谓语时态

【分析】根据本句状语“for 25 years”，可以判断该句应为完成时。又因为该句表示从过去某个时间开始一直到现在的动作，故应为现在完成时，因此选项 A. have been run 正确。

43. 【答案】C 【考点】固定结构

【分析】本句使用了“It’s time (for sb.)to do sth. (return decisions on…)”句型，因此选项 C. to return 正确。又如：It’s time for us to go.（我们现在该走了。）

44. 【答案】D 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为：“现在该是将如何开办公立学校的决定权交给向当地选民_____的官员的时候了。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. reliable“可靠的”；B. respectable“值得尊敬的”；C. responsible“（表语）应负责的，（定语）可信赖的”；D. accountable“应负责的，应做解释的”。因此选项 D. accountable 符合题意。

45. 【答案】A 【考点】词组辨析

【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. (leave) alone“听任自然，别管”；B. (leave) behind“忘带，留下”；C. (leave) out“省略，遗漏”；D. (leave) off“停止”。只有选项 A. alone 符合题意。

Writing

Part 1

133 Camperdown Road
Exlon-on-Sea
Sussex
BN28 HLP
22nd April, 1999

Dear Alfred,

My son Roger has suggested I ask you to come and spend a weekend with us here.

I am happy to do this and invite you to stay with us for this weekend. May 13−16, which happens to be our local boat club’s Spring Race Week.

If you like boats and boating, you might find it interesting, though a lot depends on the weather, of course.

Do let me know if you can come.

Yours sincerely,

Barbara Crust

Part 2

25 Timber Road, Canterbury
Coventry, CV4 8FN
Tel: 231-2417865

September 16, 2015

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing in reply to your advertisement in *Daily Telegraph* for the position of salesman.

I am 26 years old, and at present I'm the Paper Buyer for Offset Company; I have been in this company for four years. Before I was promoted as the sales manager, I worked in various other departments as a salesperson, and I am confident to say I have accumulated rich experience in sales.

I got a bachelor's degree of Economics in 2011. Please find the relevant information concerning my education enclosed.

As you will see from this letter, my English is good; I have passed the Second Certificate Examination by Cambridge University.

I hope I may be of interest to you, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,
Ann Jones

Oral Test

Topic 1: How to Make the Best Use of Money

— How are you financing your college education now?

— My parents finance my education at present. I think this is the case with the overwhelming majority of students in China. What about you?

— Me too. Various media have been constantly spreading Western ideas to us. They say most American college students earn their own tuition and daily expenses by doing part-time jobs in their spare time or during the holidays.

— It's a better way actually, both for students and their parents. However, this doesn't work in China. At most, we could take some part-times jobs which would only be sufficient for our daily expenses.

— Yeah, and there's another thing we could do — to make the best use of the money provided by our parents. What do you think is the best way to budget our money?

— In my opinion, we must know what to buy and what not to buy. As students should be independent from our parents, we have no right to enjoy a luxurious life with our parents' money, whether they are rich or not.

— What on earth is necessary or unnecessary according to you? I think it's not an easy job to distinguish between them.

— In my belief, the things we cannot do without are necessary while something that makes our lives more comfortable is optional, and to some extent unnecessary. We can only enjoy

life at will after we have begun to earn our own living.

— So you will spend your money freely when you graduate and start a career?

— Of course not. At that time I'll have another way to make the best use of my money.

— I agree with you here. Even if we are financially independent, we should make the best use of money. I will have a budget for my monetary consumption for every month or every year. I must set aside a reasonable amount of money for my savings every month when I receive my pay. The rest will be at my disposal.

— Ha-ha-ha! Then you'll be quite rich after a few years! If I'm be able to earn my own money, I'll isolate a handsome portion of my salary to buy stocks or other securities, which could bring me regular profits .

— But before you invest money, you must be an expert in investment, or you'll lose everything.

— Of course I will.

— I don't have the courage to make any risky investments. Banks are the best choice, I think. Even if I don't get anything extra, at least I can get back what I have.

Topic 5: Virtues of Being Young and Being Old

— There're more and more old people in the world you know. The society is getting older. If some predictions about the future come true I can hardly imagine what I'll see after a dozen years.

— So you are worrying even now. Are you worrying that you'll see groups of old ladies and gentlemen everywhere one day?

— Exactly! Can you imagine that? White hair, wrinkled faces, bent bodies, slow motion… everywhere! Unfortunately I'll be one of them. The world will not be as beautiful as it is now.

— Don't worry! The society is changing; people's ideas are changing and so is their life style, and ways of looking at life, as well as old people's way of living.

— What do you mean by changes?

— You know, both being young and being old have their respective virtues.

— But I think there must be more conveniences and beautiful things about being young.

— Not necessarily. I want to know what you think of the virtues of being young.

— First, young people have sunny faces, strong and straight bodies, quick minds and movements, and most importantly they have more time in front of them.

— Those are really the virtues of being young, but we could view them in a quite different

way. Their perfect faces and bodies will be gone one day. They tend to make more mistakes only because they always think that they will still have the chance to learn and to correct their mistakes, but that isn't always the case.

— You're being quite realistic. We will all get old and face all the problems old age brings us. That's what I'm worrying about. Maybe there're also some virtues about being old too.

— Truly. When you are old, you'll look at the world with a detached attitude, never too happy, never too sad, never too anxious and never too fussy.

— That sounds fabulous! We young people are always disrupted by various strong emotions and cannot find the way out. Maybe old age will be a good solution.

— Also at an old age you'll have more time of your own. You could do something that you haven't had the time to do when young. Now comes the chance.

— Wow, great! I like computer games so much that I have always dreamed of playing them all day long without any worries, but now I can't do that because I know study and work must be first on my list. I cannot wait to be old now.

— Well, you will some day! But I don't think you'll still be a computer game fan when you are a little old woman!

模拟试题 4

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

The man likes the college's __1__ and __2__.

Number of students: __3__.

The students can join in different __4__.

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

Fred's job: __5__ driver.

Years doing the job: __6__.

Problems Fred had: trouble with __7__.

Correct way of lifting things: using __8__.

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear five people giving reasons why children learn their mother tongue so well.*
- *Before you listen, read the list of statements, five of which are summaries of what they were saying.*
- *Then listen carefully and match the statements* (*A–F*) *with the people who said them* (*9–13*) *respectively.*
- *There is one extra statement that you don't need to use. You will hear the passage twice.*

9. Maggie: _____

10. Cherry: _____

11. Mike: _____

12. Hazel: _____

13. Jody: _____

A. The time when they are learning, mother tongue is the most favorable of all.

B. Children hear their native language spoken always in its genuine form.

C. Children have private lessons all the time to learn their mother tongue.

D. Children hear their native language spoken in all possible situations.

E. Children have special teachers to teach them.

F. Children have flexible organs and sensitive ear.

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**The Number of Genes**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

14. The first detailed study of the human gene map claimed that humans have about thirty thousand genes.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
15. The Genomics Institute of Novartis published a report claiming that humans have more than thirty thousand genes.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
16. Both of the two competing teams of scientists found that humans have about the same number of genes as some insects.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
17. The two competing teams of scientists had quite different ideas about the number of human genes.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
18. The private American company published its finding way earlier than the international group.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
19. Some people find it hard to believe that humans have only about 30 thousand genes.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
20. No genes found by the two teams were the same.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
21. The Novartis scientists did a new study and found the number could be forty thousand.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
22. The real number of human genes is not confirmed yet.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
23. Scientists say they only found the list of the genes that control human biology.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**A Little House in the Big Woods**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*

- *Mark letter **A**, **B**, or **C** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

24. What surrounded the little log house on all sides?
A. Roads. B. People. C. Trees.
25. What sound frightened Laura at night?
A. Howling wolves. B. Barking dogs. C. Pouring rain.
26. Who was Jack?
A. The family's bulldog. B. Laura's little brother. C. The little boy next door.
27. Which word best describes Laura's home?
A. Huge. B. Comfortable. C. Cold.
28. How did the howling noises outside affect Laura?
A. They pleased her. B. They frightened her. C. They didn't affect her at all.
29. How do you think Laura felt after her father talked to her at night?
A. Safe. B. Unhappy. C. Terrified.
30. How do you think Laura felt about the house she lived in?
A. She thought it was comfortable.
B. She liked it.
C. Both A and B.

Reading

Part 1

Questions 1−8 (16 marks)

- *Read the following passages. Eight sentences have been removed from the article.*
- *Choose from the sentences A−H the one which best fits each blank.*
- *For each blank (1−8) mark one letter (A−H) on the **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

In the world of entertainment, TV talk shows have undoubtedly flooded every inch of space on daytime television. __1__ But no two shows are more profoundly opposite in content, while at the same time standing out above the rest, than the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey show.

Jerry Springer could easily be considered the king of "trash talk". __2__ For example, the show takes the ever-common talk show themes of love, sex, cheating, guilt, hate, conflict and morality to a different level. __3__

Like Jerry Springer, Oprah Winfrey takes TV talk show to its extreme, but Oprah goes in the opposite direction. __4__ Topics range from teaching your children responsibility, managing your workweek, to getting to know your neighbors.

Compared with Oprah, the Jerry Springer show looks like poisonous waste being dumped on society. Jerry ends every episode with a "final word". __5__ Hopefully, this is

the part where most people will learn something very valuable.

Clean as it is, the Oprah show is not for everyone. __6__ Most of these people have the time, money, and stability to deal with life's tougher problems. Jerry Springer, on the other hand, has more of an association with the young adults of society. __7__ They are the ones who see some value and lessons to be learned underneath the show's exploitation.

While the two shows are as different as night and day, both have ruled the talk show circuit for many years now. __8__ Ironically, both could also be considered pioneers in the talk show world.

A. He makes a small speech that sums up the entire moral of the show.
B. The show focuses on the improvement of society and an individual's quality of life.
C. The show's main target audience are middle-class Americans.
D. Each one caters to a different audience while both have a strong following from large groups of fans.
E. The topics on his show are as shocking as shocking can be.
F. These are 18-to 20-year-olds whose main troubles in life involve love relationship, sex, money and peers.
G. Anyone who watches them regularly knows that each one varies in style and format.
H. Clearly, the Jerry Springer show is a display and exploitation of society's moral catastrophe, yet people are willing to eat up the intriguing predicaments of other people's lives.

Part 2

Questions 9−18 (20 marks)

- *Read the following passage and answer questions 9−18.*

1. When one of your car tires goes flat, there are two things you can do. Groan and change it or, if you don't have a spare, stand helplessly beside the road and hope someone will come to your rescue. Now comes a third alternative, called Quickwheel. It is designed to get disabled motorists rolling again as quickly as possible.

2. Quickwheel is essentially a tiny trailer — complete with three tough little wheels of it's own — that support the flat tire and enable the motorist to drive to the service station without losing much time or expending much energy. The product is manufactured in the Netherlands but is owned and marketed by a US company. Quickwheel inc. of Greenwich, Connecticut. According to the firm's president, Robert Bockweg, the product meets each of the major concerns that consumers associate with flat tires: safety, lost time, and physical exertion.

3. To use it, motorists simply unfold the product to its fully extended position, set it in front of the disabled tire, drive the car onto the Quickwheel's ramp, and attach a special safety strap over the tire. The tire is then locked, or cradled, in Quickwheel's metal frame. The device's three wheels do the rest of work.

4. According to Quckwheel Inc., its product can be driven "four miles" at speeds of up to 45 miles per hour without any noticeable change in the vehicle's breaking or steering operations. The company also claims that it can be used on any type of car, jeep, mini-van or trailer.

5. Bockweg says that Quickwheel will be sold in the US, at a price of $150. Distribution agreements now being negotiated should make the product available in Japan, Canada and Western Europe in the future.

Questions 9−13

- *For questions 9−13, choose the best title for each paragraph from below.*
- *For each numbered paragraph (1−5), mark one letter (A−G) on the **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1: _____
10. Paragraph 2: _____
11. Paragraph 3: _____
12. Paragraph 4: _____
13. Paragraph 5: _____

A. The future marketing of Quickwheel.
B. The advantages of Quickwheel.
C. How does Quickwheel work?
D. The ways to deal with flat tires.
E. Quickwheel can get disabled motorists rolling again.
F. An introduction of Quickwheel.
G. Why was Quickwheel invented?

Questions 14−18

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14−18, with a word or phrase from the list below.*
- *For each sentence (14−18), mark one letter (A−G) on the **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. According to the passage, Quickwheel is a tool that can be used to replace _____.
15. "Disabled motorists" means _____.
16. The advantage of this new product is that it is _____ and can be used on almost any type of vehicle.
17. The price of Quickwheel will be _____.
18. If Quickwheel could be sold in other countries, they have to reach some _____.

A. $150
B. safe
C. agreements
D. drivers who can't drive because of a flat tire
E. a flat tire
F. provide a kind of temporary support to the flat tire
G. more than $150

Part 3

Questions 19−25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following passage and answer questions 19−25.*

- *For questions 19−25, choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive and dominant; that they don't trust their children to deal with a crisis; that they talk too much about certain problems — and that they have no sense of humor, at least in parent-child relationships.

I think it is true that parent often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture or society of their own. Then, it turns out that their music, entertainers, vocabulary, clothes, or hairstyles irritate their parents. This gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant, and proud because you don't want your parents to approve what you do. If they did approve, it would look as if you were betraying your own age group. But in those cases, you are assuming that you are an underdog: you can't win, but at least you can keep your honor. There is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long years of childhood, when you are completely under your patents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

If you plan to control your life, cooperation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially your parents, into doing things the way you want. You can impress your parents with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

19. The author is primarily addressing to _____.
    A. newspaper readers　　B. teenagers
    C. parents of teenagers　　D. those who give advice to teenagers
20. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.
    A. misunderstandings between teenagers and their parents
    B. the dominance of parents over their children
    C. the teenagers' ability to deal with crises
    D. the teenagers' criticism of their parents
21. Teenagers tend to have strange clothes and hairstyles because they _____.
    A. have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste
    B. have no other way to enjoy themselves
    C. want to irritate their parents
    D. want to show their existence by creating a culture of their own

22. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they _____.
A. feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults
B. are not likely to win over the adults
C. have already been accepted into the adult world
D. have a desire to be independent

23. According to the author, which statement didn't the passage refer to ?
A. Parents often underestimate their teenage children.
B. Young people make their parents angry because of their choices in clothes and hairstyles.
C. Young people want to communicate with their parents.
D. Teenagers don't want their parents to approve of what they do.

24. According to the author, in what way can teenagers be given authority to do what they want to do ?
A. Wear special clothes.
B. Create a culture and society of their own.
C. Impress others with their sense of responsibility and initiative.
D. Not be under their parents' control.

25. What's the main idea of this passage?
A. Parents should give more freedom to their children.
B. Teenagers should listen to their parents'.
C. Teenagers want to ignore their parents'.
D. Teenagers want to be different.

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following passage, and choose the best word for each space.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark one letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Do you want to send an e-mail message to the White House?

Good luck.

In the past, __26__ President Bush — or at least those assigned to read his mail — what was __27__ your mind it was necessary only to sit down at a personal computer connected to the Internet and __28__ a note to president@ whitehouse.gov.

But this week, Tom Matzzie, an online organizer with the A.F.L.-C.I.O., discovered that__29__ with the White House had become a bit more __30__. When Mr. Matzzie sent an e-mail protesting __31__ a Bush administration policy, the message was bounced back with an automated reply, saying he had to send it again in a new way.

Under a system __32__ on the White House Website __33__ the first time last week, those who want to send a message to President Bush must now __34__ as many as nine Web pages and __35__ a detailed form that starts by asking whether the message sender supports White House policy __36__ differs with it.

The white House says the new e-mail system is an effort to be more responsive __37__ the public and offer the administration "real time" access __38__ citizen comments.

Completing a message to the president also requires __39__ a subject from the provided list, then entering a full name, organization, address and e-mail address. __40__ the message is sent, the writer must wait for an automated response __41__ his message, __42__ whether the addressee intended to send the message. The message is delivered to the White House only after the person using that e-mail address __43__ it.

"Over __44__, it's a very cumbersome process," said Jakob Nielsen, an authority on Web design. "It's probably designed deliberately to __45__ on their e-mail."

26.	A. telling	B. to tell	C. tell	D. told
27.	A. on	B. in	C. at	D. of
28.	A. cut off	B. see off	C. dash off	D. give off
29.	A. connection	B. communication	C. link	D. relationship
30.	A. daunting	B. efficient	C. flexible	D. costly
31.	A. for	B. against	C. on	D. over
32.	A. is deployed	B. deplored	C. deployed	D. employed
33.	A. at	B. on	C. for	D. in
34.	A. navigate	B. move	C. experience	D. travel
35.	A. fill with	B. fill in	C. fill up	D. fill
36.	A. and	B. or	C. not	D. nor
37.	A. to	B. for	C. of	D. on
38.	A. to	B. for	C. of	D. over
39.	A. to choose	B. of choosing	C. choosing	D. choice
40.	A. As	B. When	C. While	D. Once
41.	A. of	B. to	C. of	D. over
42.	A. and ask	B. ask	C. asking	D. asked
43.	A. confirms	B. verifies	C. confines	D. confesses
44.	A. and over	B. again	C. all	D. and above
45.	A. cut short	B. cut out	C. cut in	D. cut down

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *You are a regional manager for an international company. You have been asked to go to a meeting at your company's head office. You cannot go, so somebody else will go in your place. Write a letter to Eric Young who is organizing the meeting.*
  - ☆ Explaining why you cannot go.
  - ☆ Saying who will go.
- *Write 50−60 words.*

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *You are Account Manager of ABC Company. Your company ordered a certain value of woolen sweater from New Style Fabric Company but there was a delay of delivery. Now you write a letter of complaint to:*
  - ☆ state when the order was placed;
  - ☆ what inconvenience the delay has caused;
  - ☆ what you expect to be done about the delay.
- *Write about 120 words.*

Oral Test

Part 1 Self-introduction (3 minutes)

- *The interlocutor will ask you and your partner questions about yourselves. You may be asked about things like " your hometown" "your interests" "your career plans", etc.*

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you two photographs and asks you to talk about them for about one minute. The examiner then asks your partner a question about your photographs and your partner responds briefly. Then the interlocutor gives your partner two photographs. Your partner talks about these pictures for about one minute. This time the interlocutor asks you a question about your partner's photographs and you respond briefly.*

Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you and your partner a list of topics. Both of you need to choose one to discuss together. The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask you questions, but you and your partner are expected to develop the conversation.*

Topic 1: Importance of Good Living Habits
Topic 2: Which Makes a Happier Life, Wealth or Health
Topic 3: Advantages of Weeklong Holidays
Topic 4: TV Commercials
Topic 5: Having Pets

模拟试题 4 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

(M: Man, W: Woman)

W: Hi, Danny. How do you feel today?

M: I'm not sure how I feel. Better, I think. The doctor's advice was good.

W: How do you like the college?

M: I'm not sure how much I'll like it, but I like where it is and I like its size. It looks as if it's very small.

W: Yes, it's very pleasant. There are only about two thousand students.

M: What do they like to do in their spare time?

W: All kinds of things. There are lots of different kinds of clubs to join. Some go to the library to study.

M: Do they have to go to the library to study?

W: No, they study where they want to.

M: Do you know what sports they have?

W: Oh, yes, the college has teams for all kinds of sports.

M: It sounds as if it's fun to go to college.

Answers:

1. location 2. size 3. 2000 4. clubs

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

(M: Man, W: Woman)

W: Well, how are you Fred?

M: Oh, haven't been feeling too well lately, been having a bit of trouble with the back.

W: Hmm, I see. Hmm still driving the taxi?

M: Yeah, still at it.

W: You've been in that game a while, Fred.

M: Yes, I've been at it for nearly twelve years now, but, ah lately it's been getting on top of me a bit.

W: Oh, what do you mean?

M: Well, I've been on the airport run, and I've been lifting a lot of heavy suitcases.

W: Hmm (pause) suitcases, huh? Show me how you've been lifting these suitcases.

M: Oh, just the usual way, like this.

(*Fred demonstrates how.*)

W: Ah, I think that's the trouble. You've been lifting them the wrong way! You should have used your legs, like this. It takes the strain off your back.

M: Oh, thanks, Doctor. I'll do that.

That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

5. taxi 6. 12 7. back 8. legs

Part 2

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear five people giving reasons why children learn their mother tongue so well.*
- *Before you listen, read the list of statements, five of which are summaries of what they were saying.*
- *Then listen carefully and match the statements* (*A−F*) *with the people who said them* (*9−13*) *respectively.*
- *There is one extra statement that you don't need to use. You will hear the passage twice.*

Hazel:

Hello, my name's Hazel and I'm twenty-seven years old. Why does a child learn their mother tongue so well? I think it lies in the teachers, you know, I refer to their parents, brothers and sisters, and playmates. Although they are not professional teachers, they always show deep concern for him. They take great pains to make their lessons easy and interesting, always repeating the same phrases and at the same time doing the things they are talking about. They are greatly pleased at every little advance the child makes. So the most difficult step on the path to language becomes a game.

Cherry:

Hi, I'm Cherry and I'm 50 years old. A child has a complete mastery of his native language. I think it is attributed to the time. Children begin to learn it the moment they are born. The time of learning the mother tongue is the most favorable of all, that is, the first years of life. Moreover, a child hears it spoken from morning till night. You see, children have time.

Mike:

Hello, my name's Mike and I'm nearly seventy years old. Here is my opinion about children's success in learning their native language. Children hear their language spoken all the

time with the right pronunciation, the right intonation, the right use of words and the right structure. They drink in all the words and expressions which come to them. There is no resistance: there is perfect assimilation.

Maggie:

Hi, I'm Maggie and 45 years old. An adult language-student has a limited number of hours each week, which he usually shares with others, while a child has, as it were, private lessons all the year round. Perhaps this can explain why children learn their native language so well. Of course, this is just one of many factors which account for it.

Jody:

Hi, my name is Jody, and next Monday I'll be thirty years old. From my point of view, the reason why a child learns his mother tongue so well is that the child hears the language in all possible situations. They talk about ice in January and intense heat in June. What a child hears is usually what immediately interests him. Again and again, when he succeeds in his attempts at speech, his desires are undertaken and fulfilled.

*That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

9. C 10. A 11. B 12. E 13. D

Part 3

Questions 14−23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**The Number of Genes**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Number of Human Genes Questioned

Scientists are questioning a widely reported finding from the first detailed study of the human gene map. The scientists dispute the findings that humans have only about thirty thousand genes. The new report suggests the true number could be much greater. Some believe that humans have more than one hundred thousand genes.

The issue seemed to be settled last February. That was when two competing teams of scientists published their efforts to map the position of every human gene. A private American company called Celera Genomics published one of the genetic maps. An international group called the Human Genome Project prepared the other. Each group of scientists estimated that humans have about thirty thousand genes. That is about two times as many genes as some insects.

That number came as a surprise to some people. They wondered how an organism as complex as a human could have so few genes. Some scientists believed the small number of genes was good news. It meant it would be easier to identify all the genes and understand how they work.

In the new study, the Novartis scientists compared the two groups of human genes from the two genetic maps. They found that the two groups of scientists had identified two different sets of genes. Only about half the genes are common to both groups. The Novartis scientists say this means the number of human genes may be about four thousand.

The director of the Human Genome Project, Francis Collins, said he would not be surprised if humans were found to have more than thirty thousand genes. Celera's President, Craig Venter, notes that the process of discovering the real number is not simple. He said many of the genes noted in his company's study had not been confirmed.

The real number of human genes may not be known any time soon. Scientists say it probably will take years before we have a list of the genes that control human biology.

*That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

14. A 15. C 16. B 17. B 18. B 19. A 20. B 21. A 22.A 23. B

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**A Little House in the Big Woods**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *For Questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark letter **A**, **B**, or **C** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

A Little House in the Big Woods

A very long time ago, a little girl lived in the Big Woods of Wisconsin, in a little gray house made of logs.

The great, dark trees of the Big Woods stood all around the house, and beyond them were other trees, and beyond them were even more trees. As far as a man could go to the north in a day, or a week, or a whole month, there was nothing but woods. There were no houses. There were no roads. There were no people. There were only trees and the wild animals who had their homes among them.

Wolves lived in the Big Woods, and bears, and huge wild cats. Muskrats and mink and

otter lived by the streams. Foxes had dens in the hills and deer roamed everywhere.

To the east of the little log house, and to the west, there were miles upon miles of trees, and only a few log houses scattered far apart in the edge of the Big Woods.

So far as the little girl could see, there was only the one little house where she lived with her Father and Mother, her sister Mary, and baby sister Carrie. A wagon track ran before the house, turning and twisting out of sight in the woods where the wild animals lived, but the little girl did not know where it went, nor what might be at the end of it.

The little girl was named Laura and she called her father, Pa, and her mother, Ma. In those days and in that place, children did not say Father and Mother, nor Mamma and Papa, as they do now.

At night, when Laura lay awake in the trundle bed, she listened and could not hear anything at all but the sound of the trees whispering together. Sometimes, far away in the night, a wolf howled. Then he came nearer and howled again.

It was a scary sound. Laura knew that wolves would eat little girls. But she was safe inside the solid log walls. Her father's gun hung over the door and good old Jack, the brindle bulldog, lay on guard before it. Her father would say, "Go to sleep, Laura. Jack won't let the wolves in." So Laura snuggled under the covers of the trundle bed, close beside Mary, and went to sleep.

One night her father picked her up out of bed and carried her to the window so that she might see the wolves. There were two of them sitting in front of the house. They looked like shaggy dogs. They pointed their noses at the big, bright moon, and howled.

Jack paced up and down before the door, growling. The hair stood up along his back and he showed his sharp, fierce teeth to the wolves. They howled, but they could not get in.

The house was comfortable. Upstairs there was a large attic, pleasant to play in when the rain drummed on the roof.

*This is the end of Part 4. You now have 2 minutes to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

24. C　25. A　26. A　27. B　28. B　29. A　30.C

Reading

Part 1

1. **G** 文章开头一句意为"在娱乐界，各种电视脱口秀在白天电视节目中无所不在"。句 G 中的"them"就是指这些脱口秀节目，因为各种脱口秀节目太多了，因此经常看的人就会对每个节目的风格及形式有所了解。

2. **E** 文章的第 2 段主要是关于脱口秀主持人 Jerry Springer 的。第 1 句提出 Jerry Springer 很容易被认为是垃圾谈话节目之王，第 3 句以举例的形式指出他的谈话节目从不同的角度讨论最常见的话题，也就是说 Jerry 的节目与众不同。句 E："The topics on his show are as shocking as shocking can be."也说明 Jerry 的节目超出一般人的预想。因此选 E。
3. **H** 句 H 道出了 Jerry 节目的实质，是总结性的句子，因此为正确选项。
4. **B** 第 3 段主要是关于另一个脱口秀主持人 Oprah，句 B 介绍 Oprah 节目的主要话题，后句提到一些话题，与之相对应，因此 B 正确。
5. **A** 本段提到 Jerry 节目的一个特点，即用一个"final word"结尾。句 A："He makes a small speech that sums up the entire moral of the show."是对 final word 做的解释，即对整个节目做的总结。因此 A 正确。
6. **C** 本段开头提出，Oprah 的节目不是面对每一位观众的，也就是说只是面对一部分观众。句 C："The show's main target audience are middle-class Americans."指出了 Oprah 的目标观众主要是中产阶级的美国人，从语意上与第 1 句紧密连接，因此选 C。
7. **F** 本段又提到了 Jerry 的目标观众是年轻的成人。句 F 中的"these"指前句中的"young adults of society"，因为 18 ~ 20 岁的人正是年轻的成人，句 F 介绍了这一部分人在生活中的主要问题。因为有了问题，他们想要在节目中寻找答案，这样，句 F 又与最后一句密切相关，因此选 F。
8. **D** 本段提出 Oprah 与 Jerry 的节目截然不同，句 D："Each one caters to a different audience while both have a strong following from large groups of fans."是不同的根本原因，因为目标观众不同，节目内容、风格肯定也不会相同，因此 D 为正确选项。

Part 2

9. **E** 相关信息参照第 1 段最后两句："Now comes a third alternative, called Quickwheel. It is designed to get disabled motorists rolling again as quickly as possible."现在有第 3 种选择，Quickwheel，它能让坏了的车轮尽快转动起来。因此答案是 E。
10. **F** 此段只是对 Quickwheel 的简要介绍，因此答案是 F。
11. **C** 第 3 段说明 Quickwheel 是如何运作的，因此答案是 C。
12. **B** 由整段可推出段意为：论述 Quickwheel 的优点。因此答案是 B。
13. **A** 这一段主要讲的是 Quickwheel 这种工具的市场前景，因此答案是 A。
14. **F** 根据第 1 段的理解，Quickwheel 是一种暂时为坏轮胎提供支持的工具。因此答案是 F。
15. **D** 可解释为："因车胎没气无法开车的司机们"。因此答案是 D。
16. **B** 在文章中提到的 Qickwheel 的优点有：安全，并且能使用于几乎所有的车辆。因此答案是 B。

17. **A** 参照最后一段第 1 句：“在美国 Quickwheel 的售价是 150 美元”。因此答案为 A。
18. **C** 参照最后一段，Quickwheel 想要在提到的那些地方售出还得达成协议。因此答案是 C。

Part 3

19. **B** 本题是推理题。从最后一段的口气，以及文中多次出现了“your parents”，因此选项 B 是正确的。
20. **D** 本题是主旨题。根据文章第 1 段的主题句：“It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them.”因此选项 D 是正确的。
21. **D** 本题是细节题。第 3 段提到：“They feel cut off from adult world in to which they have not yet been accepted.”因此选项 D 是正确的。
22. **D** 本题是推理题。根据第 4 段的“If they did approve, it would look as if you were betraying your own age group.”以及第 4、5 段的内容可以肯定 D 是正确的。
23. **C** 本题是细节题。根据文章，A、B 和 D3 个选项在文中都可以找到相应语句，唯有 C 作者没有提。
24 **C** 本题是细节题。参阅文章最后一段最后一句：“You can impress your parents with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.”便可知道 C 是正确的。
25. **A** 本题是主旨题。综观全文，不难看出父母应该给青少年更多的权利让他们慢慢独立，所以 A 为最佳选项。

Part 4

26. 【答案】B 【考点】固定结构
【分析】本句将目的状语提前，正确的语序应该是“it was necessary only to sit down to tell…“，其中“it”为形式主语，“to sit down”为真正的主语，“to tell”为目的状语，因此选项 B. to tell 正确。
27. 【答案】A 【考点】习惯搭配
【分析】固定词组 sth. on one’s mind 意为“某某的想法”，本句指的是“你把你的想法告诉布什总统或至少是负责阅读他的信件的人……”，因此选项 A. on 正确。
28. 【答案】C 【考点】词组辨析
【分析】本句意为：“……只需在一台与因特网相连的个人电脑旁坐下，_____邮件发到 president@whitehouse.gov。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. cut off“切断，断绝”；B. see off“送行”；C. dash off“匆匆而写或画”；D. give off“发出（气体）”。只有选项 C. dash off 符合题意，这里指的是“一挥而就，将邮件发至……”，

因此该选项正确。又如：I must dash off a few letters before I go out.（我在出去以前必须赶写几封信。）

29. 【答案】B 【考点】近义词辨析

【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. connection (with / to / between)“连接，联系”；B. communicating (with)“交流信息、思想、信息”；C. link (between / to)“联系，关系”；D. relationship (between / to)“关系”。这里指的是通过电子邮件与白宫通信，选项 B. communicating 符合题意，故该选项正确。

30. 【答案】A 【考点】上下文推理

【分析】本句意为：“然而在本周，美国劳联和产联的网上组织者汤姆·马奇发现，与白宫通信变得有点_____。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. daunting“令人气馁的，惊吓的”；B. efficient“高效的”；C. flexible“灵活的”；D. costly“昂贵的”。从下文可以推出，选项 A. daunting 符合题意，故该选项正确。

31. 【答案】B 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】4 个选项中只有选项 B. against 能与 protest 相搭配，构成词组 protest against，意为“反对……”。该句指的是“马奇先生发出一封电子邮件抗议布什政府的某项政策”，又如：They are holding a rally to protest against the government's defense policy.（他们正举行集会以抗议政府的防务政策。）

32. 【答案】C 【考点】形近词辨析

【分析】deplore 的意思是“谴责”；deploy 的意思是“部署（军队），有效（使用）”；employ 的意思是“雇用”。该句指的是“白宫网站上启用的系统”，故选项 B. deplored 及选项 D. employed 可被排除。又因该句信息词 under，可将选项 A. is deployed 排除，因此选项 C. deployed 正确。

33. 【答案】C 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】for the first time 意为“第一次”，因此选项 C. for 正确。

34. 【答案】A 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. navigate“引航，驾驶（船，飞行器等），横渡”；B. move“移动”；C. experience“经历，体验”；D. travel“旅行”。该句指的是“想给布什总统发邮件的人必须辗转多达 9 个网页”，因此选项 A. navigate 符合题意，故该选项正确，该处是用其比喻义。

35. 【答案】B 【考点】动词词组辨析

【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. fill with“使……充满……”；B. fill in“填写，填满”；C. fill up“填满”；D. fill“充满”。该句指的是“填写一张详细的表格”，选项 B. fill in 符合题意，故该选项正确。

36. 【答案】B 【考点】固定结构

【分析】whether…or 表示“是……还是……”，引导两个供选择的从句，如：We were wondering whether to go today or tomorrow.（我们弄不清是今天走还是明天走。）根

据本文中信息词可判断选项 B. or 正确，代入句中该句意为“表格开头询问发件人是支持还是反对白宫的政策”。

37. 【答案】A 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】be responsive to sb./sth. 表示“对……回答，应答”，因此选项 A. to 正确，本句指的是“启用新的电子邮件系统是为了对公众做出更及时的应答”。

38. 【答案】A 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】access to sb./sth. 表示“接近（某人/某物）的方法、机会、权利”，因此选项 A. to 正确，本句指的是“并让政府能实时获悉公民的意见”。又如：get access to classified information（得到接触秘密情报的机会）。

39. 【答案】C 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】require 表示“需要”时，后面接名词、动名词或从句，因此选项 C. choosing 正确（选项 D. choice 后面应加 of）。又如：All cars require servicing regularly.（所有汽车都需要定期检修。）

40. 【答案】D 【考点】逻辑关系

【分析】本句是下一句的条件句，意为“一旦邮件发出，发件人必须等待一个自动回复……”。因此选项 D. once“一旦，一……就……”正确。又如：How could we cope once the money had gone?（钱一用完我们怎么办？）

41. 【答案】D 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】response to 表示“对……的回答，回复，反应”，因此选项 D. to 正确，本句指的是“对他电子邮件的自动回复”。又如：in response to your inquiry….（兹答复你的询问……）。

42. 【答案】C 【考点】非谓语动词

【分析】本句为分词短语后置做定语，修饰 response（回复）一词，由于是“该回复询问收件人是否打算发出该邮件”，因此用现在分词，故选项 C. asking 正确。

43. 【答案】A 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为“只有在他用这个邮件地址做出 _____ 以后，他的邮件才被发送到白宫”。4 个选项的意思分别是：A. confirms“证实，确认”；B. verifies“核实”；C. confines“限制”；D. confesses“承认（错误、罪行），供认”，因此选项 A. confirms 符合题意，故该选项正确。

44. 【答案】C 【考点】词组辨析

【分析】本句意为：“_____，这是一个非常麻烦的过程。”4 个选项的意思分别是 A. (over) and over“多次，反复”；B. (over) again“再一次”；C. (over) all“总体上”；D. (over) and above“而且，此外”。只有选项 C. all 符合题意,故该选项正确。

45. 【答案】D 【考点】词组辨析

【分析】本句意为：“故意设计这个过程可能是为了_____邮件”。4 个选项的意思分别是：A. cut short“突然停止，打断”；B. cut out“删除，中止”；C. cut in

“插嘴，打断”；D. cut down“削减，缩短”。只有选项 D. cut down 符合题意，故该选项正确。

Writing

Part 1

October 10, 2014
Dear Eric,
Much to my regret, I am unable to attend the meeting to be held on October 18 at our company’s head office. Instead, I have to be present at an important business conference on the same day.
However, Tony Black, the sales manager, will be at the meeting and surly he will inform me of etailed information from our head office.
My best,
Kevin Green
Regional Manager

Part 2

Dear Sir or Madam,

On July 12, I sent you an order for woolen sweater to the value of US $ 25,0000 and impressed upon you the necessity of delivery within 15 days from the date of order. In spite of this, 20 days have elapsed from that date, but the goods still haven’t reached us.

We must point out to you that this delay is very seriously inconveniencing us; our present stock of these goods is exhausted, and we are unable to meet our customers’ demands. Consequently, many have placed their orders elsewhere.

We should be glad to hear from you the reason for the non-execution of our order, as in the event of your being unable to supply us, we shall be compelled to cancel the order and get these goods from another firm.

Yours truly,
Alan Colson
Account Manager

Oral Test

Topic 1: Importance of Good Living Habits

—With the ever-faster pace of modern society, our living habits have changed a lot. We spend more time working, and we play less.

—That is true. But however the life style changes, I think the most important thing is to establish good and healthy living habits. Good living habits enable you to be both healthy and wealthy.

—That is a really interesting point — healthy and wealthy! But in what ways, in your opinion?

—It'll be very easy to understand. Research shows that more and more people are dying of diseases such as heart disease, hypertension, and diabetes resulting from unhealthy living habits.

—As far as I know, they're all caused by improper eating habits, not life style.

—You are right. That's what most people think, but many other aspects of living also count a lot, for example, physical exercises.

—Yeah, I see your point here. You mean, despite our bad eating habits nowadays, people could reduce their chances of developing diseases in other ways.

—Exactly. Good living habits could greatly improve or change your state of health. Actually today's diseases are not entirely caused by work pressure, bad eating habits, or food. Anything people do or eat can be risky, and these risks could be reduced or avoided.

—Today people's living standards have improved a lot, but more problems are coming along due to bad living habits. People should eat properly, do enough exercise, get enough rest, and more importantly, keep a good mood.

—So you see good living habits could keep you healthy. And with good health, people can pursue their dreams full of energy and vitality as well as sound mentality.

Topic 5: Having Pets

—Nowadays there are various different ideas about the practice of having pets in the family. You know, we are more cautious of having dogs especially after the attack of SARS.

—That's to prevent people from being infected by some diseases which spread through animals, of course. But I think whatever happens, we should have certain pets as our friends and companions.

—But that will also increase the risk of being affected by the diseases they can spread. If people are lonely or need friends, they could turn to other ways, of course. Why pets?

—Because pets are living creatures, and sometimes they know how to communicate with you, sensing your feelings and moods.

—Do they really understand? I don't think so.

—You see, pets sometimes — most times I should say — seem to really understand how you are feeling and what you want to do. Let's take dogs for example. When you are happy, they wag their tails and bark cheerfully; when you are in a sad mood, they lower their heads and keep silent.

—But that doesn't necessarily mean dogs can really understand people's intentions. Loneliness or sadness might not be driven away just because you have a dog or cat around.

—Why not? You see, my grandpa has a cat, and when he is in high spirits, the cat will jump all around, seeming to share his happiness, but when Grandpa is depressed, the cat will crouch at his feet or follow him wherever he goes. My grandpa always feels happy if the cat is with him, and a little depressed if not. So I think having pets is a good and healthy practice, especially for old people and those living by themselves.

—Maybe having pets can benefit people in some ways and to some extent. But that doesn't guarantee its all-around advantageous. You know people can get some lethal diseases if bitten by pets or infected by viruses or parasites they might carry.

—But those risks could be effectively reduced.

—How?

—By giving pets inoculations regularly and washing them frequently.

—Maybe your ideas are true to some degree, but I don't think they can be carried out effectively.

—Of course there's a lot remaining to be done. Having pets is a good choice for some people anyway.

模拟试题 5

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

The man usually can be contacted at __1__ or in __2__.
Time for her sister to come back: next __3__.
The woman will come to the man's at __4__.

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

The woman is packing and leaving.
How: by __5__.
When: __6__.
To where: __7__.
The relationship between the two people: a __8__.

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear five conversations taking place in restaurants. The customers are complaining about something.*
- *Before you listen, read the list of statements, five of which are summaries of how these problems are solved.*
- *Then listen carefully and match the statements* (*A–F*) *with the conversations that are about them* (*9–13*) *respectively.*
- *There is one extra statement that you don't need to use. You will hear the passage twice.*

9. Dialogue 1: _____
10. Dialogue 2: _____
11. Dialogue 3: _____
12. Dialogue 4: _____
13. Dialogue 5: _____

A. It is suggested that she change her order to the sirloin because it is tender.
B. She is asked to send in the bill if she wants to have it cleaned.
C. The head waiter goes to fetch some clean ones immediately.
D. He offers to sponge it with a little warm water.
E. He is advised to choose another wine instead.
F. The head waiter will deal with it himself.

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "harm done by too much web surfing". You will listen to it twice.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

14. According to research by the University of Florida, your health and your job prospects could suffer as a result of too much web surfing.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

15. Your family and children could suffer from your overuse of the Internet.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

16. Three quarters of Americans use a computer at work or at home for an average of 15 hours per week.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

17. People between the ages of 30 and 39 use the Internet the most.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

18. Computer addiction could have serious repercussions on our society.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

19. People should restrict their use of Internet, and monitor children especially.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

20. The man given as an example of computer addiction was online for an average of 35.9 hours per week.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

21. The man given as an example of computer addiction felt anxious before he logged on to the computer and tired afterwards.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

22. The University of Florida will set up a program for people addicted to the Internet.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

23. Self-consciousness and loneliness are signs of computer addiction.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "Migration in the 19th Century ". You will listen to it twice.*
- *For Questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*

- *Mark letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**, on the **Answer Sheet**.*

24. In paragraph 1, "the New World" refers to _____.
    A. America B. Europe C. neither America nor Europe
25. In paragraph 2, the word "exodus" most probably means "_____".
    A. living a poor life in the villages
    B. increasing the production of their crops
    C. leaving their homelands in great numbers
26. In paragraph 2, "being conscripted" most probably means "_____".
    A. being forced to pay taxes B. being involved in politics
    C. being enrolled in the military
27. According to paragraph 2, we can infer that the lives of the 19th century European peasants were _____.
    A. difficult B. happy C. interesting
28. What is **NOT** given in the passage as a reason for emigration?
    A. To find enough land. B. To search for adventure. C. To escape starvation.
29. Which fraction gives the closest estimate of the number of non-native born Americans in 1890?
    A. A quarter. B. A third. C. A seventh.
30. Paragraph 5 is about _____.
    A. the better pay and working conditions in America in the 19th century
    B. the attractions of America in the 19th century
    C. the reasons for the need for labor in America

Reading

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *Read the following passages. Eight sentences have been removed from the article.*
- *Choose from the sentences A–H the one which best fits each blank.*
- *For each blank (1–8) mark one letter (A–H) on the **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned, my eyes caught the heads of several other people turning too. __1__

The tinkling sound of a coin dropping on pavement is an attention-getter. It can be nothing more than a penny. Whatever the coin is, no one ignores the sound of it. __2__

We are besieged by so many sounds that attract our attention. __3__

When I'm in New York, I'm a New Yorker. I don't turn either. __4__ I hardly hear a siren there.

At home in my little town in Connecticut, it's different. __5__

It's the quietest sounds that have most effect on us, not the loudest. __6__ I've been hearing little creaking noises and sounds, which my imagination turns into footsteps in the middle of the night for twenty-five years in our house. How come I never hear those sounds in the daytime?

I'm quite clear about what the good sounds are and what the bad sounds are.

I've turned against whistling, for instance, __7__

The "tap, tap, tap" of my typewriter as the keys hit the paper is a lovely sound to me. __8__

A. It got me thinking about sounds again.
B. Like the natives.
C. The distant wail of a police car, an emergency vehicle or a fire siren brings me to my feet if I'm seated, and brings me to the window if I'm in bed.
D. I often like the sound of my writing better than the looks of it.
E. I used to think of it as the mark of a happy worker but lately I've been associating the whistle with a nervous person making compulsive noises.
F. In the middle of the night, I can hear a dripping tap a hundred yards away through three closed doors.
G. People in New York City seldom turn to look when a fire engine, a police car or an ambulance comes screaming along the street.
H. A woman had dropped what appeared to be a dime.

Part 2

Questions 9−18 (20 marks)

- *Read the following passage and answer questions 9−18.*

1. The American baby boom after the war made unconvincing advice to poor countries that they restrain their birthrates. However, there has hardly been a year since 1957 in which birthrates have not fallen in the United States and other rich countries, and in 1976 the fall was especially sharp. Both East Germany and West Germany have fewer births than they have deaths, and the United States is only temporarily able to avoid this condition because the children of the baby boom are now an exceptionally large group of married couples.

2. It is true that American don't typically plan their births to set an example for developing nations. They are more affected by women's liberation: once women see interesting and well-paid job and careers available, they are less willing to provide the free labor of child raising. From costing nothing, children suddenly come to seem impossibly expensive. And to the high cost of children are added the uncertainties introduced by divorce; couples are increasingly unwilling to subject children to the terrible experience of marital breakdown, and themselves to the difficulty of raising a child alone.

3. These circumstances—women working outside the home and the instability of marriage—tend to spread with industrial society, and they will affect more and more countries during the remainder of this century. Along with them goes social mobility, ambition to rise in the

urban world, a main factor in bringing down births in Europe in the nineteenth century.

4. Food shortage will happen again when the reserves resulting from the food harvest of 1976 and 1977 have been consumed. Urbanization is likely to continue, with the cities of developing nations struggling under the weight of twice present population by the year 2000.

5. The presently rich countries are approaching a stable population largely because of the changed place of women, and they incidentally are setting an example of restraint to the rest of the world. Industrial society will spread to poor countries, and aspirations will exceed resources. All this will lead to a smaller population in the 21st century than was feared years ago. For those anxious to see the population brought under control, the news is encouraging.

Questions 9–13

- *For questions 9–13, choose the best title for each paragraph from below.*
- *For each numbered paragraph (1–5), mark one letter (A–G) on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1: _____
10. Paragraph 2: _____
11. Paragraph 3: _____
12. Paragraph 4: _____
13. Paragraph 5: _____

A. The factors bringing down the birthrate in Europe.
B. Women's liberation affects the birthrate.
C. Birthrate in US raised after the war.
D. Bringing the population under control is possible.
E. The birthrate in the United States is low.
F. Food shortage and urbanization brought the population under control.
G. The reasons that low-birthrate involved.

Questions 14–18

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14–18, with a word or phrase from the list below.*
- *For each sentence (14–18), mark one letter (A–G) on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. During the years from 1957 to 1976, the birthrate of the United States _____.
15. What influences the birthrate most in the United States is _____.
16. The chief factor in bringing down the birthrate in Europe in the 19th century is _____.
17. Bringing the population under control in the 21st century is _____.
18. Presently, the stable population of rich countries is due to _____.

A. people's desire to seek fortune in cities
B. lack of food
C. was falling
D. in stable marriage
E. not a serious problem as expected
F. women's desire for independence
G. women's improved status

Part 3

Questions 19–25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following passage and choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*

Chris Baildon, tall and lean, was in his early thirties, and the end product of an old decayed island family.

Chris shared the too large house with his father, an arthritic and difficult man, and a wasp-tongued aunt, whose complaints ended when she slept.

The father and his sister, Chris's Aunt Agatha, engaged in shrill-voiced argument over nothing. The continuous exchange further confused their foolish wits, and yet held off an endurable loneliness. They held a common grievance against Chris, openly holding him to blame for their miserable existence. He should long ago have lifted them from poverty, for had they not sacrificed everything to send him to Oxford University in England.

Driven by creditors or pressing desires, earlier Baildons had long ago cheaply disposed of valuable properties. Brother and sister never ceased to remind each other of the depressing fact that their ancestors had wasted their inheritance. This, in fact, was their only other point of agreement.

A few years earlier Agatha had announced that she intended to do something about repairing the family fortunes. The many empty rooms could be rented to selected guests. She would establish, not a boarding house, but a home for ladies and gentlemen, and make a tidy profit. With this ambition in mind, she threw herself into a venture with noisy fury. Old furniture was polished; rugs and carpets were beaten, floors painted, long stored mattress, pillows and bed linens were aired in the sun. The huge ketch was attacked.

Agatha, with a fine air of defiance, took a copy of a modest advertisement to the press. Two guests were lured by the promise of beautiful gourmet meals, home atmosphere in a historic mansion, and the company of well brought-up ladies and gentlemen. The two, one a bank-clerk and the other a maiden employed in a bookshop, arrived simultaneously, whereupon Agatha condescended to show their rooms, and promptly forgot about them. There was no hot water. Dinner time found Baildon and Agatha sharing half cold chicken and a few boiled potatoes in the dining room's gloomy vastness.

When the guests came timidly to inquire about the dining hours, and to point out that there were no sheets on the beds, no water in the pitchers and no towels in their racks, Agatha reminded them that the Baildon were not inn keepers, and they treated them to an account of the family's past glories.

19. His father and aunt blamed Chris for _____.

A. not restoring their property
B. not succeeding at Oxford University
C. neglecting the family property
D. taking no interest in family history

20. What do we learn about the Baildon's ancestors?

A. They were bad managers.
B. They had been treated unfairly.

C. They had always been poor.
D. They didn't maintain their property properly.

21. Agatha's venture was unlikely to succeed because _____.
A. the house was too isolated
B. she had wasted their inheritance
C. the guests didn't like the food
D. she lacked experience of domestic work.

22. From the sentence "…wasp-tongued aunt, whose complaints ended when she slept." we know that _____.
A. she complained when her eyes were open
B. she complained all day on end
C. she complained before she went to bed
D. she wouldn't complain at night

23. Agatha wanted her rooms _____.
A. rented
B. to be given to some ladies and gentlemen
C. clean
D. to make fortunes

24. Two guests came to their home, because _____.
A. they promised a lot in their advertisement
B. they wanted to visit Agatha's family
C. they forgot something
D. they were misguided

25. When the guests came, they found _____.
A. things were not as they had been promised
B. no water
C. no meal
D. they had nothing to eat but half cold chicken

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following passage and choose the best word for each blank.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank-issued __26__ card. They give their owners automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at home, across the country, and even __27__, and they make many banking services available as__28__. More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or __29__money in scattered locations, __30__ the local branch bank is open. For many of us the "cashless society" is not on __31__ — it's already here.

While computers offer these __32__ to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too. Electronic cash registers can do __33__ than simply ring up sales. They can __34__ a wide range of records, including who sold what, when, and to whom. This information allows businessmen to keep __35__ their list of goods by showing which items are being sold and how fast they are moving. Decisions to reorder or __36__ goods to suppliers can then be made.

__37__ the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, __38__ personnel and staffing assignments to be made __39__. And they also identify __40__ customers for promotional campaigns. Computers are relied __41__ by manufacturers for similar reasons. Computer- __42__ marketing reports can help to decide which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future, and which to drop. Computers keep track of goods in stock , of raw materials __43__ hand, and even of the production process itself.

__44__ other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more __45__ services to consumers through the use of computers.

26.	A. identity	B. cash	C. credit	D. license
27.	A. on earth	B. in America	C. in the world	D. abroad
28.	A. well	B. result	C. yet	D. if
29.	A. depose	B. deposit	C. opposite	D. apposite
30.	A. when	B. whether or not	C. if	D. even
31.	A. earth	B. the horizon	C. the whole	D. and off
32.	A. conveyances	B. conveniences	C. conventions	D. convictions
33.	A. much more	B. any much	C. many more	D. any more
34.	A. put	B. take	C. keep	D. get
35.	A. track of	B. out of	C. on	D. up with
36.	A. repay	B. restore	C. revert	D. return
37.	A. In	B. At	C. On	D. Of
38.	A. allow	B. to allow	C. being allowed	D. allowing
39.	A. relatively	B. accordingly	C. deliberately	D. extensively
40.	A. preferred	B. inferred	C. referred	D. deferred
41.	A. at	B. over	C. on	D. in
42.	A. analyzed	B. analyzing	C. analyze	D. analysis
43.	A. by	B. out of	C. beside	D. on
44.	A. Numerate	B. Numerical	C. Numerous	D. Numinous
45.	A. efficient	B. effective	C. sufficient	D. deficient

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *You are a tour guide in a travel agency and are requested to make a written announcement to all the tourists for the details below:*
  - ☆ a bus tour to Summer Palace
  - ☆ the detailed information about the bus tour
  - ☆ how to sign up for it
- *Write about 50−60 words.*

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *You are required to write an essay of around 120 words on the given topic:*

Smoking Is Hazardous to People's Health

Oral Test

Part 1 Self-introduction (3 minutes)

- *The interlocutor will ask you and your partner questions about yourselves.*
- *You may be asked about things like "your hometown" "your interests" "your career plans", etc.*

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you two photographs and asks you to talk about them for about one minute. The examiner then asks your partner a question about your photographs and your partner responds briefly. Then the interlocutor gives your partner two photographs. Your partner talks about these pictures for about one minute. This time the interlocutor asks you a question about your partner's photographs and you respond briefly.*

Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you and your partner a list of topics. Both of you need to choose one to discuss together. The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask you questions, but you and your partner are expected to develop the conversation.*

Topic 1: The Inequality Between Men and Women
Topic 2: Internet Addiction
Topic 3: The Gap between the Rich and the Poor
Topic 4: Influence of the Media (Newspapers, Magazines, Radio, Television, Movies)
Topic 5: Contemporary Fashions

模拟试题 5 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

(M: Man, W: Woman)

W: Hello, Bob? This is Nancy speaking. I'm so glad I've got hold of you at last.

M: Were you trying to get in touch with me? If I'm not at home, you can usually reach me at my club here.

W: That's good to know. Listen, Bob. I've got news for you.

M: What is it?

W: My sister Amy is coming back from the States.

M: That's great. When is she coming back?

W: Next weekend.

M: Next week? OK. Let's get together tonight and plan a party for her.

W: All right. I'll come to your place at 8:00.

M: Good, I'll be waiting for you.

W: See you later.

M: See you later.

Answers:

1. home 2. club 3. weekend 4. 8

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

(M: Man, W: Woman)

M: What are you doing?

W: I'm packing.

M: Why?

W: Because I'm leaving.

M: You're not.

W: Yes, I am. I'm catching the first train tomorrow.

M: But, I…

W: And I'm not coming back.

M: Oh, oh…where are you going?
W: To…to…, Hawaii.
M: Oh, darling.
That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:
5. by train　　6. tomorrow　　7. Hawaii　　8. couple

Part 2

Questions 9−13　(10 marks)

- *You will hear five conversations taking place in restaurants. The customers are complaining about something.*
- *Before you listen, read the list of statements, five of which are summaries of how these problems are solved.*
- *Then listen carefully and match the statements* (*A−F*) *with the conversations that are about them* (*9−13*) *respectively.*
- *There is one extra statement that you don't need to use. You will hear the passage twice.*

Dialogue 1:　(W: Woman, Hw: Head Waiter)
W: Head waiter, I want to have a word with you.
Hw: Yes, madam. Is there something wrong, madam?
W: Look at these glasses. I don't think you would say that they are clean, and this one's even got lipstick on it.
Hw: I'm very sorry, madam. They should have been changed before. I'll bring you clean ones right away.
Dialogue 2:　(M: Man, Hw: Head Waiter)
M: Head waiter, my wife and I have been kept here waiting nearly an hour for our meal! Is it likely that we'll wait for another hour?
Hw: I'm terribly sorry about that, sir. Our staff has been kept unusually busy this evening. I'll see to it personally. Now, if you would be so kind as to tell me what you ordered.
Dialogue 3:　(M: Man, Wa: Waitress)
M: Waitress! This meat is like old leather! It's bad enough to break every tooth .
Wa: Perhaps you'd like to change your order, sir. The sirloin is very tender.
Dialogue 4:　(W: Woman, Wa: Waitress　Ma: Manager)
W: Look what you have done! Spilt soup all over my new dress!
Wa: I'm terribly sorry, madam. Perhaps if I could sponge it with a little warm water…
W: Leave it alone, man. You'll only make it worse. I want to speak to the Manager!
Ma: I do apologize for this unfortunate accident, madam. If you would like to have the dress

dry cleaned and send the bill to us, we'll be happy to take care of it.

Dialogue 5: (M: Man, Wa: Waitress)

M: Waiter, this just won't do. This wine's got a most peculiar flavor.

Wa: Yes, sir. I'll take it back. Perhaps you would like to choose another wine instead, sir?

M: That sounds nice. So what would you suggest?

*That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

9. C 10. F 11. A 12. B 13. E

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**Harms Done by Too Much Web Surfing**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Too Much Web Surfing Could Be Bad for Your Health

According to studies by the University of Florida, too much web surfing could be bad for your health and your job prospects.

"Problematic Internet users are older than you might expect. Both male and female, they spend about 28 hours a week in pleasure, recreational or personal computer use, and they report problematic use after about three years," said Dr. Nathan Shapira, an assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of Florida.

A 1999 Harris survey showed that almost two-thirds of all adult Americans used a computer at work or at home an average of 15 hours a week. Those who used the Internet spent, on average, six hours a week on the Web.

The heaviest Internet usage came among people between the ages of 30 and 39, who spent an average of 21 hours a week on computers, including nine hours on the Net.

But what's the difference between a web surfer who surfs the web usefully and one that does not? What's the difference between somebody who just surfs the web a lot and somebody who is addicted?

In a recent article in *Current Psychiatry*, there is an example of a 32-year-old man who played computer games in high school to the point that it affected his grades.

When he entered college at 28, he began spending hours at a time online, playing games and participating in chat forums. His time online averaged 35.9 hours a week. What's more he felt anxious before he logged onto the computer, and relief afterward. His college work suffered.

University of Florida researchers have proposed five questions to help doctors and mental health professionals assess their patients' level of personal, nonessential Internet use, based on the acronym MOUSE.

Are they spending more time online than they intended? Are they neglecting other responsibilities? Have they tried unsuccessfully to cut down? Is their Internet usage straining relationships with family and friends? Are they anxious when they're not online?

In addition, feelings such as boredom, self-consciousness, loneliness, social anxiety, shyness and low self-esteem are also strong signs of computer addiction.

That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

14. A 15. C 16. B 17. A 18. C 19. C 20. A 21. B 22. C 23. A

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "****Migration in the 19th Century*** *". You will listen to it twice.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives* ***A****,* ***B****, or* ***C*** *is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark letter* ***A****,* ***B****, or* ***C****, on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

Migration in the 19th Century

Between 1815 and 1914, the world witnessed the greatest peaceful migration in its history: 35 million people, mostly Europeans, left their homeland to start new lives in America. Why did these people risk everything by leaving their homes and families to see what the New World had to offer? There are both push and pull factors which we should consider.

First, what forced emigrants to make the decision to leave? One major cause of the exodus among European peasants was the rise in population, which in turn led to land hunger. Another was politics. Nationalism saw increased taxation and the growth of armies, and many young men fled Europe to avoid being conscripted. Also, the failure of the liberal revolution in Europe caused the departure of hundreds of thousands of refugees.

Physical hunger provided another pressing reason. Between 1845 and 1848, the terrible potato famine in Ireland ended in the deaths of one million Irish people and the emigration of a further million who wished to escape starvation. Religion also encouraged millions to leave the Old World.

In short, people chose to leave their homes for social, economic, and religious reasons. As a result, by 1890 among a total population of 63 million, there were more than nine million foreign-born Americans.

But what were the attractions? First of all, there was the promise of land, which was so

scarce in Europe. Next, factories were calling out for labor, and pay and conditions were much better than back home. Men were needed to open up the West and build the long railroads, and settlers were needed to populate new towns and develop commerce. There was space for religious communities to practice their faith in peace and comparative isolation.

As we know, there were losers. To start with, there were those unwilling immigrants, the slaves who had been used as a source of cheap labor for the tobacco plantations of the South. Nor should we forget the equally awful fate of the American Indians. By 1860 there were 27 million free whites, four million slaves and a mere 488, 000 free blacks.

This is the end of Part 4. You now have 2 minutes to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

24. A　25. C　26. C　27. A　28. B　29. C　30. B

Reading

Part 1

1. **H** 文章开头描述了作者的一次经历，在穿过街道的时候听到硬币落地的声音，引得周围人扭头观看。句 H：“A woman had dropped what appeared to be a dime.”解释了声音的来源。
2. **A** 文章第 2 段描述了无论是多大的硬币，它落地的声音总能引起人们的注意，在这里突出了硬币落地的声音。句 A：“它使我又一次开始了对声音的思索。”表明作者由实际听到的声音引发联想，开始了对声音的思考，所以选 A。
3. **G** 第 3 段提到，我们周围有那么多的声音。句 G：“纽约的人们对街上呼啸而过的救火车、警车及救护车几乎充耳不闻”是对周围声音太多的一个注脚，因为太多了便不去注意了，因此选 G。
4. **B** 第 4 段谈到，当我住在纽约的时候，我就是一个纽约人，我也不回头。句中的“either”是对应前文提到的纽约人的。句 B：“Like the natives.”更进一步做了说明，因此选 B。
5. **C** 第 5 段开头提到，在我的老家，情况就不一样了，是指人们对声音的反应不一样。句 C：“The distant wail of a police car, an emergency vehicle or a fire siren brings me to my feet if I’m seated, and brings me to the window if I’m in bed.”进一步具体叙述了这种不同，因此选 C。
6. **F** 第 6 段开头作者提出自己的观点：是最微弱的声音能引起我们的注意，而不是最大的声音。句 F：“In the middle of the night, I can hear a dripping tap a hundred yards away through three closed doors.”（在深夜，我能透过 3 道关着的门听到 100 码外的水龙头滴水的声音。）证明了这种看法，因此选 F。
7. **E** 前句点明了作者对口哨的态度。句 E 记叙了作者对口哨态度的变化，与前一句在语意上是相关的，因此选 E。
8. **D** 最后作者认为打字机敲击纸张的声音是那么可爱，承接这一句，句 D 指出作者更

喜欢听写东西的声音，而非看写出的东西，进一步点明作者对这种声音的喜爱，因此选 D。

Part 2

9. **C** 第 1 段第 1 句点明主题："战后人口出生率增长避免了美国人口的负增长。"这说明美国的人口一直是负增长，战后才有所回升，因此答案是 C。
10. **B** 第 2 段主要讲影响美国人口出生率的主要因素是妇女解放思想，因此答案是 B。
11. **A** 此段的两句话是讲欧洲人口下降的主要原因，因此选 A。
12. **F** 由第 4 段："1976 年与 1977 年储存的粮食消费之后就会有另一场饥荒，和城市化一起使人口控制成为一种可能"可知，答案是 F。
13. **D** 参照原文中心句即最后一句："以上提到的所有因素都使人口下降，这对希望控制人口的人来说无疑是一个福音。"因此答案是 D。
14. **C** 参照第 1 段第 2 句："However, there has hardly been a year since 1957 in which birth rates have not fallen in the United States and other rich countries, and in 1976 the fall was especially sharp."意思是在美国和一些富有国家从 1957 年以来人口出生率几乎逐年下降，尤其在 1976 年，出生率骤然下降。因此答案是 C。
15. **F** 参照第 2 段第 2 句："They are more affected by women's liberation..."可知，影响美国人口出生率的主要就是妇女解放运动，因此答案是 F。
16. **A** 文章第 3 段最后一句话指出："19 世纪，导致欧洲出生率下降的主要因素是人们强烈希望在城市生活。"因此答案是 A。
17. **E** 文章最后一段点出控制人口是可行的，也不是想象中的那么麻烦。因此答案是 E。
18. **G** 通观全文可知，发达国家人口稳定很大程度上是因为妇女地位的提高，因此答案是 G。

Part 3

19. **A** 本题是细节题。问 Chris 的父亲和姑妈责备他的原因，对应的原文是第 3 段中的："...openly holding him to blame for their miserable existence. He should long ago have lifted them from poverty, for had they not sacrificed everything to send him to Oxford University in England."由上下文可知，他们的家庭是不富裕的，Chris 应该使他们摆脱贫困，过上富裕的生活。
20. **A** 本题是推理理解题。要求读者根据文章提示推断出有关这家人先辈们的事，关键信息为："Driven by creditors or pressing desires, earlier Baildons had long ago cheaply disposed of voluble properties."由此可见，先辈们曾经富有，但不善理财，被债务所迫，变卖家产。
21. **D** 本题是推理题。询问为什么 Agatha 的计划不可能成功。A 是说房子太偏僻；B 是说因为她浪费了所有的财产；C 说客人不太喜欢那儿的食物；D 是说她缺乏理财做家务的经验。真正的原因是房子条件太差，她不善理家。
22. **B** 本题是理解题。句子意思为："只有当他的姑妈在睡觉的时候才停止抱怨。"由

此可知答案为 B。

23. **A** 本题是理解题。从文章第 5 段可以看出，Agatha 是想把自己的房子租出去挣钱。细节在文章第 5 段第 3 句："The many empty rooms could be rented to selected guests. She would establish, not a boarding house, but home for ladies and gentlemen, and make a tidy profit."虽然是 profit 也不至于用它发财，所以 D 项不合适。

24. **A** 本题是细节题。从第 6 段第 2 句："Two guests were lured by the promise of beautiful gourmet meals, and home atmosphere in an historic mansion…"可知，那两个客人是被他们所做出的承诺吸引来的。

25. **A** 本题是理解题。第 6 段第 3 句开始讲客人来到 Agatha 家后，他们做出的承诺都没有兑现。B 没水；C 没饭，都片面；D 错误，所以只有 A："事情并不是他们想象的那样。"最恰当。

Part 4

26. 【答案】C 【考点】上下文推理
【分析】下文中出现信息词 credit "赊购，借贷，信任"，因此选项 C. credit 正确，代入句中为"信用卡"（identity card 意为"身份证"，cash 意为"现金"，license 意为"执照"）。

27. 【答案】D 【考点】上下文推理
【分析】本句意为："持信用卡可以在商店、餐馆、饭店、本地、国内、_____，很方便地购物。"因此选项 D. abroad 符合题意，故该项正确。

28. 【答案】A 【考点】词组辨析
【分析】本句 4 个选项代入句中，意思分别是：A.（as）well"（除……外）也"，B.（as）result"结果"；C.（as）yet"到现在（当时）为止"；D.（as）if"仿佛"。根据文中信息词 and 可判断选项 A. well 符合题意，该句意为"他们也能获得多种银行服务"。又如：Are they coming as well?（他们也来吗？）

29. 【答案】B 【考点】形近词辨析，上下文推理
【分析】选项 A. depose 意为"罢免"；选项 C. opposite 意为"相反、相对"；选项 D. apposite 意为"适当的"。只有选项 B. deposit"将（钱）存入银行"，与 withdraw"从银行提款"一起覆盖了"存款、取款"这一过程，因此该选项正确。

30. 【答案】B 【考点】逻辑关系
【分析】本句意为："越来越多的信用卡能够被识别，可以在不同的地点取款和存款，不管当地的银行是否在营业。"因此选项 B. whether or not"无论是否，不管是否"符合逻辑要求。

31. 【答案】B 【考点】词组辨析
【分析】本句意为："不用现金的社会并不是_____，而是已经就在身边。"4 个选项代入句中分别是：A.（on）earth"世界上，究竟"；B.（on）the horizon"即将到来"；C.（on）the whole"总的来说"；D.（on）and off"断断续续，不时"。因

此只有选项 B. the horizon 符合题意，故该选项正确。

32. 【答案】B 【考点】形近词辨析
【分析】本句意为："计算机给消费者提供这些_____的同时，也给商家带来了许多好处。"4 个选项的意思分别是：A. conveyances "运输设备"；B. conveniences "方便"；C. conventions "发明"；D. convictions "信仰"。只有选项 B. conveniences 符合题意，故该选项正确。

33. 【答案】A 【考点】固定结构
【分析】much 与形容词比较级相搭配表示"……得多"。本句意为："电子收银机所做的事比简单地记下销售额要多得多。"因此选项 A. much more 正确。

34. 【答案】C 【考点】习惯搭配
【分析】词组 keep / make a record 意为"做记录"，本句意为"他们可以做出多种记录，包括记下何人，把何物，在何时，卖给了谁。"因此选项 C. keep 符合题意，故该选项正确。

35. 【答案】A 【考点】词组辨析
【分析】将 4 个选项代入句中，意思分别是：A.（keep）track of "跟踪，与……保持联系"；B.（keep）out of "避开"；C.（keep）on "继续"；D.（keep）up with "赶上"。这里是指"这些信息使商家对清单一目了然"，因此只有选项 A. track of 符合题意，故该选项正确。又如：It's hard to keep track of all old school friends.（与中学时代的所有老同学保持联系是困难的。）

36. 【答案】D 【考点】上下文推理
【分析】选项 A. repay 意为"偿还"；选项 B. restore 意为"恢复"；选项 C. revert（to）"回复到"。只有选项 D. return "归还"与本句中 reorder "再订购"一起覆盖了"订货、退货"过程，因此该选项正确。

37. 【答案】B 【考点】习惯搭配
【分析】固定词组 at the same time 表示"同时"，本句意为："与此同时，计算机还记录下哪些时刻是最繁忙的，哪些雇员的工作效率高……"因此选项 B. At 正确。又如："Don't all speak at the same time."（大家别同时说话。）

38. 【答案】D 【考点】非谓语动词
【分析】本句使用现在分词作结果状语，意为"使人员得到安排"，因此选项 D. allowing "允许，许可"正确。

39. 【答案】B 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句意为："使人员得到_____安排。"4 个选项的意思分别是：A. relatively "相对地"，B. accordingly "相应地"，C. deliberately "故意地"，D. extensively "广泛地"。只有选项 B. accordingly 符合题意要求，故该选项正确。

40. 【答案】A 【考点】形近词辨析
【分析】本句意为："它们还可识别出商店_____的顾客，以便开展促销活动。"4 个选项的意思分别是：A. preferred "喜爱的"；B. inferred "推断的"；C. referred "涉及的"；D. deferred "延期的"。只有选项 A. preferred 符合题意，故该选项正确。

41. 【答案】C 【考点】习惯搭配
【分析】固定词组 rely on 意为“依赖，信任”，因此选项 C. on 正确，代入句中该句意为“生产厂家也因相似的原因而信赖计算机”。又如：Nowadays we rely increasingly on computers for help.（现今我们越来越依赖计算机来协助工作。）

42. 【答案】A 【考点】固定结构
【分析】“名词+过去分词”可做形容词，充当句子定语，是指“由计算机分析的市场报告”，因此选项 A. analyzed 正确。

43. 【答案】D 【考点】词组辨析
【分析】本句意为：“计算机对库存的商品、_____的原材料，甚至生产过程本身一目了然。”将 4 个选项代入句中意思分别为：A. by（hand）“手工制成”；B. out of（hand）“控制之外”；D. on（hand）“现有”（无词组 beside hand）。只有选项 D. on 符合题意，故该项正确。

44. 【答案】C 【考点】近义词辨析
【分析】本句意为：“_____工商企业，从影剧院到出版社，从煤气和电力公司到牛奶加工厂，通过计算机的应用向消费者提供……。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. Numerate“识数的”；B. Numerical“数字的”；C. Numerous“许多的”；D. Numinous“令人敬畏的”。只有选项 C. Numerous 符合题意，故该项正确。

45. 【答案】A 【考点】形近词辨析
【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. efficient“有效率的”；B. effective“有效果的”；C. sufficient“充足的”；D. deficient“不充足的”。这里是指“提供更好、更有效的服务”，因此选项 A. efficient 符合题意要求，故该项正确。

Writing

Part 1

BUS TOUR

We are arranging for a bus tour to the Summer Palace this SATURDAY, 24th of September. The bus will depart from the Beijing Hotel shortly after 8:30 a.m. and will return around 6 p.m., in time for dinner at the Hotel. Lunch will be served at Listening to the Orioles Singing Restaurant in the Summer Palace. There will be quick stops at Haidian Free Market and Beijing Zoo on our way back. If you would like to join us, please tell Mr.Wang Huaide at the front desk, and meet in the lobby at 8:30 a.m., SATURDAY, 24th of September.

Cordially yours,
Hu Wendi
Tour Guide

Part 2

Smoking Is Hazardous to People's Health

Increasing evidence has indicated that smoking harms both the smoker's health and that of other people around him. Let's look at the following facts.

Statistics shows the rate of death from lung cancer and heart disease is twice as high among smokers as among nonsmokers. It is clear that cigarette smoking does great damage to the lungs and heart. Scientific researches also verify that smoking will raise blood pressure, contract blood vessels, and increase heart rate. Look at the smokers around us. Even if they are not suffering from life-threatening diseases, they have other ailments caused by smoking, such as dry cough, sore throat, nasal trouble, and so on.

The worst thing is that smoking also harms nonsmokers' health. If somebody is smoking near them, they draw in the smoke that is given off. That's why smokers' family members and co-workers are more likely to suffer decreased lung efficiency, and an infant born to a smoking mother is more liable to suffer diseases.

Every thing presented above should convince people that smoking is a dangerous thing. We must help smokers guit cigarettes.

Oral Test

Topic 2: Internet Addiction

— Today's students spend too much time on the Internet, and they tend to rely too much on it.
— Well, maybe. But don't you think they can learn more about the world this way?
— There are some unhealthy things on the Internet actually.
— Yes, that's true.
— So I think parents and schools should take measures to have some control over students' contact with the Net.
— But how?
— Eh… Maybe the access to some web sites should be controlled or totally forbidden; and the time they spend on the Net should be limited.
— But this will stimulate students' curiosity about the things they cannot have access to. You know, children today are much smarter than before, and they can always access something if they want.
— So what?
— They will regard the forbidden information on the Net as something special, and pay special attention to it — maybe imitate it or focus on it too much.
— Well, it seems I have heard about people's imitating Internet events. Kidnap, violence or other negative matters.
— Yeah! The more forbidden, the more curious will people be. I think people should have

free access to Internet information and get as much as they can from it.
— Eh, maybe you are right.

Topic 5: Contemporary Fashions
— Did you watch the fashion show on TV last night?
— No, what happened?
— I really cannot understand the concept of beauty from the designers.
— Don't be bothered. You know, fashion just comes and goes. It is only contemporary.
— Maybe that is the case, but how could those people think of clothes like that as beautiful.
— Maybe fashion just means something different and exotic sometimes, and it has nothing to do with beauty or ugliness.
— Exactly!
— Fashions don't last long usually. They would not be called "fashions" if almost everyone has been accustomed to them.
— Anyway, I don't accept clothes like that as fashion. Maybe I'm a little behind the times.

模拟试题 6

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

About the test:

Lasting __1__ hours.

Time to know the result: __2__.

Relationship of the two people: __3__ and __4__.

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

About the book:

Two drawbacks: __5__ and __6__.

The reviews of the book: some __7__ and some __8__.

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *Listen to the following description of five people and decide what kind of person each one is.*
- *For questions 9–13, choose the words of the personality traits from the list A–F.*
- *Use each letter only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

9. Speaker 1:_____
10. Speaker 2:_____
11. Speaker 3:_____
12. Speaker 4:_____
13. Speaker 5:_____

A. stubborn
B. creative
C. loyal
D. honest
E. patient
F. energetic

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**A Research on Sleep**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

14. When you first get sleep, your temperature will rise slightly.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

15. The lower your stage of sleep, the slower your brain waves will be.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

16. After you have reached the deepest sleep, you will have more dreams.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

17. Before one reaches the deepest sleep, loss of consciousness has already occurred.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

18. You stay at the deep fourth stage all the rest of the night.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

19. Muscular relaxation, temperature drop, and breath regularity are characteristics of Stage 4 sleep.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

20. REM sleep is characterized by a lack of body movement.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

21. During the REM period your eyes will move around under the eyelids as if you were looking at something happening in front of you.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

22. An increase in the activity cycle shows a decrease in the body's delta rhythm.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

23. Extensive muscular inhibition happens during REM sleep.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**Jobs**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark letter **A**, **B**, or **C** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

24. The article is about a couple whose married life is happier because _____.
A. they have a truly equal partnership
B. the husband enjoys staying at home
C. they earn a lot of money

25. At one time, Rodney Mace _____.
A. spent all his time writing books
B. taught architecture and history
C. had a full-time job

26. Jane finally decided to apply for her present job because _____.
A. she thought she had better qualifications than others
B. her husband had persuaded her to

C. it was very well paid

27. The Maces _____.
    A. neglect their children
    B. always manage to spend some time with their children
    C. have helped find friends for their children
28. It is implied in the passage that _____.
    A. the Maces believe a good career is even more important than their family life
    B. Rodney's children are quite happy with their position in the family
    C. even capable women sometimes need encouragement from their families
29. According to this passage the challenge to conventional ideas about the man-woman relationship _____.
    A. is applauded worldwide
    B. seems to be sacrificing the men's interests to the women's
    C. has developed at an unheard speed
30. We can infer from this passage that a change-over of roles in the family _____.
    A. is quite necessary in modern life
    B. is probably based on some practical reasons
    C. aims solely at a complete emancipation of women

Reading

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *Read the following passages. Eight sentences have been removed from the article.*
- *Choose from the sentences A–H the one which best fits each blank.*
- *For each blank (1–8) mark one letter (A–H) on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

Buzz Aldrin, the second man to walk on the Moon, is a long-time fan of space tourism. Aldrin climbed out of Apollo11 hot on the heels of Neil Armstrong in 1969. __1__

Together with scientists from Purdue University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the University of Texas, Aldrin is designing spacecrafts that would perpetually cruise between Earth and Mars. __2__ "Some day, people will go to Mars on a regular basis," says team member James Longuski, a professor at Purdue. "__3__"

The average distance between Mars and Earth is 48 million miles. __4__

It sounds like a trip that would require a lot of fuel. According to the engineers, the cyclers may have a natural, renewable "fuel" supply: from the gravitational forces of the Sun, the planets, and their moons.

As a spacecraft travels close to a planet, its flight path is bent, causing it to whip around the planet and significantly increasing its speed (it's as if the planet's gravity gives the passing spacecraft a kick into space). __5__ It's not just science fiction: it might help us get

Mars with very little fuel on board, in a journey that would take as little as six to eight months.

"The cycler is essentially in orbit around the Sun and makes regular flybys of Earth and Mars," says James Longuski. "Once you put your vehicle into a cycler orbit, it continues on its own momentum, going back and forth between Earth and Mars. __6__"

When the cycler flies by Earth, it will be traveling at a speed of about 13,000 miles per hour.

__7__ "This is sort of like a bus that doesn't stop," Longuski says. "When it comes by, you have to run alongside of it and grab on."

Aldrin and his group think that the first cycler could be on its way by as soon as 2018. __8__ (It seems a long way off now, but it's closer than you think!)

Fasten your seatbelts and make sure your seatback is in its upright position. Your flight to space may be departing soon.

A. These crafts, known as "cyclers", would ferry people and supplies between the two planets, enabling humans to colonize Mars — something that has long been dreamed about in science fiction.
B. Most people are convinced that we are going to do this; the only question is when.
C. So, if you're in middle school now, you could be taking a trip to Mars by the time you're in your thirties.
D. To get a sense of just how far this is, try doing this calculation: Given that there are 2,500 miles between New York and Los Angeles, how many times would you have to travel from NY to LA and back to cover the same distance?
E. Now, at the age of 72, Aldrin is working on a new project that could put more of his fellow humans in space — namely, on journeys to one of our most fascinating neighbors, Mars.
F. This is the "slingshot" trajectory that you may have seen in movies.
G. Space taxis will be needed to bring people from the surface of the planet to intercept the cycler.
H. You may need to carry some propellant for an occasional boost, but it's pretty much a free trip after that.

Part 2

Questions 9–18 (20 marks)

Read the following passage and answer questions 9–18.

1. Most young people enjoy some forms of physical activity. It may be walking, cycling or swimming, or in winter, skating or skiing. It may be a game of some kind, like football, golf, or tennis. It may be mountaineering.

2. Those who have a passion for climbing high, difficult mountains are often looked upon with astonishment. Why are men and women willing to suffer cold and hardship, and to take risks on high mountains? This astonishment is caused probably by the difference between

mountaineering and other forms of activity to which men give their leisure time.

3. Mountaineering is a sport, and not a game. There are no man-made rules, as there are for such games as golf and football. There are, of course, rules of a different kind, which would be dangerous to ignore, but it is this freedom from man-made rules that makes mountaineering attractive to many people. Those who climb mountains are free to use their own methods.

4. If we compare mountaineering with other, more familiar sports, we might think that one big difference is that mountaineering is not a "team game". We would be mistaken in this. There are, it is true, no "matches" between "team" of climbers, but when climbers on rock faces linked by a rope on which their lives may depend, there is obviously teamwork.

5. The mountain climber knows that he may have fight forces that are stronger and more powerful than man. He has to fight to against the forces of nature. His sport requires high mental and physical qualities. A mountain climber continues to improve in skill year after year. A skier is probably past his best by the age of thirty, and most international tennis champions are in their early twenties. But it is not unusual for a man of fifty or sixty to climb the highest mountains in the Alps. They may take more time than younger people, but they probably climb with more skill and less waste of effort, and they certainly experience equal enjoyment.

Questions 9−13

- *For questions 9−13, choose the best title for each paragraph from below.*
- *For each numbered paragraph* (*1−5*)*, mark one letter* (*A−G*) *on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1: _____
10. Paragraph 2: _____
11. Paragraph 3: _____
12. Paragraph 4: _____
13. Paragraph 5: _____

A. Mountaineering is different from golf and football.
B. Mountaineering is treated as a team sport.
C. The requirements needed for climbers.
D. Many young people enjoy some forms of physical activity.
E. A mountain climber's skill is not limited by his age.
F. The reason why people enjoy climbing mountains.
G. Mountaineering is a sport rather than a game.

Questions 14−18

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14−18, with a word or phrase from the list below.*
- *For each sentence* (*14−18*)*, mark one letter* (*A−G*) *on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. Mountaineering involves cold, hardship and _____.
15. The difference between a sport and a game has to do with the kind of _____.
16. Mountaineering can be called a team sport because mountaineers _____ while climbing.
17. Mountaineers have to compete with the _____.
18. The best title for the passage is _____.

A. depend on each other
B. nature
C. risks
D. each other
E. mountaineering
F. rules
G. climate and mountaineering

Part 3

Questions 19−25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following passage and answer questions 19−25.*
- *For questions 19−25, choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*
- *Mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.*

The number of speakers of English in Shakespeare's time is estimated to have been about five million. Today it is estimated that some 260 million people speak it as a native language. Mainly in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. In addition to the varieties of English found in these areas, there are great many regional and social varieties of the language, as well as various levels of usage that are employed both in its spoken and written forms.

It is virtually impossible to estimate the number of people in the world who acquired adequate working knowledge of English in addition to their own languages. The purpose for which English is learned, and the situation in which such learning takes place are so varied that it is difficult to define, and still more difficult to assess what constitutes an adequate working knowledge for each situation.

The main reason for the widespread demand for English is its present-day importance as a world language. Besides serving the infinite needs of its native speakers, English is a language in which some of the most important works in science, technology, and other fields are produced and not always by native speakers. It is widely used for such purposes as meteorological and airport communications, international conferences, and the spread information over the radio and television networks of many nations for a number of developing countries, especially former British colonies. Many of these countries have multi-lingual populations, and need a language for internal communication as well as for international communication, and for access to scientific and technological development in the west.

19. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
A. Some 260 million people in the world have an adequate working knowledge of English.
B. There are some 260 million native speakers of English in the world.
C. It is also impossible to estimate the number of people with an adequate working knowledge of English.
D. People learn English for a variety of reasons.

20. According to the passage, what is the main reason for the widespread use of English?
A. It serves the needs of its native speakers.
B. It was popular in Shakespeare's time.
C. It is used in former British colonies.
D. It is a world language used for international communication.

21. _____ would be likely to use English.
A. Countries where international conferences are held
B. Countries geographically close to the United States
C. Former colonies of Great Britain
D. Countries interested in the culture of the United States

22. _____ constitutes an adequate working knowledge of English.
A. The ability to read the newspaper
B. Being multi-lingual
C. Being a native speaker
D. It is difficult to assess what

23. An appropriate title for this passage would be _____.
A. English as a World Language
B. International Communications
C. The Difficulty of Learning English
D. The Standard Variety of English

24. There are _____ in the world who have acquired a working knowledge of English.
A. five million people
B. countless people
C. a lot of countries
D. all kinds of people

25. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage about the usage of English?
A. International communication.
B. As a world language.
C. For access to science.
D. In religious groups.

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following passage and choose the best word for each space.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

During the past ten years __26__ attention has been given to "telling it like it is". My impression is that this devotion to __27__ one's mind has more often led to hurt feelings and ruined relationships than __28__ great joy.

I think we generally agree that never expressing real feelings and __29__ all less-than-lovely thoughts about each other always leads to constructive communication. It's a great __30__ to allow ourselves to admit our human weaknesses and pursue more honest relationships with others. __31__ we need to keep a balance between telling it all and telling nothing.

Recently I received a letter from a mother who had been __32__ by her son to attend a weekend meeting with him. Under pressure from the group, her defenses cracked and she heard herself __33__ her son for the first time that he __34__ an accident—that she hadn't been planning to have a child. He __35__ told her that he couldn't recall a single day in his

childhood that he'd been happy. We cried and __36__; I thought telling the truth had been good for us. But the trouble is, it wasn't the whole truth. By the time Tommy was born I did want him, and at __37__ he was happy. Ever since that day, we __38__ by some terrible feelings we exchanged. I must admit I've __39__ the conclusion that some things are better left uncovered. Honesty is a fine policy, but we need a new sense of __40__. Disclosing is not a solution to every problem __41__ even an end in itself. It's useful under some circumstances and terribly hurtful under__42__. It's a good idea, I think, to bite your __43__ for ten or fifteen minutes before saying what's __44__ your mind. Try to decide whether it's going to open up new and better ways of communication or __45__ wounds that may never heal.

26.	A. a great deal of	B. a large number of	C. many	D. many a
27.	A. speak	B. speaking	C. spoke	D. spoken
28.	A. for	B. to	C. of	D. on
29.	A. preventing	B. withholding	C. to prevent	D. to withhold
30.	A. reluctance	B. release	C. relief	D. reflection
31.	A. Moreover	B. Meanwhile	C. And	D. But
32.	A. dissuaded	B. persuaded	C. convinced	D. convicted
33.	A. told	B. had told	C. telling	D. to tell
34.	A. is	B. was	C. has been	D. had been
35.	A. in return	B. in turn	C. in dispute	D. in detail
36.	A. made up	B. made out	C. made sure	D. made it
37.	A. the same time	B. first	C. times	D. last
38.	A. was troubled	B. are troubled	C. had been troubled	D. have been troubled
39.	A. come to	B. arrived	C. reached at	D. gone to
40.	A. lie	B. balance	C. honesty	D. disclosing
41.	A. and	B. but	C. nor	D. or
42.	A. the other	B. another	C. others	D. the others
43.	A. tongue	B. mouth	C. hand	D. arm
44.	A. in	B. of	C. on	D. from
45.	A. cure	B. leave	C. heal	D. clean

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *You got a letter from Professor Li Wei of Washington University.*

May 8, 2014

Professor William Roberts
Department of English Literature
Washington University
U.S.A.

Dear Professor Roberts,

We are planning to give our students a course of English Literature. As you are a world famous scholar, who has written many books in this field, I, on the recommendation of Professor Smith, our mutual friend, beg to take this opportunity to invite you to come to our university to give this course. If you consider it convenient to do so, we shall appoint you as a professor of English as from September 1, 2014 to August 31, 2016 for a period of two years, and we shall pay you an annual sum of 80,000 RMB payable in twelve equal monthly. We shall also offer you, free of charge, a three-room furnished apartment on our campus.

Hoping to get a favorable reply from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,
Professor Li Wei

- *Please write a reply:*
  - ☆ thanking him for his invitation;
  - ☆ expressing your willingness to accept the invitation;
  - ☆ saying when you are going to arrive.
- *Write 50−60 words.*

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *Write an essay of around 120 words on the following topic:*

Does Everyone Need to Go to College?

Oral Test

Part 1 Self-introduction (3 minutes)

- *The interlocutor will ask you and your partner questions about yourselves. You may be asked about things like " your hometown" " your interests" "your career plans", etc.*

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you two photographs and asks you to talk about them for about one minute. The examiner then asks your partner a question about your photographs and*

your partner responds briefly. Then the interlocutor gives your partner two photographs. Your partner talks about these pictures for about one minute. This time the interlocutor asks you a question about your partner's photographs and you respond briefly.

Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you and your partner a list of topics. Both of you need to choose one to discuss together. The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask you questions, but you and your partner are expected to develop the conversation.*

Topic 1: Death Penalty
Topic 2: People Who Have Money Should Help Those Who Don't Have Money
Topic 3: Playing a Game Is Only Fun When You Win
Topic 4: The Most Effective Way to Discourage Bad Behaviour
Topic 5: Why Is Text Messaging Becoming So Popular in China?

模拟试题 6 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1– 8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

(W: Woman, M: Man)

W: You are going to take a test. You may not look any words up in your dictionary. If you don't know a word, try to figure it out from context. You will have two hours to get through the test. If you finish in less than two hours, you may hand your test in and you may leave. Are there any questions?

M: Yes, is it better to guess or to leave blanks when we don't know the answer?

W: I'm glad you asked. Directions on page one point out that on this test you should answer every question. If you aren't sure, guess.

M: When will we get our grades?

W: On Friday. I will ask each of you to come to my office. We'll talk over the results of this test, and we'll discuss how you are coming along in the course. Now, let's begin. Good luck, and don't be nervous!

Answers:

1. 2 2. Friday 3. teacher 4. student

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

(W: Woman, M: Man)

W: Whose book is this?

M: It's mine. Why do you ask?

W: Could I borrow it? I've been wanting to read it.

M: Be my guest, but I'll warn you. It's not as good as they say.

W: What's the matter with it?

M: Well, for one thing the plot is highly improbable, and also, the characters seem more like paper dolls than people.

W: That's strange. Usually that author does a good job of characterization. I've read three of his books and thought they were all well done.

M: I've been a fan of his for a long time too, but he really flubbed on this one!

W: What did the reviews say?

M: They were mixed — some good, some bad. My review, bad!

That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

5. plot 6. characters 7. good 8. bad

Part 2

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *Listen to the following description of five people and decide what kind of person each one is.*
- *For questions 9−13, choose the words of the personality traits from the list A−F.*
- *Use each letter only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

Speaker 1:

Mr. Miller was teaching his fourth grade class how to divide. The students didn't understand. He had to repeat his lesson and explain the idea more slowly. Some students began to understand, but many others didn't. Over the next few days, Mr. Miller explained and explained the lesson. He used many different ideas and works until almost the whole class understood and knew how to divide.

Speaker 2:

People in the High Street neighborhood don't buy their fruits and vegetables in the supermarket. They buy them from Mr. Martelli's truck. You can trust Mr. Martelli. He never tries to sell any bad or unripe fruit. His prices are fair. Anyone who buys from Mr. Martelli is a satisfied customer.

Speaker 3:

Jake and Charles ran into the classroom. Each one saw the chair he wanted to sit in. Unfortunately, it was the same chair. They both sat down at the same time. Each of them had half a chair. Charles said he was there first and tried to push Jake off the chair. Jake said he was first. Both boys refused to move.

"All right, boys," said the teacher. "If you won't move, then you can sit like that for the whole period." Jake and Charles sat like that for the whole period until the bell rang. When they stood up they were stiff and sore.

"I don't care," said Jake. "I was there first."

Speaker 4:

Room 46A at Travis High School was always the dirtiest room in the school. Many of the students threw papers on the floor or left them on the desks. One day, Ms. Duke had an idea. She fastened a basketball hoop over the wastebasket. Now the students love to practice throwing their papers into the basket. When they miss, they pick the paper up and try again. And that was the end of the problem.

Speaker 5:

"Your school's basketball team has lost every game," said Jim, "They're the worst team in the city. I really don't see why you go to every game. It can't be fun to see them lose every

week." "You're right," said Margie. "It is disappointing; but I love our school and the players need to know that the students care. I plan to go to every game, win or lose."
*That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:
9. E 10. D 11. A 12. B 13. C

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**A Research on Sleep**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

A Research on Sleep

When you first drift off into slumber, your eyes will roll about a bit, your temperature will drop slightly, your muscles will relax, and your breathing will slow and become quite regular. Your brain waves slow down a bit too, with the alpha rhythm predominating for the first few minutes. This is called Stage 1 sleep.

For the next half hour or so, as you relax more and more, you will drift down through Stage 2 and Stage 3 sleep. The lower your stage of sleep, the slower your brain waves will be. Then, about 40 — 60 minutes after you lose consciousness, you will have reached the deepest sleep of all. Your brain waves will show the delta rhythm. This is Stage 4 sleep.

You may think that you stay at this deep fourth stage all the rest of the night, but that turns out not to be the case. Instead, about 80 minutes after you fall into slumber, your activity cycle placed by the activity pattern of brain waves increases. Your eyes will begin to dart around under your closed eyelids as if you were looking at something occurring in front of you. This period of Rapid Eye Movements lasts for some 8 — 15 minutes and is called REM sleep. During both light and deep sleep, the muscles in your body are relaxed but capable of movement. However, as you slip into REM sleep, a very odd thing occurs — most of the voluntary muscles in your body become paralyzed. Although your brain shows very rapid bursts of neural activity during REM sleep, your body is incapable of moving. In more technical terms — as we will see later in this chapter — we can say that REM sleep is accompanied by extensive muscular inhibition.
*That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:
14. B 15. A 16.C 17. A 18. B 19. B 20. A 21. A 22. B 23. A

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**Jobs**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark one letter **A**, **B**, or **C** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Just the Job!

Rodney Mace, 35, is married with two young children, and is a part-time teacher of architectural history. " I am constantly surprised by other people's surprise, when they come to the house and see me cleaning a floor or hanging out the washing. Their eyes open wide at the sight of it! Many of the comments, come from men, but I am even more surprised at the number of women who comment too."

His wife Jane, an Oxford graduate in modern languages, has a demanding full-time job. She is director of the Cambridge House Literacy Scheme for Adults in South London. Her working week involves several evenings and Saturdays, and at these times her husband is in sole charge of home and family. Apart from this, they share household jobs, and employ a child-minder for the afternoons. This enables him to teach two days a week and to do what he considers his principal work — writing. He has written several books, and spends much of his time in the British Museum Reading Room, cycling there from his home in Brixton.

People ask the Maces if they think that their children miss them. One can argue that satisfied parents generally have satisfied children, but in any case the Maces are careful to reserve time and energy to play with their children. And they have now developed relationships with other adults and children.

Previously, Rodney Mace worked full-time, and Jane only part-time. Then 18 months ago, the director of the literacy scheme left. "It seemed to me that Jane was very well suited to do this job. She was very doubtful about it. But I urged her to apply. She did, and she got it." Jane Mace confirms that she needed this encouragement, as so many women initially do.

Did his male ego suffer from the change-over? Nothing like that occurred. But he still seems amazed at the way it changed his thinking: " I felt that we were finally going to be partners. I felt enormous relief. I wasn't avoiding responsibility, but just changing it. Our relationship is so much better now. It has been a change for the good for both of us — I think for all of us, in every aspect of our lives." I cannot overemphasize that: in every aspect. I think it is fundamental that the woman works. The idea of equal partnership is an illusion if one partner doesn't work.

*This is the end of Part 4. You now have 2 minutes to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

24. A 25. C 26. B 27. B 28. C 29. C 30. B

Reading

Part 1

1. **E** 文章开头简单介绍了奥尔德林，他是第 2 个登上月球的人，并且长期以来着迷于太空旅行。句 E：“现在，已经 72 岁的奥尔德林正在进行一项工程，就是把更多的地球人运送至太空，也就是最令我们向往的邻居之一——火星。”这是关于奥尔德林现在的情况，并与前面提到的奥尔德林着迷于太空旅行相对应，因此选 E。
2. **A** 第 2 段介绍了奥尔德林是如何实施这一计划的，他与几所大学的科学家们一起设计穿梭于地球和金星之间的飞船。句 A 是对这种飞船的介绍：“这种飞船被称为‘骑车人’，将在两个星球间运送人员和物质，使人类成功移居火星，从而实现科幻小说里人类长久以来的梦想。”与前面一句语义密切相关，因此选 A。
3. **B** 工作小组成员对这一计划的展望：“在某一天，人们将会定期地前往火星。”所缺少部分仍是引用这位成员的话：“大多数人确信我们能够做到这一点，问题只是什么时候。”“this”指的是定期前往火星。因此 B 正确。
4. **D** 第 3 段开头介绍了火星到地球的距离是 4 800 万英里，人们很难对这一巨大的数字有清楚的概念，句 D 是关于如何以纽约至洛杉矶之间的距离做参照来把握这一距离，是对第 1 句的深化，帮助人们理解这一天文距离。因此 D 正确。
5. **F** 第 5 段介绍了“骑车人”的飞行路径，当飞船靠近行星时，它的飞行路径就会变弯，使得飞船急剧加速。而句 F “这就是你或许在电影里看到的弹射飞行轨道。”是对前一句的进一步解释说明，因此选 F。
6. **H** 第 6 段介绍了“骑车人”飞行器实际上是沿着太阳的轨道飞行，并定点飞过地球和火星。句 H “也许需要携带些燃料能偶尔为飞行器提供动力，其余时间就完全处于无动力飞行了。”在原文中使用的都是第二人称，是引用一位工程师的话，并且都是关于这种飞行器的飞行条件，因此 H 正确。
7. **G** 第 7 段第 1 句提到，“当‘骑车人’飞过地球时，其速度约为 13 000 英里每小时，速度非常快”。而后面一句又提到“这就像一辆不停的公共汽车，当它经过时，你必须在其一侧跟着跑以赶上它”，很显然这意味着当“骑车人”经过地球时，人们必须想办法赶上它，因此 G 为正确答案：“人们需要飞船运送人们从星球表面去拦截‘骑车人’。”
8. **C** 第 8 段第 1 句介绍了第 1 个“骑车人”投入使用的时间是 2018 年。句 C 以另一种方式来介绍这个时间究竟离人们多远：如果你现在在中学上学，那么在你 30 多岁的时候就可以去火星旅行了。因此答案为 C。

Part 2

9. **D** 本段第 1 句为主旨句，讲年轻人喜欢各种各样的体力运动。
10. **F** 本段讲人们喜欢登山的原因。

11. **G** 本段讲登山是一项运动而不是一项游戏。
12. **B** 本段讲登山是一项群体运动而不是个体比赛。
13. **C** 本段是讲对登山者的要求。
14. **C** 第 2 段里的 “Why are men and women willing to suffer cold and hardship, and to take risks on high mountains?” 提到：登山运动员要承受寒冷、困难以及生命的危险。
15. **F** 第 3 段第 2 句 “There are no man-made rules, as there are for such games golf and football.” 指出：运动和比赛的区别是规则问题。
16. **A** 第 4 段最后一句 “There are, it is true, no ‘matches’ between ‘team’ of climbers, but when climbers on rock faces linked by a rope on which their lives may depend, there is obviously teamwork” 指出：登山者用一根维系他们生命的绳子在岩石上攀登，很显然是群体的运动。
17. **B** 第 5 段中的 fight 和 compete 同义，所以 B 正确，即登山运动员要和恶劣的大自然做斗争。
18. **E** 从文章的开头到最后都是在谈论 mountaineering，所以 E 正确。

Part 3

19. **A** 本题为细节题。第 1 段第 2 句：“Today it is estimated that some 260 million people speak it as a native language.” 指出，约有 2.6 亿人把英语作为是母语，而不是工作语。
20. **D** 本题为推理题。第 3 段第 1 句：“…English is its present-day importance as a world language.”（英语在目前是作为一种重要的世界语言。）可知，英语是一种国际交流的世界语。
21. **C** 本题为细节题。第 3 段第 3 句中的 “especially former British colonies” 为关键词，可得到相关信息。
22. **D** 本题为细节题。相关信息在第 2 段第 2 句：“...varied that it is difficult to define, and still more difficult to assess what constitutes an adequate working knowledge for each situation.”
23. **A** 本题为推理题。本文讲述的是英语作为一种世界语言的使用范围和使用方式。
24. **B** 本题为细节题。相关细节在于对文章第 2 段第 2 句的理解。意思为：以英语作为工作语的人是难以估计的。
25. **D** 本题为理解题。在文章中提到很多关于英语的运用。相关信息可以在第 3 段中找到。唯一没有提到的就是在宗教方面的运用。

Part 4

26. 【答案】A 【考点】词组辨析
【分析】本句 4 个选项都有 “许多，大量” 之意，但有所区别：选项 B 和 C 修饰可数名词；选项 A 修饰不可数名词；选项 D 后跟可数名词单数及单数谓语。attention

一词是抽象不可数名词，故只有选项 A. a great deal of 正确，该句意为“在过去的 10 年里，人们极为注重实话实说。”

27. 【答案】B 【考点】习惯搭配
【分析】固定词组 devotion to sth./doing sth. 意为“忠于……，深爱……”，故选项 B. speaking 正确。

28. 【答案】B 【考点】平行结构，习惯搭配
【分析】比较结构 more…than…意为“比……多”，其前后部分结构平行，又因 lead 一词习惯与介词 to 相搭配，故选项 B. to 正确。该句意为“我的印象是，说出自己的真实想法往往更易导致情感受到伤害，关系破坏，而非带来快乐。”

29. 【答案】B 【考点】平行结构，词义辨析
【分析】本句 and 前后部分结构平行，故空格处应为动名词，因此选项 C 和 D 可被排除；又因选项 A 和 B 分别意为：A. preventing“阻止”；B. withholding“保留，抑制”，该句是指“对彼此间的一切不好想法都有所保留，不说”，故选项 B. withholding 符合题意。

30. 【答案】C 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句意为：“允许自己承认人性弱点及追求一种更为诚实的关系是一件极为_____ 的事。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. reluctance“不乐意”；B. release“彻底解放，发行”；C. relief“放松，减轻”；D. reflection“放映，思考”。只有选项 C. relief 符合题意。

31. 【答案】D 【考点】逻辑关系
【分析】根据上下文关系可知，两句之间的逻辑关系为转折关系，故选项 D. But 正确。

32. 【答案】B 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. dissuaded (sb. from sth. /doing sth.)和 B. persuaded (sb. to do sth.)“劝某人做某事”；C. convinced (sb. of sth.)“使某人确信某事”；D. convicted (sb. of sth.)“（指法官或陪审团）宣判某人有罪”。只有选项 B. persuaded 符合题意，故选 B。

33. 【答案】C 【考点】非谓语动词
【分析】固定结构 hear sb. doing sth. 意为“听见某人做某事”；hear sth. done 意为“听见某事被做”。该句中的 herself 为动词 tell 的施动者，故选项 C. telling 正确。

34. 【答案】D 【考点】谓语时态
【分析】本句发生在过去的过去，故为过去完成时，因此选项 D. had been 正确。且从下文中的“…that she hadn’t been planning to …”也可推出该选项正确。

35. 【答案】A 【考点】词组辨析
【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. in return“作为交换，回报或酬谢”；B. in turn“轮流，依次”；C. in dispute“在争论”；D. in detail“详细地”。只有选项 A. in return 符合题意，故选 A。

36. 【答案】A 【考点】词组辨析

【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. made up“化妆，和好，构成”；B. made out“理解，开支票”；C. made sure“确保，务必”；D. made it“成功”。只有选项 A. made up 符合题意，故选 A。

37. 【答案】C 【考点】词组辨析

【分析】本句意为：“_____他很快乐。”根据上下文可知母亲认为儿子曾经是快乐的。at times 意为“不时，有时”，故只有该项 C. times 代入句子符合题意，因此该选项正确。

38. 【答案】D 【考点】谓语时态

【分析】根据上文中 ever since…（意为“自……以来”，主句一般用完成时）可将选项 A 和 B 排除。又因该句强调这个困扰从过去一直到现在，并有可能将持续下去，故应用现在完成时，因此选项 D. have been troubled 正确。

39. 【答案】A 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】固定词组 come to/reach/arrive at the conclusion 意为“得出结论”，故选项 A. come to 正确。又如：I came to the conclusion that he’d been lying.（我看他是在说谎。）

40. 【答案】B 【考点】上下文推理

【分析】根据上下文可推出，该句是指诚实是一项非常好的处世原则，但需要在说出全部和一点也不说之间找到全新意义的平衡，故选项 B. balance 正确。本文第 2 段中最后一句“…keep a balance between…”也是解题的关键所在。

41. 【答案】C 【考点】上下文推理

【分析】本句意为：“说出真心想法既不是解决任何问题的方法，甚至_____最终结局。”根据上下文可判断前一部分是一个否定句，后一部分依然是否定意义，故选项 C. nor 正确。

42. 【答案】C 【考点】固定结构

【分析】固定结构 some…others 意为“一些……另一些”，故选项 C. others 正确，该句意为：“它（说出真心想法）在一些情况下是有益的，而在另一些情况下是很伤人的。”

43. 【答案】A 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】固定词组 bite your tongue 意为“强忍着不说出自己的想法和感觉”，故选项 A. tongue 正确。

44. 【答案】C 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】固定词组 on one’s mind 意为“心中所想的”，故该选项 C. on 正确。该句意为：“我认为，在说出心中所想之前你应强忍 10 至 15 分钟不说。”又如：My deputy has resigned, so I’ve got a lot on my mind just now.（我的副手辞职了，所以现在有许多事情我要操心。）

45. 【答案】B 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】固定结构 whether…or…常引导两种相反的非此即彼的可能性，故只有选项 B. leave 符合逻辑要求。

Writing

Part 1

June 25, 2014

Dear Professor Li,

Thank you very much for the kind invitation to come to your university and give some lectures on English Literature to the students of your English Department.

I accept with pleasure. I shall arrive in Shanghai on August 25, and will work for two years in your department.

Looking forward to meeting you and your students.

With my best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
William Roberts

Part 2

Does Everyone Have to Go to College?

The benefits of college education have been widely accepted without question. Some people hold that all high school graduates ought to go to college because higher education will help them earn more money, become "better" people, and learn to be more responsible citizens than those who don't.

But others claim that college has never been able to work its magic for everyone. Now that close to half of our high school graduates are attending, those who don't fit the pattern are becoming more numerous and more obvious. College graduates are selling shoes and driving taxis; college students interfere with each other's experiments and write false letters of recommendation in the intense competition for admission to graduate school. Others find no stimulation in their studies, and drop out — often encouraged by college administrators.

As far as I am concerned, college may not be the best, the proper, the only place for every young person after the completion of high school.

Oral Test

Topic 1: Death Penalty

— Yesterday I found out from a TV program that a man in Liuzhou was sentenced to death after having killed seventeen teenagers. It really disgusted me.

— Oh, my God. How could this happen! Seventeen teenagers! Even a beast couldn't have been so cruel. This man deserves more than one death.

— Absolutely for this case! But I'm wondering at the same time whether the death penalty could stop social ills and whether it's the best way to punish serious criminals.

— Surely it is. Do you have any pity or sympathy for the criminal in Liuzhou?
— Not for him. I'm just wondering about the existence of the death penalty. You see, there are some criminals being sentenced to death who actually have committed a crime only once in their life time and killed someone by mistake. Do you think they deserve death?
— Well, well, well…It's really a hard question for me. I myself would want to give them a chance to turn a new page, but I'm afraid if they are forgiven there could be others who are forgiven also, and who will kill more later.
— Yes, this is the dilemma in my mind too. The laws should distinguish between these two kinds of people, but there's no way to make a wise choice and judgment between them.
— Moreover, if we have a law to treat these two kinds of people differently, there'll surely be someone taking advantage of this law and trying every effort to exempt the habitual killers from death.
— If so , the society would be in a mess, with habitual killers being able to wander on the street as long as they have "good" lawyers.
— It seems that there must be the death penalty.

Topic 2: People Who Have Money Should Help Those Who Don't Have Money

— A few years ago, we used to hear things about the enormous differences and gap between the rich and the poor in western countries. But I think in recent years this phenomenon has come into existence in China though it is not as obvious as in western countries.
— In any society there are some differences between individuals. It's not realistic or possible for all people to have the same living standard and wealth. Actually this difference in China is not as serious as you imagine.
— Maybe I'm exaggerating a little about the facts but the differences do exist, and are having great effects on the lives of these two groups of people.
— It seems you are determined to do something about this. So what's your idea?
— Well, I think rich people should help poor ones. They should have the same opportunities to succeed.
— How could they have the same opportunities to succeed? Do you mean that the rich should give some money to the poor so that they can have the same chance to start a business?
— I mean not only money, but also something more than that. The rich could offer assistance to the poor when they are in trouble and need a helping hand. You see, sometimes the less rich people have the ability and desire to achieve something, but they don't have the chance to do so just because of financial or social reasons, which are really beyond their abilities, no matter how hard they try.
— What you said is true. There're always times when ambitious and able persons want to establish their own careers but need something the rich could easily offer in order to do so.
— So that's why I say rich people should help the less rich ones. But I don't mean blind help. People with more wealth should make a careful assessment of both the other party's personality and ability as well as the feasibility of his dreamed career.

— Right! If the rich help the poor blindly, they could be cheated sometimes, which is really harmful to sustainable cooperation and mutual progress between the rich and the less rich.

Topic 5: Why Is Text Messaging Becoming So Popular in China?

— The other day, I read an article entitled “Mobile Phones, a Necessary Evil”? The argument was so articulately built that I would like to share with you.

— Maybe you’d better explain the title to me first. What does necessary evil mean?

— Let me put it this way. On the one hand, mobile phones are really important in shaping our daily lives. On the other, they also contribute to some detrimental aspects of our lives.

— That’s true. According to statistics, China boasts the bighest number of mobile users around the globe. Talking over cell phones and texting have just become an indispensable part of life second only to surfing the Internet. No wonder text messaging is becoming so popular.

— It’s easy to see why mobile phones are necessary and important in our everyday lives. Not only can we call friends or business contacts at any time whenever we want on mobile phones, but we can also ase them to chill out, watching movies and listening to music, because they’are compatible with lots of multimedia softwares. But I simply can’t think of the evidence why mobiles are detrimental?

— Every coin has two sides. When it comes to the downside of using mobile phones, a variety of health hazards can be listed. For instance, long-time mobile phone users can be exposed to radiation. Thus, they are more susceptible to cerebral tumors, or even cancers. Children are more vulnerable to the pernicious effects of mobile phones.

— Second, more often than not, the ringtones of mobiles heard during meetings and classes alike is widely considered as public nuisance No.1, which shatters a harmonious symphony, disrupts the otherwise organized train of thought of keynote speakers, and worse still, does disgrace to the one who answers the phone.

— In order to remedy this embarrassing situation, people tend to text during meetings or classes, be caure it is less conspicuous, which is more acceptable to speakers or lecturers themselves.

模拟试题 7

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

Man's name: __1__.
Woman's name: __2__.
Name of the man's wife: __3__.
The man's telephone number: __4__.

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

Jeff has lived in New York for __5__ years.
Jeff doesn't like __6__, __7__ and __8__ of New York.

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear one passage about science and daily life. Before you listen, read the list of statements, five of which are summaries of how science has changed man's life.*
- *Then listen carefully and match the statements* (*A–F*) *in the correct order* (*9–13*).
- *There is one extra statement that you don't need to use. You will hear the passage twice.*

9. The first: _____
10. The second: _____
11. The third: _____
12. The forth: _____
13. The fifth: _____

A. Scientific discoveries are accompanied by the problem of air pollution.
B. Scientific discoveries have changed man's moral atmosphere and caused ethical issues.
C. Scientific discoveries make people use available resources more efficiently.
D. Medical improvement has helped people live longer lives.
E. People can communicate with each other more easily.
F. The distance between two places is shortened with advancements in transportation.

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**Great Transformation**". You will listen to it twice.*

- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

14. Transformation refers to change and information.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
15. The Great Transformation was probably caused by the development of practical science.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
16. The more chemical people send into the air, the less land we will possibly have because water levels will go up due to global warming.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
17. Advancing technology could naturally help human beings to be more decisive.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
18. Because of advancing technology, people are able to control other living things in the universe.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
19. Human being can find new energy resources by means of advancing technology.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
20. People can change the whole universe with advancing technology.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
21. The author deems that the results of advancing technology may be uncertain.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
22. The lives of people 50 years from now will greatly differ from today's lives.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
23. People are not sure what the future will become.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**WTO**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark one letter **A**, **B**, or **C** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

24. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as one of the things the WTO is authorized to do?
    A. Administering and policing new and existing free trade agreements.
    B. Settling trade disputes among WTO member states.
    C. Overseeing the economic policies of WTO member states.
25. When was the WTO established?
    A. In 1995. B. In 1994. C. In 1996.
26. How long did the WTO and GATT coexist?
    A. About a year. B. About a month. C. About two years.

27. What is the relationship of the WTO to GATT?
    A. The latter was established on the basis of the former.
    B. The former was replaced by the latter.
    C. The former was established on the basis of the latter.
28. What kind of trade did GATT regulate?
    A. Trade in services.
    B. Trade in merchandise goods.
    C. Trade in creative works.
29. How are trade disputes among WTO member states settled?
    A. WTO member states refer trade disputes to the WTO dispute panel.
    B. WTO member states settle their trade disputes among themselves.
    C. WTO member states choose an arbitrator for settlement.
30. Where is the WTO based?
    A. In Geneva. B. In Sweden. C. In New York.

Reading

Part 1

Questions 1−8 (16 marks)

- *Read the following passages. Eight sentences have been removed from the article.*
- *Choose from the sentences A−H the one which best fits each blank.*
- *For each blank (1−8) mark one letter (A−H) on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

To understand the nature of the liberal arts college and its function in our society, it is important to understand the difference between education and training.

Training is intended primarily for the service of society; education is primarily for the individual. Society needs doctors, lawyers, engineers, and teachers to perform specific tasks necessary to its operation, just as it needs carpenters and plumbers and stenographers. __1__ And these needs, our training centers — the professional and trade schools — fill. But although education is for the improvement of the individual, it also serves society by providing a leavening of men of understanding, of perception, and wisdom. __2__ They serve society by examining its functions, appraising its needs, and criticizing its direction. They may be earning their livings by practicing one of the professions, or by pursuing a trade, or by engaging in business enterprise. They may be rich or poor. __3__ Without them, however, society either disintegrates or else becomes an anthill.

The difference between the two types of study is like the difference between the discipline and exercise in a professional baseball training camp and that of a gym. In the one, the recruit is training to become a professional baseball player who will make a living and serve society by playing baseball. __4__ The training at the baseball camp is all-relevant. The recruit may spend hours practicing how to slide into second base, not because it is a particularly useful form of calisthenics, but because it is relevant to the game.

__5__ Similarly, the candidate for the pitching staff spends a lot of time throwing a baseball, not because it will improve his physique — it may have quite the opposite effect — but because pitching is to be his principal function on the team.

__6__ The intention is to strengthen the body in general, and when the members sit down on the floor with their legs outstretched and practice touching their fingers to their toes, it is not because they hope to become galley slaves, perhaps the only occupation where that particular exercise would be relevant.

In general, relevancy is a facet of training, rather than of education. What is taught at law school is the present law of the land, not the Napoleonic Code or even the archaic laws that have been scratched from the statute books. And at medical school, too, it is modern medical practice that is taught, that which is relevant to conditions today. __7__

In the liberal arts college, on the other hand, the student is encouraged to explore new fields and old fields, to wander down the bypaths of knowledge. __8__

A. At the gym, exercises have no such relevance.
B. There the teaching is concerned with major principles, and its purpose is to change the student, to make him something different from what he was before, just as the purpose of the gym is to make a fat man into a thin one, or a strong one out of a weak one.
C. The plumber and the carpenter and the electrician and the mason learn only what is relevant to the practice of their respective trades in this day with tools and materials that are presently available and that conform to the building code.
D. Training supplies the immediate and specific needs of society so that the work of the world may continue.
E. And in the other, he is training only to improve his own body and musculature.
F. The exercise would stop if the rules were changed, so that sliding to a base was made illegal.
G. They are our intellectual leaders, the critics of our culture, the defenders of our free traditions, the instigators of our progress.
H. They may occupy positions of power and prestige, or they may be engaged in some humble employment.

Part 2

Questions 9−18 (20 marks)

● *Read the following passage and answer questions 9−18.*

1. If sustainable competitive advantage depends on work-force skills, American firms have a problem. Human-resource management is not traditionally seen as central to the competitive survival of the firm in the United States. Skill acquisition is considered an individual responsibility. Labor is simply another factor of production to rent at the lowest possible cost — as much as one buys raw materials or equipment.

2. The lack of the importance attached to human-resource management can be seen in the cooperation hierarchy. In an American firm, the chief financial officer is almost always second in command. The post of head of human-resource management is usually a specialized

job, off at the edge of the corporate hierarchy. The executive who holds it is never consulted on major strategic decisions, and has no chance to move up to Chief Executive Officer. By way of contrast, in Japan, the head of human-resource management is central — usually the second most important executive, after the CEO, in the firm's hierarchy.

3. While American firms often talk about the vast amounts spent on training their work forces, in fact they invest less in the skills of their employees than do either Japanese or German firms. The money they do invest is also more highly concentrated on professional and managerial employees. And the limited investments on modern training workers are much more narrowly focused on the specific skills necessary to do the next job, rather than on the basic background skills that make it possible to absorb new technologies.

4. As a result, problems emerge when new breakthrough technologies arrive. If American workers, for example, take much longer to learn how to operate new flexible manufacturing stations than workers in Germany do (as they do), the effective cost of those stations is lower in Germany than it is in United States. More times is required before equipment is up and running at capacity, and the need for extensive retraining generates costs and creates bottlenecks that limit the speed, with which new equipment can be employed.

5. The result is a slower pace of technological changes. And in the end, the skills of the bottom half of the population affect the wages of the top half. If the bottom half cannot effectively staff the processes that have to be operated, the management and professional jobs that go with these processes will disappear.

Questions 9−13

- *For questions 9−13, choose the best title for each paragraph from below.*
- *For each numbered paragraph* (*1−5*)*, mark one letter* (*A−G*) *on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1:_____
10. Paragraph 2:_____
11. Paragraph 3:_____
12. Paragraph 4:_____
13. Paragraph 5:_____

A. The negative effects of poor management on new technologies.
B. The position of human-resource management in corporate hierarchy.
C. The work force — training in American firms.
D. Human-resource management is not important for American firms.
E. How to make American firms become more competetive.
F. The importance of worker's skills.
G. Problems which exit in American companies.

Questions 14−18

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14−18, with a word or phrase from the list below.*
- *For each sentence* (*14−18*)*, mark one letter* (*A−G*) *on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. American firms don't attach much importance to _____.
15. The sustainable competitive advantage of American firms does not depend on _____.

16. The head of human resource management is a/an _____.
17. The money that American firms put into work-force training goes to _____.
18. The decisive factor in maintaining a firm's competitive advantage is _____.

A. professional and managerial employees
B. work staff
C. human-resource management
D. work force skills
E. important post
F. the improvement of worker's basic skills
G. more money should be invested

Part 3

Questions 19–25 (14 marks)

● *Read the following passage and choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*

More and more, the operation of our businesses, government, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for their own purpose can reap substantial rewards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught have managed to get away without punishment.

It is easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a growing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it is disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommon bad luck.

For example, a certain keypunch operator complained of having to stay overtime to punch extra cards. Investigations revealed that the extra cards she was being asked were for dishonest transactions. In another case, dissatisfied employees of the thief tipped off the company that was robbed.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations, and perhaps other benefits. Their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled the most confidential records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another staff computer criminal departs with just the recommendation he needs to continue his crime elsewhere.

19. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
    A. people commit computer crimes at the request of their parents
    B. it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
    C. computer crimes are the most serious problem of financial institutions
    D. computer criminals can escape punishment because they can't be detected
20. It is implied in the third paragraph that _____.
    A. the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem
    B. most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes
    C. many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered
    D. most computer criminals blame their bad luck
21. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
    A. Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes.
    B. Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation.
    C. A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced.
    D. Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information.
22. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?
    A. They must leave the country or go to jail.
    B. They will be denied access to confidential records.
    C. With bad reputations they will find it hard to find another job.
    D. They may walk away and easily find another job.
23. In which case is it easy for computer crimes to go undetected?
    A. Somebody checks what the computer is doing.
    B. No one checks what the computer is doing.
    C. No way.
    D. The passage didn't refer to this.
24. According to the whole passage, the author feels _____ towards computer crimes.
    A. worried B. indifferent C. happy D. sad
25. The passage is mainly about _____.
    A. how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers
    B. why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
    C. why computer crimes can't be eliminated
    D. why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspection

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

● *Read the following passage and choose the best word for each space.*

Money spent on advertising is money spent as well as any __26__ know of. It serves directly to assist a rapid of goods at reasonable prices, __27__ establishing a firm home

market and so making it possible to provide __28__ export at competitive prices. By drawing attention to new ideas it helps enormously to raise standards of living. By helping to increase demand it __29__ an increasing need for labor, and is therefore an effective way to fight unemployment. It lowers the costs of many services: __30__ advertisements your daily newspaper would cost four times as much, the price of your television license would need to be doubled, and travel by bus or tube would cost 20 percent more.

And perhaps most important of all, advertising provides a guarantee of reasonable value in the products and services you buy __31__ the fact that twenty-seven Acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live __32__ the promise of his advertisements. He might fool some people for a little __33__ through misleading advertising. He will not do so for long, for mercifully the public has the good __34__ not to buy the inferior article more than once. If you see an article __35__ advertised, that is the surest proof. I know that the article does what is __36__ for it, and that it represents good value.

Advertising does more for the __37__ benefit of the community than any other force I can think of.

There is one more point I feel I ought to __38__ on. Recently I heard a well-known television personality __39__ that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs. He was drawing __40__ fine distinctions. Of course advertising __41__ to persuade.

If its message were __42__ merely to information — and that in itself __43__ difficult if not impossible to achieve, __44__ even a detail such as the choice of the color of a shirt is subtly persuasive — advertising would be so boring __45__ no one would pay any attention. But perhaps that is what the well-known television personality wants.

26.	A. attribution	B. distribution	C. contribution	D. attrition
27.	A. therefore	B. thereby	C. thereupon	D. thereafter
28.	A. for	B. of	C. with	D. about
29.	A. assures	B. confesses	C. ensures	D. confirms
30.	A. Beside	B. Except	C. By	D. Without
31.	A. Except	B. Except for	C. Apart from	D. Excluding
32.	A. by	B. up to	C. on	D. through
33.	A. period	B. term	C. while	D. second
34.	A. sense	B. judge	C. feeling	D. understanding
35.	A. persistently	B. insistently	C. consistently	D. continuously
36.	A. acclaimed	B. claimed	C. declaimed	D. proclaimed
37.	A. objective	B. spiritual	C. material	D. subjective
38.	A. touch	B. take	C. rely	D. lean
39.	A. claim	B. state	C. declare	D. announce
40.	A. accessibly	B. intensively	C. extensively	D. excessively

41.	A. seeks	B. chases	C. searches	D. researches
42.	A. confessed	B. confined	C. confided	D. restrained
43.	A. is	B. will be	C. would be	D. was
44.	A. thus	B. but	C. so	D. for
45.	A. and	B. which	C. that	D. or

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *You are to work with a U.S. company for a year. You have finally obtained your visa from the US Embassy in Beijing, and are ready to leave for Minneapolis, USA, where the company is headquartered. Read the following memo with information jotted down from your air-ticket:*
  - ☆ From Beijing to Minneapolis.
  - ☆ The American Northwest Airline.
  - ☆ NW745, Monday, November 27, 2002, Beijing time.
  - ☆ Arrive at 1:30 p.m. Nov. 28, American time.
- *Write a letter (50−60 words) to Mr. Michael Jackson, Corporate Secretary of the company, asking to be picked up at the airport.*

Part 2

- *Some people hold that old people should be taken care of at home, while others think they should be placed in nursing homes. What is your opinion?*
- *Write a composition of around 120 words.*

Oral Test

Part 1 Self-introduction (3 minutes)

- *The interlocutor will ask you and your partner questions about yourselves. You may be asked about things like "your hometown" "your interests" "your career plans", etc.*

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you two photographs and asks you to talk about them for about one minute. The examiner then asks your partner a question about your photographs and your partner responds briefly. Then the interlocutor gives your partner two photographs. Your partner talks about these pictures for about one minute. This time the interlocutor asks you a question about your partner's photographs and you respond briefly.*

Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you and your partner a list of topics. Both of you need to choose one to discuss together. The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask you questions, but you and your partner are expected to develop the conversation.*

Topic 1: What Is the Best Way to Keep Fit?
Topic 2: What Makes a Successful Marriage?
Topic 3: Rising Crime
Topic 4: Studying English in China or Studying English Abroad
Topic 5: Qualities of a Good Language Teacher

模拟试题 7 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

(H: Henry, A: Alice)

H: Good heavens! It's Alice, isn't it? Do you remember me? We were at school together.

A: Henry! I don't believe it! How are you?

H: Fine! What about you? What are you up to these days? Do you work near here?

A: Yes, I'm a journalist, actually. I work just round the corner. I work for the *New Life Daily*.

H: A journalist, huh? That must be an interesting job! How long have you been doing that?

A: Oh, not very long. I'm still finding my feet really. But what about you? Are you still single or did you and Linda get married in the end?

H: Oh, we got married last year. We live in Shanghai now. Look, why don't you come and visit us sometime? Linda would love to see you again .

A: Oh, yes, that's a lovely idea. Er…I know, give me your number and I'll give you a ring sometime this week. We can arrange things then, can't we?

H: OK, fine! It's 5202235. I'll look forward to that.

A: Me, too! Well, I'd better dash now or I'll be late.

H: Oh, right then. Don't forget to ring!

A: I won't. Cheerio for now.

Answers:

1. Henry 2. Alice 3. Linda 4. 5202235

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

(C: Chris, J: Jeff)

C: Jeff ! I've got a new job! I'm going to live in New York.

J: Are you? I lived in New York five years ago.

C: Did you like it, Jeff?

J: Not very much.

C: Why not?

J: Well, there were too many people, and there was too much noise.

C: I love crowds and noise!

J: Well, I don't. And I don't like pollution.
C What do you mean?
J: There isn't enough fresh air in New York.
C But you can go to concerts and the ballet and Broadway.
J: Who has enough money for all those? And the rents are very high.
C: Why is that?
J: Because there aren't enough apartments.
C: Well, I still prefer big cities.
J: But why?
C: I was born in a small town. It is too quiet and too dull.
J: You were lucky.
C: I don't thinks so. There wasn't much to do. That's why young people go to New York.
J: But New York's too expensive for young people. I don't want excitement. I just want a quiet life. That's all.

That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

5. 5 6. crowds 7. noise 8. pollution

Part 2

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear one passage about science and daily life. Before you listen, read the list of statements, five of which are summaries of how science has changed man's life.*
- *Then listen carefully and match the statements* (*A−F*) *in the correct order* (*9−13*).
- *There is one extra statement that you don't need to use. You will hear the passage twice.*

Scientific discoveries have changed man's life a great deal during the past century. First of all, they have greatly improved material well-being in several areas of life. In the field of medicine, cures for life threatening diseases have enabled people to live longer. In communication the telephone and email have made it possible for us to communicate with anyone in the world without leaving our homes or offices. Advances in transportation allow businessmen to fly across the ocean in the morning and return home the same evening. Space technology has put men on the moon. More efficient ways of using available resources, such as coal and solar power, have been explored.

Scientific discoveries have also changed man's moral atmosphere. Ethical issues are raised by these discoveries. Should we keep a terminally ill person alive through drugs and medicines or should we allow him to die with dignity? With advances in transportation has come the problem of pollution for nearly every major city in the world. If cities become unhabitable, then such technical advances may come at too great a price. Many people also question the wisdom of sending men to the moon when there are urgent problems that have

not been solved on earth. In future years, increasing attention must be given to the moral as well as the practical applications of science.

*That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

9. D 10. E 11. F 12. C 13. B

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**Great Transformation**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Great Transformation

Something big is happening to the human race — something that could be called the Great Transformation.

The Transformation consists of all the changes that are occurring in human life due to advancing technology. For thousands of years, such progress has occurred slowly. Now, everything is changing so fast that you may find yourself wondering where all this progress is really leading.

Nobody knows what all these changes will really mean in the long run. But this mysterious Transformation is the biggest story of all time. It is the story of the human race itself.

Some people worry about what will happen when the deposits of petroleum are gone, but already, researchers are finding all kinds of new ways to obtain energy. Someday, solar power collected by satellites circling the earth, or fission power manufactured by mankind may give us all the energy we need for an expanding civilization. Space exploration promises to open up many new territories for human settlement, as well as leading to the harvest of mineral resources like asteroids.

Scientific research continues to open up previously undreamed-of possibilities. Fifty years ago, few people could even imagine things like computers, lasers, and holography. Today, a host of newly emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and genetic engineering are opening up all kinds of new paths for technologists.

Like it or not, our advancing technology has made us masters of the earth. We not only dominate all the other animals, but we are also reshaping the world's plant life, and even its soil and rocks, its waters and surrounding air. Mountains are being dug up to provide minerals and stone for buildings. The very ground under our feet is washed away as we chop down the forests, plow up the fields, and excavate foundations for our buildings.

Human junk is cluttering up not only the land but even the bottom of the sea. And so many chemicals are being released into the air by human activities, that scientists worry that the entire globe may be warming, causing the polar icecaps to melt and ocean waters to

flood vast areas of the land.

During the twentieth century, advancing technology has enabled man to reach thousands of feet into the ocean's depths and to climb the highest mountains. Mount Himalayas, the highest mountain of all, resisted all climbers until the 1950s. Now, man is reaching beyond Earth to the moon, Mars, and the stars.

No one knows what the Great Transformation means or where it will ultimately lead. But one thing is sure: Human life 50 years from now will be very different from what it is today.

*That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

14. B 15. A 16. A 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. C 21. A 22. A 23. C

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**WTO**". You will listen to it twice.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark one letter **A**, **B**, or **C** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

WTO

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international body that promotes and enforces the provisions of trade laws and regulations. The World Trade Organization has the authority to administer and police new and existing free trade agreements, to oversee world trade practices, and to settle trade disputes among member states. The WTO was established in 1994 when the members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT, a treaty and international trade organization) signed a new trade pact. In fact, the WTO was created to replace GATT. The WTO began operation on January 1, 1995. GATT and the WTO coexisted until December 1995, when the members of GATT met for the last time. Although the WTO replaced GATT, the trade agreements established by GATT in 1994 are part of the WTO agreement. However, the WTO has a significantly broader scope than GATT. GATT regulated trade in merchandise goods. The WTO expanded the GATT agreement to include trade in services, such as international telephone service, and protections for intellectual property—that is, creative works that can be protected legally, such as sound and video recordings and computer programs. The WTO is also a formally structured organization whose rules are legally binding to its member states. The organization provides a framework for international trade law. Members can refer trade disputes to the WTO where a dispute panel composed of WTO officials serves as arbitrator. Members can appeal this panel's ruling to a WTO appellate body whose decisions are final. Disputes must be resolved within the time limits set by WTO rules. By 1996 almost all of the 123 nations and areas that had signed the new GATT pact had transferred membership to the WTO. About 30 other nations had also

applied for membership. The WTO is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and is controlled by a general council made up of member states' ambassadors who also serve on various subsidiary and specialist committees. The ministerial conference, which meets every two years and appoints the WTO's director-general, oversees the General Council.

*This is the end of Part 4. You now have 2 minutes to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

24. C 25. B 26. A 27. C 28. B 29. A 30. A

Reading

Part 1

1. **D** 第 2 段开头一句总结了培训和教育之间总的区别。接着提出了："像对木匠、铅管工和速记员的需求一样，社会也需要医生、律师、工程师和教师来维持社会的运转"。在这里作者把医生、律师、工程师和教师的作用与木匠、铅管工和速记员的作用归为一类，即维持社会的正常运转，句 D 中"培训可满足及时和具体的社会需求而使社会运作得以延续下去"，是关于通过何种途径来满足这种需求的，因此 D 正确。
2. **G** 第 2 段前半部分提到了培训的作用，接着提到了教育的作用，即"通过提高人们的认识，增强人们的理解力和增长人们的才智服务于社会"，而句 G 中"他们是我们理智的领导者，是我们文化的评论家，是我们自由传统的捍卫者，是我们进步发展的鼓动家"也是关于教育的功能的，因此选 G。
3. **H** 从"They may be earning their livings by practicing…"开始是关于受教育人的最终状况："可能以某一个行业为生，或从事贸易，或投身企业。他们可能富裕，也可能贫穷。"句 H："他们可能身居要职，也可能位卑职小"是状况的另一个方面，这些方面说明了教育不与社会实际相关，因此 H 正确。
4. **E** 第 3 段以专业棒球训练和 Y 形体育馆中的训练为例说明教育和培训的差别。接着以"In the one"开始介绍了前者的训练目的，句 E 以"in the other"开始很显然是与前句相对的，说另一个训练目的是为了强身健体，因此 E 正确。
5. **F** 第 3 段中间提出："The training at the baseball camp is all-relevant."所有的训练都是针对比赛的，因此句 F 中："一旦规则变化，滑垒算犯规，这种练习就会中止。"是理所应当的，说明了这种训练的功利性。
6. **A** 句 6 之前都是关于第一种实用性的训练，而句 6 之后是关于健身性的训练，中间缺少连接性的过渡，因此句 A"At the gym, exercises have no such relevance."为最佳答案。
7. **C** 文章第 1 段提出，为了搞清文科院校的性质及其在我们社会所起的作用，了解教育与培训之间的差异就极为重要。前文比较了教育与培训的差别，第 4 段提出非文科类院校是目的明确和实用的，并以法学和医学为例来说明。句 C 提到铅管工、木匠、电工和泥瓦匠是实际性的行业，它们与法学和医学是类似的。并且前文提到它们的社会作用是一样的，因此选 C。
8. **B** 与前一段相对，第 5 段提到了文科院校的特点，作者为了搞清文科院校的性质及

其在我们社会中所起的作用，讨论了教育与培训之间的差异，又以专业棒球训练和体育馆中的训练为例说明教育和培训的差别，也就是作者用体育馆中的训练来类比文科院校的教育。因此句 B："There the teaching is concerned with major principles and its purpose is to change the student, to make him something different from what he was before, just as the purpose of the gym is to make a fat man into a thin one, or a strong one out of a weak one." 为理想答案。

Part 2

9. **D** 文章第 1 段第 1 句说如果保持持续的竞争优势取决于工人的技术水平的话，那么，公司面临的问题就大了。接着解释了原因。所以可以得出在美国公司看来，人力资源的管理对公司并不重要。因此答案是 D。
10. **B** 由第 2 段第 1 句可知答案是 B。
11. **C** 第 3 段讲美国公司在工人培训方面的资金的用量和去向，可知答案是 C。
12. **A** 段意为美国对人力资源的不重视对公司的发展有不利的影响。
13. **F** 本段讲工人技术的影响。因此答案是 F。
14. **C** 参照第 2 段第 1 句美国公司的等级制度可以看出人力资源管理地位低下，因此答案是 C。
15. **D** 由第 1 段第 1 句的条件句："如果美国公司的竞争优势依赖于工人的技术，问题就大了。" 推出：美国公司的竞争并不靠工人技术。因此答案是 D。
16. **E** 根据文章第 2 段第 2 句可知，答案是 E。
17. **A** 根据文章第 3 段第 2 句可知，答案是 A。
18. **F** 由文章最后一段最后两句可知，答案是 F。

Part 3

19. **C** 本题是推理题。本题问及读完文章后得出的结论，作者在第 3 段指出："…we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it is disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures." 说明仅仅被发现的计算机犯罪已经十分令人不安了，若加上那些未被发现的就更严重了，所以 C 选项 "计算机犯罪在金融机构相当严重" 是正确答案。
20. **C** 本题是推理题，要求选出哪一项是第 3 段的隐含意思。由本段的最后一句："The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommon bad luck." 可知，"在特别倒霉的情况下，计算机犯罪分子才可能被捕"，由此能够推出的结论是 "计算机犯罪得逞的比被捕的多得多"，故 C 是正确答案。
21. **A** 本题是细节题。选项 A "公司不愿揭露计算机犯罪" 是正确答案，因为在文章最后一段中作者指出："Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused."（计算机罪犯一旦被发现，公司往往怕家丑外扬影响其商业形象而尽力保护罪犯）。

22. **D** 本题是细节题。根据第 1 段中的“…a number of people who have done this and been caught have managed to get away without punishment.”和第 2 段中的“But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a growing recommendation from his former employers.”可以明确得知，正确答案是 D。
23. **B** 本题是细节题。本题考查在什么情况下计算机犯罪不被发现，根据文章第 2 段第 1 句“It is easy for computer crime to go undetected if no one checks what the computer is doing.”可明确得知，正确答案是 B。
24. **A** 本题是推断题。根据这篇文章的主要内容可以看出作者对计算机犯罪是很担心的。
25. **B** 本题是主旨题。作者首先描述了计算机犯罪即使被发现也往往容易逃避惩罚的现象；然后指出事实还不仅如此，犯罪分子还常常可以得到热情的推荐信；最后分析了这种现象产生的原因。很明显，文章通篇谈的主要内容是为什么计算机犯罪分子作案后可以逃避惩罚，所以 B 是正确答案。

Part 4

26. 【答案】B 【考点】形近词辨析
【分析】本句意为：“它直接有助于商品以合理的价格快速_____。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. attribution“将某物归属或归因于某人/某物”；B. distribution“分发，分配，分送，分布”；C. contribution (to) “捐助，贡献，促成”；D. attrition“消耗，摩擦”。只有选项 B. distribution 符合题意，故该选项正确。
27. 【答案】B 【考点】逻辑关系
【分析】本文 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. therefore“所以，因此”；B. thereby (=by that means) “借以，从而”；C. thereupon“因此，随即”；D. thereafter“此后，其后”。该句承接上句，指的是“借以（商品以合理的价格很快流通）而建立一个稳定的国内市场并……”，因此选项 B. thereby 正确。
28. 【答案】A 【考点】习惯搭配
【分析】固定词组 provide for sth. 意为“为某事可能发生做准备”，因此选项 A. for 正确。本文指的是“并且可能以有竞争力的价格提供出口”，又如：provide for every eventuality in the budget（在预算中为可能出现的一切情况做好准备）。
29. 【答案】C 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句意为：“由于有助于对商品需求的增加，它可以_____增加对劳动力的需求。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. assures“使相信，使确信”；B. confesses“承认（错误、罪行等），供认”；C. ensures“保证（实现）”；D. confirms“证实，确认”。只有选项 C. ensures 符合题意，故该选项正确。
30. 【答案】D 【考点】逻辑关系
【分析】本句指的是在没有广告的情况下所产生的一系列现象，因此选项 D. without 正确。
31. 【答案】C 【考点】逻辑关系
【分析】“国会 27 条法案对广告的规则作出了规定”，这是一个事实，本句 4 个选

项中只有选项 C. Apart from 可表示“（包括在内）除……之外”(= in addition to)，因此该选项正确。

32. 【答案】B 【考点】词组辨析

【分析】本句意为：“没有哪家正规的广告商敢推销不_____广告宣传所许诺的产品。”4 个选项的意思分别是 A. (live) by“靠……为生”；B. (live) up to“无愧于，符合某事物标准”；C. (live) on“以……为生”；D. (live) through“度过，经历过”。只有选项 B. up to 代入句中符合题意，故该选项正确。又如：failed to live up to his reputation（不符合个人的声誉）。

33. 【答案】C 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】本句 4 个选项中只有选项 C. while 可代入句中，组成词组 for a while，表示“一段时间”，本句意为：“靠广告的误导，有可能短时间内欺骗一些人”因此选项 C. while 正确。又如：She worked in a bank for a while before studying law.（她在学法律之前在银行工作过一段时间。）

34. 【答案】A 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为：“好在公众有好的_____不会再买劣质商品。”4 个选项的意思分别是 A. sense“（对价值的）辨别，识别力，意义”；B. judge“审判官，法官”；C. feeling“感觉”；D. understanding“理解力”。只有选项 A. sense 符合题意，因此该选项正确。

35. 【答案】C 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. persistently“坚持不懈的，持续不断的，一再发生的”；B. insistently“坚持的”；C. consistently“（指人的行为和观点）前后一致、一贯的”；D. continuously“持续不断，不间断”。该句指的是：“如果我们看到对某一商品做的广告始终如一”，因此选项 C. consistently 符合题意，故该选项正确。

36. 【答案】B 【考点】形近词辨析

【分析】本句 4 个选项的意思分别是：A. acclaimed“欢呼，喝彩，称赞”；B. claimed“声称，断言”；D. declaimed“（像演讲般）讲话”；D. proclaimed“宣告，公布，声明”。该句指的是：“该商品名副其实”，因此选项 B. claimed 符合题意，故该选项正确。

37. 【答案】C 【考点】上下文推理

【分析】本文意为：“广告要比我可以想象到的任何其他影响力，能给社会带来更多的_____利益。”此句是对上文的总结，根据上文内容可判断该处是指“物质利益”，因此选项 C. material 正确。

38. 【答案】A 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为：“还有一点我觉得应该_____。”4 个选项代入句中，意思分别是：A. touch (on)“提及或涉及（其问题）”；B. take (on)“呈现，承担”；C. rely (on)“依靠，信任”；D. lean (on)“依靠”。只有选项 A. touch 符合题意，故该选项正确。又如：“The matter was hardly touched on.”（那件事几乎没涉及。）

39. 【答案】C 【考点】近义词辨析

【分析】本句意为：“最近我们听到一位电视名人_____反对广告，因为它对人们劝说而不是提供信息。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. claim“声称（强调所陈述内容

是事实）”；B. state“说，陈述（着重叙述自己的观点）”；C. declare“宣告（布），表（声）明（一般指向公众正式宣告某重大的事件）”；D. announce“通知（指正式或公开宣布人们关心的事情）”。只有选项 C. declare 符合题意，故该选项正确。

40. 【答案】D 【考点】近义词辨析
【分析】本句意为：“这位名人_____强调这两点的区别。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. accessibly“可接近地”；B. intensively“集中地”；C. extensively“广泛地”；D. excessively“过分地”。只有选项 D. excessively 符合题意，故该选项正确。

41. 【答案】A 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句意为：“广告当然是_____劝说。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. seeks“寻求”；B. chases“追捕，追逐”；C. searches“搜查，搜索”；D. researches“研究”。因此选项 A. seeks 正确，代入句中既符合题意，又符合语法要求。

42. 【答案】B 【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句意为：“如果广告词仅仅_____在提供信息方面……。”4 个选项的意思分别是：A. confessed (to) “承认（错误、罪行），供认”；B. confined (to) “限制”；C. confided (to) “吐露（秘密）”；D. restrained (from) “遏制”。只有选项 B. confined 既符合题意，又符合语法要求，故该选项正确。

43. 【答案】C 【考点】虚拟语气
【分析】本句所作的假设与事实相反（将广告仅限制在提供信息方面，这一点是做不到的），故应使用虚拟语气，因此选项 C. would be 正确。

44. 【答案】D 【考点】逻辑关系
【分析】本句与上文之间的逻辑关系为因果关系，该句表示原因—— 因为像有关衬衣颜色方面的选项也是微妙的劝说，因此选项 D. for 正确。

45. 【答案】C 【考点】固定结构
【分析】本句使用了“so +adj./adv.(boring)+that…”（如此……以至于……）这一固定结构。该句意为：“广告就会非常单调乏味，以致无人对它产生兴趣。”因此选项 C. that 正确。

Writing

Part 1

Dear Mr. Michael Jackson,

I am excited to have finally obtained my visa and am ready to leave for Minneapolis!

I will take Flight NW745 of American Northwest Airlines from Beijing to Minneapolis. I will leave on Monday, November 27, 2002, Beijing time and arrive at 1:30 p.m. Nov. 28, American time.

Would you be so kind as to arrange someone to pick me up at the airport?

Thank you!

Lin Lei

Part 2

Thanks to the development of medical science, there is an increasing number of elderly people in the world. Some people believe that the seniors should be looked after at home. Indeed, it is the children's responsibility and obligation to take care of their parents when they are old. However, as for me, a better way to ensure them to live happily is to send them to the nursing home.

First, in such retirement homes, aging people can receive intensive medical care from professional doctors. Besides, they can receive a proper diet prepared to meet their individual requirements. This is especially good for those old people in poor health. Moreover, they could have regular medical check-ups so that any disease could be diagnosed in its early stages. Living in nursing homes, they have more opportunities to communicate with their peers. They do not feel lonely and can do a great deal of things together, such as doing morning exercise, playing games, and exchanging memories and stories from their past. On the contrary, if they live at home, they are often left alone when their children and grandchildren are away working or studying.

Oral Test

Topic 1: What Is the Best Way to Keep Fit?

— You know, recently, I am really gaining weight. Do you have any suggestions on what to do?

— Well, that's a sticky problem. You are really a gourmet, aren't you? And in the meantime, you want to lose weight and keep fit.

— Exactly, but I know sometimes good wishes may clash, and I simply have no idea where to start. But is there any way that I can feel healthier without controlling my appetite?

— Let me see. How about doing more exercise in the morning and evening?

— For example, what?

— I don't know what exercises you are keen on. For me, I am such a cycling enthasiast. I often go riding bicycles with my friends in the countryside. What do you think about this?

— No, cycling is not my cup of tea. I am more of a person who is fond of tranquility than of dynamism.

— Ha, I got it. Yoga is really hip lately. You can join a yoga group when you are free. And what's more, it can really trim you down and make you look like a million bucks.

— That's cool! I can't wait to get started! Thank you indeed!

Topic 2: What Makes a Successful Marriage?

— Today's young people tend to marry late although they still attach great attention to the importance and healthy effects of successful marriage.

— Maybe that is because people are afraid of failure in marriage. You know the divorce rate

in China is increasing every year.

— We should know the keys to a successful marriage before starting a family. Don't you think so?

— Of course! I think the first thing to guarantee a successful marriage is to have enough knowledge of each other before getting married. Otherwise, conflicts will appear.

— But that doesn't necessarily guarantee happiness every day. As we know, no matter how much you know about a person, there's bound to be some differences between the two of you .

— If I understand it right, you mean it is not necessary to know enough of each other before marriage?

— I don't think it unnecessary. It is just that people should have some tolerance and understanding of one's life-partner. That's the key to happy marriage.

— It makes sense! Still, common interest, way of living, eating habits or similar viewpoint on certain critical issues are very important too.

— Right! But anyway tolerance and understanding should rank the first among the many factors.

Topic 4: Studying English in China or Studying English Abroad

— I have been learning English for quite a few years, but the more I learn, the more difficult I find it is.

— The same is with me. And sometimes I find the toughest part is listening and speaking. Maybe we'd better go abroad if we want to make fast and essential progress.

— Maybe that'll be a good choice, but not the best and most efficient way to progress.

— So you still think the best way to study English is to learn it in the classroom in our country? You know experts say language could be acquired the most efficiently when people are in settings with enough native speakers.

— That's true, but there're actually not as many English speakers helping you with your oral English when you're really in an English speaking country.

— What are you talking about? Why can't I meet native speakers? Are you saying that they'll communicate with me in Chinese? You must be joking.

— I'm not joking actually. Once you're abroad, you'll tend to be with Chinese speakers more due to language inefficiency and your loneliness. Besides, you'll meet many Chinese speakers around who will be ready at your assistance and you'll never be willing to use English at all.

— I don't think so. I'll make the most of opportunities to speak English as much as possible. Day after day I could surely improve my oral English by speaking more.

— Well, that's only what you think. Maybe you'll luckily learn a certain accent.

— Don't speak that way. If I decide to go abroad, I'll surely choose a city with a standard accent.

— Of course you can, but there's one more important thing. You'll never acquire perfect grammar as you can in China.

— I don't understand what you mean at all. Of course I can. I think the grammar we're learning in China is out of date and too traditional. In an English environment I could easily learn the grammar and with joy maybe, unconsciously.

— You could surely dream of that. But attention: native speakers rarely correct your grammatical mistakes only if they could understand you. You know, we Chinese seldom correct the grammatical mistakes from a foreigner.

— That's true. If we could understand them, we'll neglect ill-formed grammar.

— We've missed the golden period of unconscious language learning.

— And that reminds me of the strict and scientific drill practice in China, though it has been annoying me for some years.

— And I have strong evidence here: according to a study, many people returning from abroad are involved in language programs for domestic training.

模拟试题 8

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

John and Sue: the __1__ wedding anniversary
The present Sue likes: a __2__ ring
The present Sue guesses her husband will give her: the __3__ earrings
The present Paul guesses John will give Sue: a mink __4__

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

The woman is working at the campus __5__ office.
The man can work at least __6__ hours a week but not more than __7__ hours a week from __8__ on.

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear five different opinions about friendship.*
- *For questions 9–13, choose from the list A–F what friendships mean to them.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

9. Speaker 1: _____
10. Speaker 2: _____
11. Speaker 3: _____
12. Speaker 4: _____
13. Speaker 5: _____

A. A real friend can share your happiness, and accept and forgive your faults.
B. Sometimes your best friend is yourself.
C. Family is more important than friends in his mind.
D. Friendship is more important than love.
E. A friend is someone who can understand you.
F. His best friend is his wife, because she knows what kind of mood he is in.

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a story about "**Communication Through Time**".*

- *Decide whether you think each statement is right*(***R***), *wrong*(***W***) *or not mentioned*(***NM***).
- *You will listen to it twice.*
- *Mark your answers on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

14. In the U.S., it is customary to telephone friends and acquaintances during the early hours of the morning.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
15. The time chosen for the call doesn't communicate its importance.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
16. In the U.S., a telephone call in the middle of the night is regarded as a cause for concern.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
17. In this listening selection, the word culture means "the way of life of a certain group of people" .
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
18. The meaning of time is the same in different parts of the world.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
19. In the U.S., a person who receives a dinner party invitation just the day before the party is usually pleased, because he has little time to worry about forgetting to attend.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
20. The plant manager, who understood the local culture, thought there was a fight and called out the military.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
21. In social life, time plays a very important part.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
22. In other areas of the world, it may not be considered foolish to make an appointment too far in advance because plans which are made for a date more than a week away tend to be forgotten.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
23. The natives of the island met one night to discuss a military problem.
    A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "****Living a Long Life****". You will listen to it twice.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives* ***A****,* ***B****, or* ***C*** *is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark one letter* ***A****,* ***B****, or* ***C*** *on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

24. The first paragraph _____.
    A. introduces the subject of this article
    B. tells why Americans don't live as long as other people

C. tells you some secrets about the Hunzas

25. "The idea of aging is foreign to them" implies that _____.
    A. they don't care much about their age
    B. they would rather not tell their age
    C. they won't say anything about their age until they are asked to
26. The description of Mr. Manedoy _____.
    A. implies his intention of retiring from his life among these people
    B. shows how he has survived the wars
    C. tells of the importance of doing hard physical work
27. What is the author's view of "isolation"?
    A. It makes people healthy, wealthy and gay.
    B. It is one of the factors that contributes to one's long life.
    C. It is only found in mountainous regions.
28. According to the author, which of the following is true?
    A. Separation from the pressures and worries of industrial society is indispensable.
    B. Good family genes form the major factor in living longer.
    C. Food and diet is the only factor that makes people strong and healthy.
29. From this article we can conclude that _____ contribute(s) to the remarkable long life of these people.
    A. moderate people B. moderate diets C. All the above factors
30. How do you think the author feels about these long-lived people?
    A. He is much impressed with them.
    B. He doesn't care a bit about them.
    C. He hopes that they will live a still longer life.

Reading

Part 1

Questions 1−8 (16 marks)

- *Read the following passage. Eight sentences have been removed from the article.*
- *Choose from the sentences A−H the one which best fits each blank.*
- *For each blank* (*1−8*) *mark one letter* (*A−H*) *on the* ***Answer Sheet***.

Most people associate inflation with price increases on specific goods and services. __1__ We must be careful to distinguish the phenomenon of inflation from price increases for specific goods. __2__

Suppose you wanted to know the average price of fruit in the supermarket. __3__ You might have some success, however, if you sought out the prices of apples, oranges, cherries, and peaches. Knowing the price of each kind of fruit, you could then compute the average

price of fruit. The resultant figure would not refer to any particular product, but would convey a sense of how much a typical basket of fruit might cost. __4__ On occasion, you might even notice that apple prices rose while orange prices fell, leaving the average price of fruit unchanged.

The same kinds of calculations are made to measure inflation in the entire economy. We first determine the average price of all output—the average price level—then look for changes in that average. __5__

The average price level may fall as well as rise. __6__ The deflation occurs when price decreases on some goods and services outweigh price increases on all others.

__7__ We already noted, for example, that the price of apples can rise without increasing the average price of fruit, so long as the price of some other fruit (e.g. oranges) falls. __8__ An increasing in the relative price of apples, for example, simply means that apples have become more expensive in comparison with other fruits (or any other goods or services).

A. Because inflation and deflation are measured in terms of average price levels, it is possible for individual prices to rise or fall continuously without changing the average price level.
B. A decline in average price is called deflation.
C. A rise in the average price level is referred to as inflation.
D. In such circumstances, relative prices are changing, but not average prices.
E. The economy is not necessarily experiencing inflation, however, every time the price of a cup of coffee goes up.
F. Surely you would not have much success in seeking out an average fruit — nobody would be quite sure what you had in mind.
G. Inflation is an increase in the average level of prices, not a change in any specific price.
H. By repeating these calculations every day, you could then determine whether fruit prices, on average, were changing.

Part 2

Questions 1−8 (20 marks)

- *Read the following passage and answer questions 9−18.*

1. People have been painting pictures for at least 30,000 years. The earliest pictures are painted by people who hunted animals. They used to paint pictures of the animals they want to catch and kill. Pictures of this kind have been found in walls or caves in France and Spain. No one knows why they were painted there. Perhaps painters thought that their pictures would help them to catch these animals. Or perhaps human beings have always wanted to tell stories in picture.

2. About 5,000 years ago the Egyptians and other people in the east began to use pictures as a kind of writing. They drew simple pictures or signs to represent things and ideas, and to

represent the sounds of their language. The signs these people used became a kind of alphabet.

3. The Egyptians used to record information and tell stories by putting picture writing and pictures together. When an important person died, scenes and stories from his life were painted and carved on the walls of the place where he was buried. Some of these pictures are like modern comic-strip stories. It has been said that Egypt is the home of the comic strip. But, for the Egyptians, pictures still had magic power. So they did not try to make their way of writing simple. The ordinary people could not understand it.

4. By the year 1000 BC, people who lived in area around the Mediterranean Sea had developed a simpler system of writing. The signs they used were very easy to write, and there were fewer of them than in the Egyptian system. This was because each sign, or letter, represented only one sound in their language. The Greeks developed this system and formed the letters of the Greek alphabet. The Romans copied the idea, and the alphabet is now used over the world.

5. These days, we can write down a story, or record the information without using pictures. But we still need pictures of all kinds: drawings, photographs, signs and diagrams. We find them everywhere: in books and newspapers, in the street, and on the walls of the places where we live and work. Pictures help us to understand and remember things easily, and they can make a story much more interesting.

Questions 9−13

- *For questions 9−13, choose the best title for each paragraph from below.*
- *For each numbered paragraph* (*1−5*), *mark one letter* (*A−G*) *on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1: _____
10. Paragraph 2: _____
11. Paragraph 3: _____
12. Paragraph 4: _____
13. Paragraph 5: _____

A. Pictures used to record information and tell story.
B. Pictures used as writing and language.
C. The old pictures of Egypt.
D. People have been painting pictures since long ago.
E. Pictures are much more useful these days.
F. Pictures developed into a writing system.
G. Roles pictures play nowadays.

Questions 14−18

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14−10 with a word or phrase from the list below.*
- *For each sentence* (*14−18*), *mark one letter* (*A−G*) *on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. Pictures of animals were painted on the walls of caves in France and Spain for _____.
15. People's use of pictures as a kind of alphabet can be traced back to _____.
16. The ordinary people couldn't understand Egyptians' pictures because they didn't _____.

17. The Roman alphabet is developed from _____.
18. In the last paragraph, the author thinks that pictures _____.

A. are of much use in our life
B. can be used in many ways
C. about 5 000 years ago in Egypt
D. helping to hunt these animals
E. write in a simple way
F. the Greek alphabet
G. Egypt alphabet

Part 3

Questions 19–25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following passage and choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*

At the time Jane Austin's novels were published — between 1811 and 1818 — English literature was not part of any academic curriculum. In addition, fiction was under strenuous attack. Certain religious and political groups felt novels had the power to make so-called immoral characters so interesting that young readers would identify with them; these groups also considered novels to be of little practical use. Even Coleridge, certainly no literary reactionary, spoke for many when he asserted that "novel-reading occasions the destruction of the mind's powers."

These attitudes toward novels help explain why Austin received little attention from early nineteenth-century literary critics. (In any case, a novelist published anonymously, as Austin was, would not be likely to receive much critical attention.) The literary response that was accorded her, however, was often as incisive as twentieth-century criticism. In his attack in 1816 on novelistic portrayals "outside of ordinary experience", for example, Scott made an insightful remark about the merits of Austin's fiction. "Her novels", wrote Scott, "present to the reader an accurate and exact picture of ordinary everyday people and places, reminiscent of seventeenth-century Flemish Painting." Scott did not use the word "realism", but he undoubtedly used a standard of realistic probability in judging novels, the critic Whately didn't use the word realism either, but he expressed agreement with Scott's evaluation, and went on to suggest the possibilities for moral instruction in what we have called Austin's realistic method. "Her characters", wrote Whately, "are persuasive agents for moral truth since they are ordinary persons so clearly evoked that we feel an interest in their fate as if it were our own." "Moral instruction", explained Whately, "is more likely to be effective when conveyed through recognizably human and interesting characters than when imparted by a sermonizing narrator". Whitely especially praised Austin's ability to create characters who "mingle goodness and villainy, weakness and virtue, as in life they are always mingled."

Whitely concluded his remarks by comparing Austin's art of characterization to Dickens', stating his preference to Austin's.

Yet the response of nineteenth-century literary critics to Austin was not always so laudatory, and often anticipated the reservations of twentieth century critics. An example of such a response was Lewes' complaint in 1859 that Austin's range of subjects and characters was too narrow. Praising her verisimilitude, Lewes added that nonetheless her focus was too often upon only the unlofty and the commonplace. (Twentieth-century, Marxists, on the other hand, were to complain about what they saw as her exclusive emphasis on a lofty upper-middle class.) In any case, having been rescued by some literary critics from neglect and indeed gradually lionized by them, Austin steadily reached, by the mid-nineteenth century, the enviable pinnacle of being considered controversial.

19. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.
    A. demonstrate the nineteenth-century preference for realistic novels rather than romantic ones
    B. argue that realistic character portrayals the novelist's most difficult task as well as the aspect of a novel most likely to elicit critical response
    C. urge a reassessment of Jane Austin's novels by twentieth-century literary critics
    D. describe some of the responses of nineteenth-century critics to Jane Austin's novels as well as to fiction in general
20. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
    A. Was Whately aware of Scott's remarks about Jane Austin's novels?
    B. Who is an example of a twentieth-century Marxist critic?
    C. Who is an example of a twentieth-century critic who admired Jane Austin's novels?
    D. What is the author's judgment of Dickens?
21. The author mentions that English literature " was not part of any academic curriculum" in the early nineteenth century in order to _____.
    A. emphasize the need for Jane Austin to create ordinary, everyday characters in her novels
    B. contrast nineteenth-century attitudes toward English literature with those toward classical literature
    C. give one reason why Jane Austin's novels received little critical attention in the early nineteenth century
    D. give support to those religious and political groups that had attacked fiction
22. The passage suggests that twentieth-century Marxists would have admired Jane Austin's novels more if the novels, as the Marxists understood them, had _____.
    A. described the values of upper-middle class society
    B. portrayed characters from more than one class of society

C. avoided moral instruction and sermonizing

D. anticipated some of the controversial social problems of the twentieth century

23. It can be inferred from the passage that Whately found Dickens' characters to be _____.

A. less liable than Jane Austin's characters to have a realistic mixture of moral qualities

B. less susceptible than Jane Austin's characters to the moral judgments of a sermonizing narrator

C. ordinary persons in recognizably human situations

D. especially interesting to young readers

24. According to the passage, the lack of critical attention paid to Jane Austin can be explained by all of the following nineteenth-century attitudes toward the novel **EXCEPT** the _____.

A. assurance felt by many people that novels weakened the mind

B. certainty shared by many political commentators that the range of novels was too narrow

C. lack of interest shown by some critics in novels that were published anonymously

D. fear exhibited by some religious and political groups that novels had the power to portray immoral characters attractively

25. The author would most likely agree that which of the following is the best measure of a writer's literary success?

A. Praise of the writer's work by religious and political groups.

B. Inclusion of the writer's work in an academic curriculum.

C. Existence of debate among critics about the writer's work.

D. Publication of debate among critics about the writer's work.

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following passage and choose the best word for each space.*

The need for a surgical operation, __26__ an emergency operation, almost always comes as a __27__ shock to the patient and his family. Despite modern advances, most people still have an __28__ fear of hospitals. Patients do not often believe they really need surgery — cutting into a part of the body as __29__ to treatment with drugs.

In the early years of this century there was __30__ specialization in surgery. A good surgeon was capable __31__ almost every operation that had been __32__ up to that time. Today the __33__ is different. Operations are now being carried __34__ that were not even dreamed of fifty years ago. The heart can be safely opened. A lung, the whole stomach, or even part of the brain can be removed and still permit the patient to live a __35__ and

satisfactory life.

The __36__ of surgery has increase __37__ in this century. Its safety has increase, too. Deaths from most operations are about 20% of what they were in 1910 and surgery has been extended __38__ many directions. The hospital stay after surgery has been __39__ to as little as a week for most major operations. Most patients are out of bed on the day after their operation __40__ may be back at work in two or three weeks.

Many developments in modern surgery are almost __41__. One of the most revolutionary areas of modern surgery is __42__ of organ transplants. It has been discovered that with the use of X-rays and special drugs, it is possible to transplant __43__ from one person to another which will __44__ for periods of a year or more. Heart and lung transplants have been reasonably successful in animals, __45__ rejection problems in humans have yet to be solved.

26.	A. especially	B. normally	C. probably	D. actually
27.	A. moral	B. severe	C. brief	D. ordinary
28.	A. regular	B. irregular	C. rational	D. irrational
29.	A. opposed	B. proposed	C. posed	D. supposed
30.	A. first	B. more	C. little	D. much
31.	A. performing	B. beginning	C. doing	D. coming
32.	A. revised	B. advised	C. devised	D. reversed
33.	A. opportunity	B. possibility	C. situation	D. occasion
34.	A. in	B. out	C. with	D. up
35.	A. terrible	B. comfortable	C. respective	D. particular
36.	A. scope	B. degree	C. number	D. length
37.	A. slightly	B. firstly	C. remarkably	D. primarily
38.	A. at	B. with	C. on	D. in
39.	A. extended	B. shortened	C. developed	D. achieved
40.	A. and	B. but	C. so	D. that
41.	A. inclusive	B. incredible	C. inextricable	D. independent
42.	A. what	B. these	C. that	D. which
43.	A. skeleton	B. bacteria	C. issue	D. tissues
44.	A. survive	B. supply	C. survey	D. support
45.	A. and	B. though	C. therefore	D. because

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *Read this letter from Ms. Lee.*

KEG AUDIO
MAIDSTON KENT ME15 6QP
Tel: (01622) 672261
Fax: (01622)750653
Mr. Yoshi Watenable
2-9-9 Shinjuku, Shunjuku-ku
Toyko 160
Japan
Dear Mr. Yoshi,
We would like to invite you to join us for the annual sales conference and to give a talk at the conference on March 15th. The conference will start at 8.30 am. 230 company directors are expected to attend.
I would be grateful if you could inform me whether you will be available on March 15th and tell me the topic of your speech.
Yours sincerely,
Gina Lee
Secretary

- *Write a reply（50−60 words）to Ms. Lee：*
  - ☆ Thanking her for the invitation.
  - ☆ Agreeing to give a talk.
  - ☆ Saying what you will talk about.
  - ☆ Asking where the meeting will be held.

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *You have a part-time job in a bookshop. The manager wants to make the shop more popular among young people and asks you to write a report making some recommendations.*
  - Write your report in 100-120 words.
  - Write your answer in an appropriate style.

Oral Test

Part 1 Self-introduction (3 minutes)

- *The interlocutor will ask you and your partner questions about yourselves. You may be asked about things like " your hometown" "your interests" "your interests" "your career plans", etc.*

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you two photographs and asks you to talk about them for about*

one minute. The examiner then asks your partner a question about your photographs and your partner responds briefly. Then the interlocutor gives your partner two photographs. Your partner talks about these pictures for about one minute. This time the interlocutor asks you a question about your partner's photographs and you respond briefly.

Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you and your partner a list of topics. Both of you need to choose one to discuss together. The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask you questions, but you and your partner are expected to develop the conversation.*

Topic 1: What Should Be Done to Prevent Some Animal Species from Becoming Extinct?
Topic 2: Goals of Developing Countries
Topic 3: Car Stealing
Topic 4: Possible Consequences of Urbanization
Topic 5: Factors Contributing to a Person's Success

模拟试题 8 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

(P: Paul, S: Sue)

P: Slow down, Sue. What's the rush?

S: I have a million things to do. Reservations to make, guests to call, a present to buy…

P: What's the occasion? Is it John's birthday?

S: No. It's our fifteenth wedding anniversary and I'm planning a party to celebrate. John doesn't get home until 6:00, so I want to reserve a table for 7:00 at our favorite restaurant. It's all booked up and first opening isn't until 8:00. I think that's too late for dinner.

P: Not really. Most people don't get home from work until late. By the time they get ready to go back out, it's almost eight o'clock. Is the party a surprise?

S: Oh, no. We just want to have dinner with some friends.

P: What do you think John will get you for your anniversary?

S: I want a diamond ring, but he'll probably get me the pearl earrings that we saw last week.

P: I know John. He's a big spender. He'll probably get you a mink coat.

S: Oh, I wish.

Answers:

1. 15th 2. diamond 3. pearl 4. coat

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

(M: Man, W: Woman)

M: I'm looking for a part-time job on campus.

W: Then you've come to the right place. The campus employment office is here just to help students like you find jobs on campus.

M: I'm glad to hear that, because I really need to start earning some money.

W: Let me ask you some questions to help determine what kind of job would be best. First of all, how many hours a week do you want to work?

M: I need to work at least ten hours a week, and I don't think that I can handle more than

twenty hours with all the courses I'm taking.

W: And when are you free to work?

M: All my classes are in the morning, so I can work every weekday from noon on. And of course I wouldn't mind working on the weekends.

W: I'll try to match you up with one of our on-campus student jobs. Please fill out this form with some additional information about your skills, and leave the form with me today. Then you can call me back tomorrow, and maybe I'll have some news for you.

M: Thanks for your help.

That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

5. employment 6. ten 7. 20 8. noon

Part 2

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear five different opinions about friendship.*
- *For questions 9−13, choose from the list A−F what friendships mean to each speaker.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

Speaker 1:

They say "a friend in need is a friend indeed". Which is partly true, but a real friend should also be able to share your happy moments — without feeling jealous. A good friendship is one where you accept and forgive faults, understand moods, and don't feel hurt if a friend doesn't feel like seeing you. Of course, honesty is an essential part of any relationship. We should learn to accept our friends for what they are. And as I say, our friends give us a lot of pleasure. After all, friends should not be people with whom you kill time. Real friendship, in my opinion, is a "spiritually developing" experience.

Speaker 2:

I've never had a lot of friends. I've never regarded them as particularly important. Perhaps that's because I come from a big family. I have two brothers and three sisters, and lots of cousins. And that's what's really important to me. My family, the different members of my family. If you really need help, you get it from your family, don't you? Well, at least that's what I've always found.

Speaker 3:

To me friendship… having friends, people I know, I can really count on… to me that's the most important thing in life. It's more important than even love. If you love someone, you can always fall out of love again, and that can lead to a lot of hurt feelings, bitterness, and so on. But a good friend is a friend for life. Well, I've already said, someone you know you can count on. I suppose what I really mean is… let's see, how am I going to put this… it's

someone who will help you if you need help, who'll listen to you when you talk about your problems… Someone you can trust.

Speaker 4:

A lot of people say they've got best friends, but I wonder how many people actually do have a best friend in the real sense of the word. I have two friends. One works in the theatre, and one is a sort of businessman. We see each other about three or four times a year. But I wouldn't call that being a best friend, which is a close friend. I think my best friend, without getting too soppy, is my wife. She is my absolute best friend. I can discuss anything with her and she can pick up on feelings that I've got inside me, whereas my two friends can never do that unless I'm showing an expression on my face. Then they'll say, "Oh, what's the matter?" But with my wife, I can walk into a room and she knows exactly what kind of mood I'm in. That is a best friend.

Speaker 5:

Erma, I feel that best friends are those who can understand you. I've kept in touch with three people from school days. We don't see each other very often, but the thing about it is when we do see each other it's as if there's been no time spent apart. We're able just to slip into our relationship again at once. It's like wearing a pair of shoes that you've had for a long time: It's comfortable, it's safe and it's warm and it's easy. I rate friendship as this: A friend is someone who can understand me, understand all the nuances and all the facets that I have about me, and I can perform towards them in the same manner.

That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

9. A 10. C 11. D 12. F 13. E

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a story about "****Communication Through Time****".*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(****R****), wrong(****W****) or not mentioned(****NM****).*
- *You will listen to it twice.*
- *Mark your answers on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

The Voices of Time

Time talks. It speaks more plainly than words. Time communicates in many ways.

Consider the different parts of the day, for example the time of the day when something is done can give a special meaning to the event. Factory managers in the United States fully realize the importance of an announcement made during the middle of the morning or afternoon that takes everyone away from his work. Whenever they want to make an important

announcement, they ask, “When shall we let them know?”

In the United States, it is not customary to telephone someone very early in the morning. If you telephone him early in the day, while he is shaving or having breakfast, the time of the call shows that the matter is very important and requires immediate attention. The same meaning is attached to telephone calls made after 11:00 p.m. If someone receives a call during sleeping hours, he assumes it is a matter of life or death. The time chosen for the call communicates its importance.

If a late telephone call is regarded in the United States as a cause for concern, imagine the excitement and fear caused by a crowd of people arriving at the door at 2:00 a.m. On an island in the South Pacific, a plant manager from the United States had just such an experience. The natives of the island met one night to discuss a problem. When they arrived at a solution, they went to see the plant manager and woke him up to tell him what had been decided. Unfortunately, it was after two o’clock in the morning. They did not know that it is a very serious matter to wake up the Americans at this hour. The plant manager, who did not understand the local culture, thought there was a fight and called out the military. It never occurred to him (or to the natives) that parts of the day have different meanings in different cultures.

In social life, time plays a very important part. In the United States, guests tend to feel they are not highly regarded if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date. But this is not true in all countries. In other areas of the world, it may be considered foolish to make an appointment too far in advance because plans, which are made for a date more than a week away, tend to be forgotten.

*That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

14. B 15. B 16. A 17. A 18. B 19. B 20. B 21.A 22. B 23. C

Part 4

Questions 24−30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about “**Living a Long Life**”. You will listen to it twice.*
- *For questions 24−30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark one letter **A**, **B**, or **C** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Living a Long Life

In the Caucasus region of the Soviet Union, nearly 50 out of every 100,000 people live to celebrate their 100th birthday. But these Soviet old people aren’t alone. The Pakistani Hunzas, who live high in the Himalaya Mountains, and the Vilcabambans of the Andes

Mountains in Ecuador seem to share the secret of long life too.

These peoples remain healthy in body and spirit despite the passage of time. While many older persons in industrial societies become weak and ill in their sixties and seventies, some Soviet Georgians, aged 110 to 140, work in the fields beside their great-great-grandchildren. Even the idea of aging is foreign to them. When asked "At what age does youth end?", most of these old people had no answer. Several replied, "Well, perhaps at age 80." The very youngest estimate was age 60.

What accounts for this ability to survive to such old age, and to survive so well? First of all, hard physical work is a way of life for all of these long-lived people. They begin their long days of physical labour as children and never seem to stop. For example, Mr. Rustam Mamedov is 142 years of age. He remembers his life experiences: the Crimean War of 1854; the Turkish War of 1878; the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. His wife is 116 years old. They have been married for 90 years. Mr. Mamedov has no intentions of retiring from his life as a farmer. "Why? What else would I do?" he asks. Oh, he's slowed down a bit. Now he might quit for the day after 6 hours in the field instead of 10.

All these people get healthful rewards from the environment in which they work. They all come from mountainous regions. They live and work at elevations of 5,000 to 12,000 feet (1,660 to 4,000 metres) above sea level. The air has less oxygen and is pollution-free. This reduced oxygen environment makes the heart and blood vessel system stronger.

Another factor that may contribute to the good health of these people is their isolation. To a great extent, they are separated from the pressures and worries of industrial society.

Inherited factors also play some role. Most of the longest-lived people had parents and grandparents who also reached very old ages. Good family genes may, therefore, be one factor in living longer.

Finally, although these three groups don't exactly eat the same food, their diets are full of fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, grains, and a youthful approach to life all contribute to the health and remarkable long life of all these people.

*This is the end of Part 4. You now have 2 minutes to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

24. C　25. A　26. C　27. C　28. B　29. C　30. C

Reading

Part 1

1. **E** 文章开头提出，大多数人都把通货膨胀与单个产品或服务的价格上涨联系起来，而句 E 认为："一杯咖啡的价格上涨不能证明发生了通货膨胀。"这是对第 1 句提出的人们对通货膨胀错误认识的反驳，并且接着 3 句提出："我们必须仔细区

分单个产品的价格上涨与通货膨胀的差别”，说明单个产品的价格上涨不等于通货膨胀，因此 E 正确。

2. **G** 空缺的是第 1 段最后一句，前面叙述了单个产品价格上涨不是通货膨胀，而句 G 提出：“通货膨胀是价格平均水平的上涨，而不是单个价格的上涨。”文章先从错误的认识入手，然后加以反驳，进而提出正确的认识，使人印象更加深刻。

3. **F** 第 2 段第 1 句提出“如果想要知道超市里水果的平均价格”，很显然这是一个隐藏的问题，即如何知道水果的平均价格，按照人们正常的逻辑思维，有问题就会有相应的答案。句 F 说：“很显然你不可能挑选出你经常吃的水果—— 没人知道你到底在想什么”，找水果的平均价格不能从一般水果开始，因为这是不存在的。下文的“however”是一个转折，“如果找出苹果、橘子、樱桃、桃这些水果的价格倒是可行的”。也就是句 F 先否定了一些错误的想法，为下文的正确做法做铺垫。

4. **H** 句 4 之前提出了如何计算水果的平均价格，但计算水果的平均价格有什么用呢？句 H 提出：“每天计算水果的平均价格就可以发现是否水果的平均价格在变化。”这是计算水果平均价格的下一步。

5. **C** 第 3 段开头提出：“测量整个经济的通货膨胀就是用这样的方法。先确定整个产品的平均价格水平，然后看这个平均水平有没有变化。”但还没有提到什么样的变化才是通货膨胀，因此句 C“平均价格的上涨就是通货膨胀”正确。

6. **B** 第 4 段开头提出，“平均价格水平也有可能下降”句 B“平均价格的下降就是通货紧缩”与前一句紧密相关，为正确答案。

7. **A** 此处缺少的是段落的主题句。第 2 句是举例说明如果苹果的价格上涨而其他水果的价格下降，则水果的平均价格不变。既然是举例就是对上一句的具体说明，因此缺少的句子应该是对这种现象的概括。句 A 意为：“由于通货膨胀和通货紧缩是以平均价格水平来衡量的，有可能单个产品价格变化而不影响平均价格水平。”显然句 A 为正确答案。

8. **D** 前一句提到“如果苹果的价格上涨而其他水果的价格下降，则水果的平均价格不变”。句 D 提到“在这种情况下，变化的是相对价格而非平均价格”。最后一句提到“苹果的相对价格提高只是说明苹果比其他水果贵”，是解释相对价格的。由单个水果价格上涨与平均价格的关系，提到相对价格，进而对相对价格做出解释，层层相扣，因此 D 为正确答案。

Part 2

9. **D** 第 1 段讲人类作画已经有 3 万年的历史了，然后讲了早期图画的一些情况。所以段意应为人们在很久以前就开始画画了，因此答案为 D。

10. **B** 根据第 2 段第 2 句的总结：“图画不仅作为一种书法，也成为语言的代表”。因此答案为 B。

11. **A** 第 3 段首句提到：“图文的组合既可以记录信息，也可以讲故事”因此答案为 A。

12. **F** 段意为图片向文字的进化，因此答案为 F。

13. **E** 整段通过列举现代人在图画方面的拓展，来说明其对现代人的重要作用，因此答

案为 E。

14. **D** 本题为细节题。在第 1 段中找到相关信息："Perhaps painters thought that their pictures would help them to catch these animals."那时的人们认为这些图画会对他们有所帮助，因此答案为 D。

15. **C** 由文章第 2 段句首："About 5,000 years ago the Egyptians and other people in the east began to use pictures as a kind of writing."可知在 5 000 年前的埃及图画就成为一种书写的记号，由最后一句："The signs these people used became a kind of alphabet."可知这些记号最后成为一种字母表，因此答案为 C。

16. **E** 本题的相关信息在文章第 3 段最后两句："埃及人从来就没想过把书写简单化，所以别人就不懂了。"因此答案为 E。

17. **F** 参照文章第 4 段 "The Greeks developed this system and formed the letters of the Greek alphabet. The Romans copied the idea, and the alphabet is now used over the world."可知答案为 F。

18. **A** 从最后一段中可看出，作者认为图画有助于更好地理解记忆，能使故事生动有趣。正如 A 项所说，图画对人是很有帮助的，因此答案是 A。

Part 3

19. **D** 本题是主旨题。文章首段就已提出了本文的主题："At the time Jane Austin's novels were published — between 1811 and 1818 — English literature was not part of any academic curriculum. In addition, fiction under strenuous attack…"（从 1811 年到 1818 年，Jane Austin 出版了她的小说。在此期间，各院校还没有开设英国文学这门课。另外，这个时期的小说也受到强烈的抨击。一些宗教和政治团体认为小说里那些邪恶的人物会影响年轻人，并且认为这些小说也没有什么实际的用处。）紧接着在以下的段落中，作者阐述了批评家们对 Jane Austin 小说的评价。故正确答案为 D。

20. **A** 本题是细节题。根据文章第 2 段第 5 句："Scott did not use the word 'realism', but he undoubtedly used a standard of realistic probability in judging novels, the critic Whitely didn't use the word realism either, but he expressed agreement with Scott's evaluation, and went on to suggest the possibilities for moral instruction in what we have called Austin's realistic method."我们可以知道 Whitely 是否注意到 Scott 对简·奥斯汀的小说的评价，故正确答案为 A。

21. **C** 本题是细节题。根据文章第 2 段第一句："These attitudes toward novels help explain why Austin received little attention from early nineteen-century literary critics." 第一段所陈述的在 1811 年到 1818 年期间英国文学还没有在学院作为一门课程开设。这些原因导致了 19 世纪的批评家们对 Jane Austin 的小说不感兴趣。故正确答案为 C。

22. **B** 本题是推理题。根据文章第 3 段第 3 句："(Twentieth-century, Marxists, on the other hand, were to complain about what they saw as her exclusive emphasis on a lofty

upper-middle class.)”（20 世纪的马克思主义者认为 Jane Austin 的小说题材太狭窄，过于强调上层中产阶级。）由此可推知，如果 Jane Austin 所刻画的人物来自不同的阶层，马克思主义者会更喜欢她的小说。故 B 是正确答案。

23. **A** 本题是推理题。根据文章第 2 段“20 世纪的批评家对 Jane Austin 的小说的评论，其中 Whitely 这样写：‘Jane Austin 所刻画的人物都是普通的、真实的，我们感觉书中人物的命运就像是我们自己的一样。’”在此段末尾 Whitely 通过比较 Jane Austin 和 Dickens 的小说，他更倾向 Jane Austin 的。只有 A 符合，故正确答案为 A。

24. **B** 本题是细节题。A、C、D 在原文中都能找到出处，只有 B 找不到，故正确答案为 B。

25. **C** 本题是细节题。根据文章最后一段倒数第一句：“In any case, having been rescued by some literary critics from neglect and indeed gradually lionized by them, Austin steadily reached, by the mid-nineteenth century, the enviable pinnacle of being considered controversial.”此句是作者对 Jane Austin 的小说的总结，小说由不被重视到被赞扬，到 19 世纪中期达到顶点，可推断出 Jane Austin 一直被认为是有争议的作家。故 C 符合题意。

Part 4

26. 【答案】A 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为：“对外科手术，_____是对紧急手术的需求，几乎总是给病人和家庭带来_____的震动。”4 个选项的意思分别是 A. especially“尤其是”；B. normally“正常地”；C. probably“很可能”；D. actually“实际上”。根据上下文可知，只有选项 A 符合题意，故正确。

27. 【答案】B 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句大意见上题。4 个选项的意思分别是 A. moral“道德的”；B. severe“严重的”；C. brief“简短的”；D. ordinary“普通的”。根据上下文可知，只有选项 B 符合题意，故正确。

28. 【答案】D 【考点】上下文推理、词义辨析

【分析】本句意为：“尽管现代科技在发展，大部分人对医院还是存在着_____的恐惧。”4 个选项的意思分别是 A. regular“规则的”；B. irregular“不规则的”；C. rational“理智的”；D. irrational“不理智的”。根据上下文，只有选项 D 符合题意，故正确。

29. 【答案】A 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】本句意为：“病人不太相信他们确实需要外科手术，也就是将身体的一部分切割，_____药物治疗。”只有选项 A. opposed 可以构成 as opposed to 的习惯搭配，表示“与……对比”，故选项 A 正确。

30. 【答案】C 【考点】上下文推理

【分析】本句意为：“在本世纪早期，在外科手术中，_____专业化。”根据上下文，

只有选项 C 符合题意，表示手术还不存在很细的专业化。

31. 【答案】A 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】本句意为“一个好的外科大夫能_____几乎能够做那个时代_____的所有手术。”只有选项 A 可以构成 perform operation 的习惯搭配，表示“做手术”，故选项 A 正确。

32. 【答案】C 【考点】形近词辨析

【分析】本句意思见上题。4 个选项的意思分别是 A. revised“修订”；B. advised“建议”；C. devised“发明”；D. reversed“逆转”。根据上下文，只有选项 C 符合题意。

33. 【答案】C 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】4 个选项的意思分别是 A. opportunity“机会”；B. possibility“可能性”；C. situation“情况”；D. occasion“场合”。根据上下文，只有选项 C 符合题意。

34. 【答案】B 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】本句意为：“如今的手术可以以 50 年前没有想过的方式_____。”只有选项 B 可以构成 carry out 的习惯搭配，表示“执行”，故 B 正确。

35. 【答案】B 【考点】上下文推理

【分析】本句意为：“肺、整个胃，甚至大脑的一部分都可以被切除，并且仍然保证病人拥有_____和令人满意的生活。”4 个选项的意思分别是 A. terrible“可怕的”；B. comfortable“舒适的”；C. respective“令人尊敬的”；D. particular“特殊的”。根据上下文，只有选项 B 符合题意，故正确。

36. 【答案】A 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为：“本世纪外科手术的_____有着_____的增长。”4 个选项的意思分别是 A. scope“范围”；B. degree“程度”；C. number“数目”；D. length“长度”。根据上下文，只有选项 A 符合题意，故正确。

37. 【答案】C 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意思见上题。4 个选项的意思分别是 A. slightly“轻微地”；B. firstly“最初地”；C. remarkably“显著地”；D. primarily“主要地”。根据上下文，只有选项 C 符合题意，故正确。

38. 【答案】D 【考点】习惯搭配

【分析】本句意为：“手术的死亡率约为 1910 年的 20%，而且手术范围已经在很多方面被拓展。”4 个选项中只有 in 可以与 direction 构成习惯搭配，表示“在……方向上”。故选项 D 正确。

39. 【答案】B 【考点】上下文推理

【分析】本句意为：“对于大多数主要手术来说，手术后待在医院的时间被_____到一个星期那么短。”空格处应该与 as little as 相一致，4 个选项中只有 B. shortened 符合题意，表示“缩减”，故正确。

40. 【答案】A 【考点】逻辑关系

【分析】本句意为：“大多数病人在他们手术后第二天就可以起床了，_____可能

在 2～3 周后去工作。”根据上下文，空格前后应该为并列关系，故选项 A 正确。

41. 【答案】B 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为：“现代外科手术的发展几乎是_____的。”4 个选项的意思分别是 A. inclusive“包含的”；B. incredible“难以置信的”；C. inextricable“不可避免的”；D. independent“独立的”。根据上下文，只有选项 B 符合题意，故正确。

42. 【答案】C 【考点】逻辑关系

【分析】本句意为：“现代外科手术最具革命性的领域之一就是器官移植。”根据上下文，空格处应该为指代前文 development 的代词，故选项 C 正确。

43. 【答案】D 【考点】上下文推理

【分析】本句意为：“已经发现在 X 射线和特殊药物的帮助下，可以将_____从一个人移到另一个人身上，且将_____一年以上。”4 个选项的意思分别是 A. skeleton“骨骼”；B. bacteria“细菌”；C. issue“观点”；D. tissues“组织”。根据上下文，只有选项 D 符合题意，故正确。

44. 【答案】A 【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意思见上题。4 个选项的意思分别是 A. survive“存活”；B. supply“供应”；C. survey“调查”；D. support“支持”。根据上下文，只有选项 A 符合题意，故正确。

45. 【答案】B 【考点】逻辑关系

【分析】本句意为：“心脏和肺的移植已经在动物身上相当地成功，_____在人类身上被移植器官的排斥问题还有待进一步解决。”根据上下文，空格前后应该为让步关系，故 4 个选项中只有选项 B 正确。

Writing

Part 1

2-9-9 Shinjuku, Shunjuku-ku
Toyko 160
Japan
28 February, 2000
Keg Audio
Maidston Kent ME15 6QP
Dear Ms. Lee,

Thank you for the kind invitation to address your company directors at their annual sales conference.

I will be very pleased to accept the invitation and perhaps you will kindly confirm the details of the venue.

The talk will be on the subject of marketing and planning for "Tomorrow's Business" and can be tailored to your requirements.

I look forward to hearing from you again.

Yours sincerely,
Yoshi Watenable

Part 2

To: Jeffrey Sloan, Manager
From: Paige Lukens
Subject: Recommendations on Making the Shop More Popular among Young People
Date: June 5, 2003

Investigations suggest that we can do the following to make the shop more popular among young people. First, we can design some shop window display of books which would appeal to younger people, basing the display on the seasons of the year. Second, we can put up some advertisements in newspapers listing titles with a potted synopsis of the books advertised. Besides, advertisements can also be put on buses, hoardings, etc. with catchy slogans, e.g. "An educated person is a well read person." Another measure is to put flyers through people's letter boxes similar to newspaper advertisement. Finally, we can give away paper caps, bags, etc. at "book fairs" advertising the store and books for younger readers.

The above suggestions are, obviously not perfect, and may be subject to cost. However, if implemented successfully, they should give us an edge over our rival bookshops.

Oral Test

Topic 1: What Should Be Done to Prevent Some Animal Species from Becoming Extinct?

— Most of us are now aware of the damage which our modern way of life is doing to the environment. This includes the harm which we are inflicting on many animals.
— Indeed, we are in danger of wiping out some species, if we have not already done so.
— For millions of years, extinction among animals was a natural process. In fact, it was part of the process of evolution. In recent years, however, the extinction of some species has

been the result of human activities. Had it not been for these, many more animals would have survived. Do you know how they became extinct?

— Well, as far as I'm concerned, some species have either been made extinct, or become endangered, because of hunting. You know, even the very earliest of humans were hunters, since they ate the flesh of animals and clothed themselves in their skins, and doubtlessly their hunting gradually contributed to the extinction of some species. However, it was the introduction of guns, with their accurate aim, which put certain animals at great risk, and from the nineteenth century on several species were on the brink of extinction.

— To make matters worse, to date, more animals have been hunted for commercial purposes, apart from the provision of food and clothing. For example, elephants have been hunted for their ivory.

— Nowadays, although attempts are being made to regulate such wholesale commercial hunting, it is difficult to control in some areas. Thus, animals continue to die to make profits for humans.

— Of course, not only commerce is to blame. Hunting as a sport has also played a part in the extinction of certain species.

— A more modern threat to many animals is the destruction of their environment and the resultant changes in the ecology of whole areas. Our use of pesticides and other chemicals has polluted both soil and water, and this pollution has proved to be toxic to many of the plants which are part of the habitat of many animals. Furthermore, we regularly lay waste to land previously inhabited by animals, in order to make way for expanding populations or, as in the case of deforestation, to provide goods for wealthy nations.

— Modern living has had a deleterious effect on the ecosystem. We must try to reverse this to save our wildlife.

Topic 5: Factors Contributing to a Person's Success

— I just finished a book on the success stories of some famous individuals. I really admire them.

— What have you learned from their stories?

— Well, to be successful, people must possess some qualities in their personality.

— What do you refer to by that?

— These qualities include optimism, determination, diligence, confidence, wisdom and others.

— Really? You mean a successful person must have all these qualities and it's not so easy to become successful. I know I must be knowledgeable and confident to achieve something,

but I don’t think I’m hardworking.

— Don’t worry. You could develop some qualities if you have the mind to do so. Take optimism for example. Try to think of something pleasant when being faced with some trouble, instead of concentrating on negative aspects. “Anyway I will still live on!”, you should tell yourself. After some time, optimism will become your way of life.

— Ah, I see. So I can also become wiser by experiencing more. The more I experience, the more I will learn, and will consequently know more ways to cope with various situations by reflecting upon my past experience.

— You’re right there!

模拟试题 9

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two telephone conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in each of the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

MESSAGE

From: Mr. __1__

To: Mr. Adams

Message: He is interested in the secretary position. He has had two years of shorthand training in __2__ high school, and has developed a high rate of speed and accuracy in both shorthand and typing. For the last two months, he has been an administrative assistant at the Riverside Bank. He can begin work anytime next week. He wants to have a personal interview at your __3__. His phone number is __4__.

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

Discounts for Gym Courses

We have discounts for __5__ students. For those who have a long-term exercise plan, they are __6__ to apply for our VIP __7__. For VIPs, the discount for yoga courses is doubled, while the discount for dancing courses is __8__.

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear five people giving their opinions on spanking children.*
- *For questions 9–13, choose from the list A–F what each speaker's opinion Is.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

A	Being honest protects your relationships from being hurt.	Speaker 1	**9**
B	In relationships, forgiveness is for ourselves.	Speaker 2	**10**

C Relationships grow stronger with frequent attention. Speaker 3 | | 11 |

D A good relationship helps heal each other's wounds. Speaker 4 | | 12 |

E Trust others helps you determine your relationships. Speaker 5 | | 13 |

F The first step to having a healthy relationships is to love yourself.

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a man talking about "**The Wright Brothers**".*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*

14. The Wright Brothers spent a lot of time observing flying birds.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
15. The Wrights found the air flowing in wings enabled birds to fly.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
16. For the Wrights, the control of the flying aircraft was the key problem.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
17. The Wrights spent a lot of money on the first full-size glider.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
18. The first piloted glider weighed 50 pound.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
19. Not all tests of the 50-pound glider were successful.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
20. The wind tunnel was used to test the effects of wing shapes on lift.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
21. The new glider flew in 1901 and it had a tail.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
22. The powered aircraft was built to learn how propellers work.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
23. The Flyer II was built in 1903 with the help of a local banker.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a woman talking about respect.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most*

appropriate response.

24. The case of the driver indicates that _____.
    A. you'd better keep in touch with the world
    B. you could learn new things from everyone
    C. you should pay attention to others' advice
25. When the speaker shows interest and respect for others' stories, they would _____.
    A. be more patient with her
    B. invite her for a nice chat
    C. arrange free visits for her
26. It is suggested that disagreements should be expressed in _____.
    A. a polite manner B. a unique fashion C. a direct way
27. It's common to have disputes in the speaker's work because _____.
    A. mistrusts are mutual B. mistakes are intolerable C. miscues are common
28. The speaker would feel awkward if she allowed herself _____.
    A. to appear arrogant B. to be offensive C. to sound too gentle
29. What often leads to the worst possible interpretation is _____.
    A. the face-to-face discussion in real life
    B. the written communication on the Internet
    C. the social exchange in telephone conversations
30. We can learn from the talk that the speaker is _____.
    A. social and selfish
    B. open and hardworking
    C. curious and civil

Reading

Part 1

Questions l−8 (16 marks)

- *Read the article below.*
- *Choose the best sentence from the list on the next page to fill each of the blanks.*
- *For each blank (1−8) mark one letter (A−H) on your* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

Google's New Music Service

Google outstripped its arch-rival, Apple, with the launch of a subscription music streaming service on Wednesday while simultaneously mounting a threat to other providers such as Spotify. The service, operating under the full name of Google Play Music All Access, was unveiled at Google I/O, the tech giant's annual developer conference in San Francisco. __1__

Revealing the music service, Chris Yerga, Google's engineering director, said users

would be able to stream from a vast library on any device, using the Android operating system. "This is radio without rules. It's as 'leanback' as you want to, or as interactive as you want to," said Yerga. 2 A "listen now" feature will create a mix of favourite artists or genres based on previously listened-to songs.

In the US, All Access will cost $9.99 a month after a 30-day free trial. Spotify Premium, a similar service, costs $9.99. 3 There was no immediate announcement of pricing in other territories. Google has signed licensing deals with music companies including, Sony, Universal and Warner, and millions of songs will be available for the service, which will go live from Wednesday.

4 The tech giants have become increasingly interested in subscription services thanks to the popularity of Spotify, which has more than six million paying subscribers and more than 24 million active users in 28 countries.

Geoff Taylor, chief executive of the UK-based BPI, which represents record labels, welcomed the announcement by Google. "5 There are more than a million paying subscribers and millions more enjoying free and ad-supported music." he said. The entry of a player with the reach of Google will persuade many more consumers to experience having millions of songs to play instantly on their phone, tablet or PC."

Google's announcement was greeted with loud applause by developers in San Francisco. 6 Larry Page, the Google CEO, who has been suffering from a vocal-cords defect, made an unexpectedly long appearance at the conference, where he bemoaned the "negativity" which he believes is holding back the technology industry.

The company revealed that more than 900 million devices using Android had now been activated, up from 400 million a year ago. 7 The 900m figure does not include tens of millions of smartphones in China which also use Android's basic software - called "Android Open Source Platform" - but do not connect to Google's services, and so cannot contact its "activation" servers.

Google unveiled new tools for developers including the ability to track people's physical activity when they are carrying an Android device, a move that will usher in a new generation of fitness applications. Brian McClendon, Google's head of maps, said its mapping service had been rebuilt "from the ground up". Google Maps will pay greater attention to each individual's personal use of the maps, highlighting places they frequently visit and making suggestions for other venues. The maps will change as they are used. Clicking on a museum will highlight other museums in the area, and users' photos will also be displayed in the maps. 8

A Users who sign up by 30 June will get a reduced price of $7.99 per month.
B The announcement comes as Apple considers its own music service.
C And delegates also heard about significant updates to its mapping services.
D They began lining up to attend the sold-out Google I/O at 5 a.m.
E Users will be able to search for an artist and add tracks to their library.
F The new functions will be rolled out in the coming months.
G Hugo Barra, vice-president of Android product management, said 48 billion Android apps

had now been installed worldwide.

H Streaming is the fastest growing part of the £330m digital music sector in Britain.

Part 2

Questions 9–18 (20 marks)

- *Read the following article and answer questions 9–18 0n the next page.*

The New Colour of British Army

1 It took scientists a year to get the right shade - and if truth be told, it might take several more for soldiers to get used to it - but after more than sixty years bearing the same dark yellow colour, the British military is to adopt a new 'Army Brown'. In what is likely to be one of the biggest make-over the forces have undertaken, the army's fleet of desert vehicles is being repainted, replacing the previous 'Light Stone' camouflage that has adorned tanks and troops carriers since before the Second World War.

2 Some of the new Foxhound patrol vehicles being used in Afghanistan have already been re-sprayed with up to 30 litres of the new colour per vehicle, hinting at the scale of the paint job required over the coming years. The army has around 5,000 combat vehicles - and all conflicts over the last 20 years have taken place in sandy environments.

3 The scientists who developed it insist 'Army Brown' is the colour of the future, and the paint is clever too. They are working on a formula which will turn it into a different shade when chemicals have been detected to warn troops of the dangers around them. "The new colour is a tan brown whereas the old was a dark yellow," said Andrew Richardson from AkzoNobel, the firm which developed it. "It is a dirt colour as opposed to a sand colour. When you are close up there is a significant difference." Richardson claimed it was the most advanced paint the military had ever used, and is similar to the colours used by the US and Australian militaries.

4 The Ministry of Defence decided it wanted a change of hue last year, with officers saying they needed something that could work in places such as Afghanistan, but blend in easily in other hot and dusty environments. Defence officials gather: red rock and soil samples back from Afghanistan for a team at the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory, which came up with the ideal new colour. AkzoNobel then turned it into a camouflage paint that "will replace the sand colour that has been used on army vehicles since before the Second World War."

5 Though Richardson said the "new paint colour has been specifically designed of the desert-like environment where most operations currently take place", he insisted it would work elsewhere. "It was designed to provide a better balance between desert-like areas and the green zone." The Ministry of Defence said the new colour added to the basic range used by the military. Green is used for colder climates - and pink has been used in places such as Saudi Arabia, to help military planes blend in. However, brown is very much de rigueur for

the British military at the moment; after extensive trials involving 3,500 personnel, the army has opted for a dark chocolate colour for its new combat boots.

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *For questions 9−13, choose the best title for each paragraph from the box below.*
- *For each numbered paragraph (1−5), mark one letter (A−G) on your **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1_____
10. Paragraph 2_____
11. Paragraph 3_____
12. Paragraph 4_____
13. Paragraph 5_____

A. The advantage of the new colour and the paint
B. The differences between the new and the old colours
C. The biggest make-over of the British military
D. The Ministry's comments on the new colour
E. The heavy workload of the repainting job
F. The design and development of the new colour
G. The basic range of colours of the world military

Questions 14−18 (10 marks)

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14−18 with an expression from the list below.*
- *For each sentence (14−18), mark one letter (A−G) on your **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. It might take a long time for soldiers to get used to the new colour because _____.
15. The scientists think the new paint is the most advanced in that _____.
16. The reason for the Ministry of Defence to change the colour is that _____.
17. The new colour isn't limited to desert-like environments because _____.
18. The phrase "de rigueur" in the last paragraph indicates that _____.

A. it suits non-desert-like areas as well.
B. they had borne the old colour for more than sixty years.
C. the new colour is exactly what the military needs at the moment.
D. it has various shades and can warn of dangers.
E. it has rock and soil from desert-like areas as samples.
F. the military needs to adapt to the new environments of operations.
G. there is a significant difference between a dirt colour and a sand color.

Part 3

Questions 19−25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following article from a newspaper and answer questions 19−25.*
- *For questions 19−25, choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*

Are You Afraid of MOOCs?

Are MOOCs and other online materials a threat to quality public higher education, and to our role as professors? The members of the philosophy department at San Jose State

University think so. They recently issued an open letter to Michael Sandel, a professor of Harvard University, objecting to his role in encouraging the use of MOOCs at public universities. The controversy stems from San Jose State's contract with edX, a company that provides MOOCs, including one based on Sandel's course on justice at Harvard. San Jose State has agreed to use materials provided by edX, but the philosophy department has refused to use Sandel's online lectures in its courses. Though MOOCs are still new, many of the arguments presented by the San Jose State philosophy professors do not ring true in light of my experience.

We should begin by distinguishing two issues. The philosophy professors state that they have felt pressured by their administration to use the materials from Sandel's course. The administration denies exerting any such pressure. Whatever the truth of the matter, that is an issue of academic freedom, and not about the pedagogical merits of using MOOCs and other online materials. I certainly agree that professors should be, responsible for the content and pedagogy in their own courses.

The real issue, then, is whether the availability and use of online materials, whether through MOOCs or through other channels, is a threat to quality education, especially at public universities. Many of the arguments presented in the letter presuppose an either/or, all-or-nothing approach when it comes to face-to-face versus online teaching. But the whole point of a hybrid, or blended, course is that it combines both. And it is difficult to see why it makes a great deal of difference whether the online content is delivered via a MOOC or not.

Nothing will ever replace the face-to-face discussions that occur in the classroom. But in many traditional, on-campus courses, little discussion occurs. In a lecture course with hundreds, or even just scores, of students, much of the time in the classroom is inevitably spent with the professor lecturing and the students (hopefully) taking notes-or at least listening attentively. In courses with a significant lecture component, the advantages of using online lectures are undeniable. I know from my own experience that, if my attention wanes for a few moments, it is very convenient to simply go back and play a portion again. One can do the same if one doesn't quite understand something the first time. And one need not miss material to take a bathroom break.

The availability of high-quality online lectures is an opportunity to rethink how we spend our time in the classroom. If an online lecture presents the material, or walks students through an argument, we are freed to spend more time discussing the aspects of the material that are most difficult-or most interesting. We can do other kinds of activities that we might not have time for if we felt obliged to present the material in the traditional way. Yes, hybrid courses usually involve less face-to-face time, but that time can be better and more effectively spent.

The crucial thing is that the instructor remains in the driver's seat-and that takes us back to academic freedom. As long as individual professors are choosing what material to assign or recommend, running their in-class discussions and adding material that they think is not adequately covered in the online lectures, choosing the assignments and tests, and grading those tests, there is no threat to the professoriate, or to the quality of education at universities, public or otherwise.

19. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.
    A. encourage the utilization of MOOCs
    B. emphasize the importance of MOOCs
    C. criticize MOOCs for its inconvenience
    D. expose the unreliability of MOOCs
20. The controversy at San Jose State University is caused by the professors' _____.
    A. requirements for the MOOCs
    B. expenses on the MOOCs
    C. opposition to the MOOCs
    D. misuse of the MOOCs
21. According to the author, the two issues that should be first distinguished are _____.
    A. academic freedom and content diversification
    B. academic freedom and educational merits
    C. administrative pressure and faculty responsibility
    D. administrative pressure and teaching methodology
22. The author thinks online materials may _____.
    A. threaten quality education
    B. replace classroom teaching
    C. be combined with traditional teaching
    D. reduce offline teaching load
23. One major advantage of online courses over the traditional ones is that they _____.
    A. motivate more students to learn
    B. require less time and concentration
    C. provide more activities for teachers
    D. can be replayed when needed
24. With the help of online lectures, professors can _____.
    A. use the classroom time more effectively
    B. have more face-to-face time with students
    C. develop more materials for offline instruction
    D. enjoy more free time and breaks between classes
25. The underlined part of the last paragraph indicates that the role of professors is _____.
    A. to learn how to drive vehicles
    B. to design and manage the course
    C. to control everything in the classroom
    D. to develop and offer their own online courses

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following article and choose the best word for each space.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark one letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your **Answer Sheet**.*

Long-Term Care Crisis

The apparent demise of the Class Act leaves many middle-income Americans __26__ to cope with rising expenses __27__ long-term care for family members, *The Times* reported on Tuesday.

Unlike the rich, who can afford to pay for services themselves, or the poor, who get help __28__ Medicaid, the federal and state program for low-income people, many members of the middle class have to look __29__ disabled relatives themselves, or pay someone to do it. Polls show that many people believe that Medicare, the federal health program for those 65 __30__ older, pays for such care. __31__, Medicare stops paying nursing __32__ bills after 100 days.

More than 10 million people in the United States already have long-term care __33__, and two-thirds of the costs are paid for by government programs, __34__ Medicaid. Studies estimate that unpaid family members deliver an even __35__ share of the care, and the cost of nursing home care averages $72,000,a year.

The Class Act's ambitions were undercut by an impractical structure that doomed it from the __36__ experts and government actuaries say. Its __37__ harks back to an attempt by President Ronald Reagan and a Democratic Congress to protect the elderly from catastrophic medical expenses and provide a modest prescription drug benefit and somewhat __38__ nursing home care.

That law, the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988, was repealed within months of enactment after a furious response by elderly voters angry that they had to __39__ for the benefits themselves through a tax mostly paid __40__ the wealthy. In a famous __41__, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat who was chairman of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, was booed and chased __41__ a Chicago street by a group of elderly people, one of __43__ draped herself over the hood of his car.

The repeal legislation created a commission to examine the issue of long-term care, but it__44__ the appetite of many in Congress to resolve the issue. The Clinton health plan made another attempt at improving long-term care, but the bill failed. And now the demise of the Class Act is __45__ history.

26. A. struggle	B. struggles	C. struggled	D. struggling
27. A. for	B. at	C. with	D. over
28. A. among	B. between	C. through	D. within
29. A. after	B. behind	C. upon	D. before
30. A. and	B. except	C. but	D. till
31. A. Firstly	B. Eventually	C. Actually	D. Essentially
32. A. expert	B. care	C. program	D. home
33. A. plans	B. needs	C. applications	D. funds
34. A. namely	B. entirely	C. mostly	D. partially
35. A. smaller	B. smallest	C. larger	D. largest
36. A. start	B. end	C. root	D. center

37. A. success	B. failure	C. progress	D. loss
38. A. improved	B. approved	C. deprived	D. appraised
39. A. ask	B..pay	C. wait	D. exchange
40. A. on	B. from	C. to	D. by
41. A. scene	B. place	C. play	D. act
42. A. away	B. after	C. above	D. down
43. A. who	B. whom	C. which	D. what
44. A. aroused	B. excited	C. ended	D. controlled
45. A. creating	B. repeating	C. updating	D. rewriting

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *Read this note from your boss, Mr. Richard Wesley.*

May 18th, 2013

Louise,

Our company is working on opening a new office in Germany. The Executive Committee is planning to hold a meeting with all managers. We will meet from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. on May 26th in the boardroom, Hamilton Building.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the responsibilities and qualifications of the leader for the new office. All managers are required to attend the meeting. They are welcome to nominate candidates for this position. Please tell them to send the materials of their nominees to my secretary Julie by May 24th. Their nominations will be discussed at the meeting.

Thank you.

Richard

- *Write a memorandum to the managers:*
  - ✧ to describe the background of the meeting
  - ✧ to state what the meeting is about
  - ✧ to ask the managers to prepare the materials.
- *Write about 50−60 words.*

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *Read the following statement:*

Only under official laws or administrative regulations can we defend a stable and reliable examination system.

- *Do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

- *Write about 100–120 words.*

Oral Test

Part 1 Greetings and Introductions (2–3 minutes)

Assessor invites candidates in and indicates chairs.
(*To Candidate A and Candidate B.*)
Good morning/afternoon. My name is _____ and this is my colleague _____ He/She will be listening to us.
So you are A and B. Thank you.
To start with, we'd like to ask you a few questions about yourselves.
(*Choose several questions from the following list as appropriate.*)

- Where are you from?
- Can you say something about your hometown?
- What do you usually do in your spare time?
- What do you usually do on weekends?
- What do you dislike most about your job?
- What do you think of food safety?
- What do you like best about the community you live in? .
- What kind of entertainment do you like best?
- What do you plan to do in the next ten years?
- Could you tell me something about your daily life?
- What do you do to relax?
- Which season is your favorite?
- What do you think is the most efficient transportation in China?

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

Interlocutor Now, l'd like each of you to talk on your own for about a minute. l'm going to give each of you two different pictures and l'd like you to talk about them.

[1] Candidate A, here are your two pictures. They show two different notions of working, i.e. working as an employee vs. working as an employer. Please let Candidate B have a look at them.

(*Hand over picture sheet 1 to Candidate A.*)

Candidate B, l'II give you your pictures in a minute.

Candidate A, l'd like you to compare and contrast these pictures, saying which notion you would agree with and why. Remember, you have only about a minute for this. So don't worry if I interrupt you. All right?

(Candidate A. *Approximately one minute.*)

Interlocutor Thank you. (*Retrieve pictures.*)

Candidate B, which would you agree with?

(Candidate B. *Approximately twenty seconds.*)

Interlocutor Thank you.

[2] Now, Candidate B, here are your pictures. They show two types of families. Please let Candidate A have a look at them.

(*Hand over picture sheet 2 to Candidate B.*)

Candidate B, l'd like you to compare and contrast these pictures, saying which type you would prefer and why. Remember, you have only about a minute for this. So don't worry if I interrupt you. All right?

Candidate B. *Approximately one minute.*

Interlocutor Thank you. (*Retrieve pictures.*)

Candidate A, which one would you prefer?

Candidate A. *Approximately twenty seconds.*

Interlocutor Thank you.

PICTURE SHEET 1





PICTURE SHEET 2





Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

Candidate A

- How do people make career choices today?
- What problems is China Red Cross facing now?
- What do you think of in-service education?

- What are the benefits of high EQ in career development?
- What do you think of house purchasing on mortgage?
- How have science and technology changed our life and work?

Candidate B

- How do people make career choices today?
- What problems is China Red Cross facing now?
- What do you think of in-service education?
- What are the benefits of high EQ in career development?
- What do you think of house purchasing on mortgage?
- How have science and technology changed our life work?

模拟试题 9 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *Look at the instructions for Part 1.*
- *You will hear 2 conversations. Write down one word or number in each of the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

Woman: Hello, this is Mr. Paul Adams' office. How can I help you?

Man: Hello, this is Jack Johnson. Can I speak to Mr. Adams, please?

Woman: I'm afraid you can't. Mr. Adams is at meeting right now. May I take a message?

Man: OK, I read from the newspaper that your office has an opening for a secretary. I believe I have the necessary qualifications for the position. I have had two years of shorthand training in vocational high school, and have developed a high rate of speed and accuracy in both shorthand and typing. In addition, for the last two months, I have had the opportunity to be an administrative assistant at the main office of the Riverside Bank. This experience acquaints me with the daily routine of a busy office. I believe that I can satisfactorily fill the position that you have. I can begin work anytime next week. I would very much like to have a personal interview at Mr. Adams' convenience.

Woman: OK, Mr. Johnson. May I have your phone number?

Man: Sure. You can reach me at 5632971.

Woman: 5632971. Is that right?

Man: Right. Thank you.

Woman: You're welcome. Goodbye!

Man: Bye bye!

Answers:

1. Johnson 2. vocational 3. convenience 4. 563-2971

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

Man: Golden Times Gym. Can I help you?

Woman: Well, I am a college student. I am interested in several courses. Will there be discounts for all courses for college students?

Man: Yes, there is, but not for all courses. For yoga courses, there is a 20% discount, while

for dancing courses, the discount is 15%. If you have a long-term exercise plan, it is recommended that you apply for our VIP membership. For VIPs, the discount for yoga courses is doubled, while the discount for dancing courses is tripled. The price for VIP membership is RMB 1,000 for year.

That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

5. college 6. recommended 7. membership 8. tripled

Part 2

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *Now turn to Part 2.*
- *You will hear five people talking about the most important thing for maintaining good relationships.*
- *For questions 9−13, choose from the list A−F what each speaker says.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

Speaker 1:

I think neglect based on lack of attention damages relationships far more often than malicious abuse. There is nothing more vital to the bond you share with others than simply being there for them. When we pay attention to each other we breathe new life into each other. With frequent attention and affection, our relationships flourish, and we as individuals grow stronger. This is the side effect of a good relationship — we help heal each other's wounds and support each other's strengths.

Speaker 2:

The entire fabric of our society relies on the positive beliefs we have about each other – a subtle, inherent trust. Trust is the greatest compliment you can give a person, which is even greater than love. The only way to build this trust, or find out if someone is trustworthy, is to trust them. When you do, without a doubt, you'll automatically get one of two results: A friend for life or a lesson for life. Either way the outcome is positive — you determine which relationships are worth your long-term attention.

Speaker 3:

For me, being honest is the most important thing. Be honest about what's right, as well as what needs to be changed. Be honest about what you want a relationship to be and how you want to be treated. Be honest with every aspect of your relationships, always. The bottom line is that relationships don't hurt. Lying, cheating and twisting reality until it screws with someone's emotions is what hurts. Never mess with someone's feelings just because you're unsure of your own. If you are unsure in any way, be sure to say so. Always be open and honest.

Speaker 4:

Forgiveness is one of the greatest virtues which we should always seek. Imagine if everyone you knew was willing both to apologize and to accept an apology. Is there any

problem that you all would not be able to solve? The willingness to admit that we are all human, and to forgive sincerely, is a sign of your emotional strength and maturity. Ultimately, this forgiveness is for ourselves. Forgiveness is not saying, "What you did is OK." It is saying, "I'm not going to let what you did ruin my happiness forever." Forgiveness is the remedy for ourselves.

Speaker 5:

Relationships don't create joy, they reflect it. Joy comes from within. Relationships are simply mirrors of the combined joy that two people have as individuals. What you see in the mirror is what you see in your relationships. Your disappointment in others perfectly reflects your disappointment in yourself. Your acceptance of others perfectly reflects your acceptance of yourself. Thus, the first step to have a healthy relationship with anyone else is to have a healthy relationship with yourself. You are powerful and beautiful when you love yourself. So get up, look in the mirror and say, "I love you, and I mean it!"

That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto the ***Answer Sheet.***

Answers:

9. C 10. E 11. A 12. B 13. F

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

Now turn to Part 3.

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a man talking about "****the Wright Brothers****".*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right* (***R***)*, wrong* (***W***) *or not mentioned* (***NM***).

In 1899, the Wright Brothers designed their first aircraft: a small, biplane glider. The Wright Brothers spent a great deal of time observing birds in flight. They noticed that birds soared into the wind and that the air flowing over the curved surface of their wings created lift. Birds change the shape of their wings to turn and maneuver. They believed that they could use this technique to obtain roll control by warping, or changing the shape, of a portion of the wing.

Over the next three years, Wilbur and his brother Orville designed a series of gliders which were flown in both unmanned and piloted flights. They recognized that control of the flying aircraft would be the most crucial and hardest problem to solve.

Following a successful glider test, the Wrights built and tested a full-size glider. In 1900, the Wrights successfully tested their new 50-pound biplane glider in both unmanned and piloted flights. In fact, it was the first piloted glider. Based upon the results, the Wright Brothers planned to refine the controls and landing gear, and build a bigger glider.

In 1901, the Wright Brothers flew the largest glider ever flown. Many problems occurred. The Wrights reviewed their test results and decided to build a wind tunnel to test a variety of

wing shapes and their effect on lift. Based upon these tests, they planned to design a new glider with a 32-foot wingspan and a tail to help stabilize it.

During 1902, the brothers flew numerous test glides using their new glider. With successful glides to verify their wind tunnel tests, the inventors planned to build a powered aircraft. After months of studying how propellers work the Wright Brothers designed a motor and a new aircraft. The craft weighed 700 pounds and came to be known as the Flyer.

After two attempts to fly this machine, one of which resulted in a minor crash, Orville Wright took the Flyer for a 12-second, sustained flight on December 17,1903. This was the first successful, powered, piloted flight in history.

In 1904, the first flight lasting more than five minutes took place on November 9. The Flyer II was flown by Wilbur Wright.

*That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

14. A 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. A 19. C 20. A 21. B 22. B 23. C

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

Now turn to Part 4.

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a woman talking about respect.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*

Once I was being driven by a limo to a hotel in Palm Springs to give a speech. The driver appeared to be in his 60s and I remember thinking, “how sad that he has to keep working at this menial job.” It turned out, though, that he was the retired CFO of a major Chicago-based corporation who’d gotten bored with golf. He took a part-time job driving the hotel’s limo so he could meet people and stay in touch with the world. He even ended up giving some good advice to me, a financially naive engineer. I believe that every person deserves respect, and that I can learn something new from everyone.

Now I make a point of asking people about their stories. From taxicab drivers to cleaning crews, each person gives me a chance to vicariously visit a place or do a thing that I might never experience on my own. I’ve found most people are patient with me if I show an interest and respect for what they have to say.

Respect doesn’t mean we have to agree, but we should disagree in a civil fashion. My work is in high-speed electronic communication where miscues are common and can lead to serious disputes rooted in misunderstanding and distrust. Even though it’s impossible to assure civility in all situations, I can’t recall a time when I have been proud of an online conversation that ended in an email nasty-gram. After the heat of the exchange wears off, I

feel awkward, embarrassed that I allowed myself to be offensive.

Some people think the Internet isolates and dehumanizes us. I don't agree. The net is simply a vehicle for people to communicate. When an online discussion becomes testy, many of us have learnt to move the discussion to face-to-face or at least the telephone so that better social cues can moderate an increasingly angry exchange. Reading words often invites the worst possible interpretation. Understanding this is a key to the world of the web. Whether it's on the web or in person, when I meet new people, if I'm open, curious and civil, I can learn new things. I believe it's imperative, even selfish you might say, to treat every person with respect.

This is the end of Part 4. You now have 2 minutes to copy your answers onto the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

24. B　25. A　26. A　27. C　28. B　29. B　30. C

Reading

Part 1

1. **C** 空格前说的是谷歌的一项新的音乐服务措施在旧金山举行的网络开发者年会上公之于众。通过比较，C 句所说的与会代表还听说谷歌地图服务方面有重大的更新，正好是对上文年会内容的延伸。
2. **E** 空格前说的是使用安卓操作系统，用户可以把谷歌音乐库中的音乐下载到任何设备中。通过比较，E 句所说的用户能够先搜索艺术家，再将其名下的音乐添加到自己的音乐库，正好是对前文的补充说明。
3. **A** 空格前说的是在美国，谷歌音乐服务在免费试用 30 天后的价格是 9.99 美元/月，而 Spotify Premium 的类似服务也是 9.99 美元/月。通过比较，A 句所说的 6 月 30 日前订购的用户将享受 7.99 美元/月的折后价，正好是对谷歌音乐服务价格的进一步解说。
4. **B** 空格前一段所说的谷歌音乐服务的价格在其它国家和地区还没有宣布，但谷歌已和多家音乐公司签了协议，周三起便有数百万的歌曲供用户下载。B 句所说的由于苹果公司也开始考虑自己的音乐服务，谷歌于是将这些提升音乐服务的举措公之于众，很好地承接了上文。
5. **H** 空格前说 Geoff Taylor 非常欣赏谷歌公布的这些音乐服务措施。H 句是 Geoff 的原话，他认为流式传输在英国数码音乐界增长最快，而空格后面紧接着说，现已有百万订购这项服务的用户以及数百万无偿享受音乐服务的用户。H 句在此最符合上下文情景。
6. **D** 空格前说的是谷歌公布的这些音乐服务措施受到了旧金山开发者们的热烈欢迎。D 句所说的他们早上 5 点就排队等候参加门票已预售一空的由谷歌举行的网络开发者年会。正好是对上文的补充。
7. **G** 空格前说 9 亿多应用安卓系统的设备已被激活，而紧接着 G 句又说 480 亿安卓

的应用程序已被安装到世界各地。通过比较，G 句最符合要求。

8. **F** 空格前主要讲谷歌地图服务的更新，它将注重地图的人性化使用，凸显人们访问频率高的地点，并对其它地点给出建议。地图会随着人们的使用随时更新。点击一个博物馆，同一地区的其他博物馆也会显现出来，并且使用者的照片也会呈现在地图上。F 句这些新功能将会在接下来的几个月广泛应用，正是对上文的总结。

Part 2

9. **C** 本段说的是英国军队颜色由暗黄色转变成“军服棕”，这是英军服饰装备等颜色的重大更新。
10. **E** 本段说的是给军车重新喷漆上色的工作量很大。
11. **A** 本段说的是英军所采用新颜色和涂料的优势。
12. **F** 本段说的是英军所采用新颜色的设计和发展过程。
13. **D** 本段说的是英国国防部对英军所采用新颜色的评价。
14. **B** 见第 1 段第 1 句中间部分“it might take…dark yellow colour”。
15. **D** 综合第 3 段发现，答案在第 2 句“They are working…dangers around them”。
16. **F** 见第 4 段第 1 句“The Ministry of Defence…and dusty environments”。
17. **A** 见第 5 段第 1 句“Though Richardson said…would work elsewhere”。
18. **C** “de rigueur”本身是“礼节需要的，必需的”的意思。综合第 5 段，尤其是最后一句可得出结论。

Part 3

19. **A** 综观全文，可知本文的主要目的是鼓励使用大规模网络在线公开课程，而并非强调大规模网络在线公开课程的重要性，或批评其不便性、不可靠性，因此应选 A。
20. **C** 见第 1 段第 4 句和第 5 句“The controversy stems from…in its course”，因此选 C。
21. **B** 见第 2 段第 4 句“Whatever the truth…other online materials”，因此选 B。
22. **C** 此题可用排除法，作者并不认为网络教育资源会威胁素质教育，或取代课堂教学，或减轻课堂教学任务量，而认为网络教育资源应与传统教育相结合，见第 3 段第 3 句“But the whole…it combines both”，因此选 C。
23. **D** 见第 4 段第 4 句和第 5 句“In courses with…a portion again”，因此选 D。
24. **A** 根据第 5 段最后一句“Yes, hybrid courses…more effectively spent”，可排除 B，确定选 A，而 C，D 文中没有提到。
25. **B** 划线的句子采用比喻的修辞手法，说明教师应像司机开车一样设计并管理好课程，而不是 A 选项的学习开车，或 C 选项的掌控课堂的一切，D 选项更没有提及，因此选 B。

Part 4

26. **D** 此题考查的是“leave”的一个用法：“leave sb. doing sth.”让某人一直做某事，宾语与宾补之间是逻辑上的主动关系，表进行，因此选 D。
27. **A** “for”在这里表目的，文中指为了能长期照顾家庭成员，许多中等收入的美国人要不停地疲于奔命于应付上涨的各种费用支出，因此选 A。
28. **C** “through”在这里是“通过”的意思，文中指穷人可以通过联邦和政府为低收入群体设立的公共医疗补助制度获得帮助，因此选 C。

29. **A** 短语“look after”是“照顾”的意思，文中指中产阶级不得不去照顾他们身患残疾的亲人，因此选 A。
30. **A** “and”表并列，文中指 65 及其以上人群，因此选 A。
31. **C** 此空前是说大多数人认为的某种情况，此空其实表转折，指事实上是另一种状况，所以选 C。
32. **D** “nursing home”指“疗养院”，固定搭配，因此选 D。
33. **B** 根据上下文，1 000 多万的美国人有长期照料的需求，B 选项最符合要求。
34. **C** 根据上下文，2/3 的花费由政府的项目承担，而其中大多数花费由公共医疗补助制度承担，C 选项在此最恰当。
35. **C** 此题首先考查比较级和最高级，而“even”后接比较级，因此排除 B 和 D。再根据下文，疗养院年均花费 72 000 美元，是比不小的开支，因此选 C。
36. **A** “doom sth. from the start”固定搭配，从一开始就注定做某事，因此选 A。
37. **B** 根据上文“不切合实际的结构框架”，此空肯定选 B“失败”。
38. **A** A 改善；B 同意；C 剥夺；D 评价。根据上下文，政府的一些措施稍微改善了疗养院的服务，因此选 A。
39. **B** “pay for…”指“为……而付费”，根据上下文，老年人要为自己的收益而买单，因此选 B。
40. **D** “paid by…”指“由……来付费”，根据上下文，大部分由富人来买单，因此选 D。
41. **A** 此空后是真实发生的事，“scene”的意思包括“场面、风景、事件”，根据上下文，选 A 最恰当。
42. **D** “down the street”的意思是“沿着街道”，根据上下文，选 D 最恰当。
43. **B** 空格前指一群老年人，因此排除 C 和 D。而“one of whom”固定搭配，引导定语从句，指他们其中的一个，因此选 B 最恰当。
44. **C** 根据上下文，虽然废除立法，创建委员会审查长期照料问题，但却抑制了国会许多人解决问题的欲望，因此选 C。
45. **B** 根据上下文，克林顿的健康计划法案失败了，现在 Class Act 的失败重蹈历史覆辙，因此选 B。

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

MEMO

To: All managers
From: Louise
Date: May 18th, 2013
Subject:

Meeting from 9a.m.-11a.m. on May 26th in the boardroom, Mamilton Building Our company is opening a new office in Germany and the Executive Committee plans this meeting to discuss the responsibilities and qualifications of the leader for the new office. You

are expected nominate candidates for this position. Please send the materials of your nominees to secretary Julie by May 24th.

Thank you!

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

I totally agree that only under official laws or administrative regulations can we defend a stable and reliable examination system.

An examination system needs laws and administrative regulations to keep stable. For example, in China, the Entrance Examination to College is held at a fixed time and processed in a strict way governed by related laws and regulations. Without these laws and regulations, it is impossible to hold such nation wide exams, and colleges would also find it impossible to recruit new students regularly. What's more, because this national exam is defended by consistent laws and regulations, the results of it are reliable and trustworthy so that universities and colleges in China can rely on these results to enroll students.

In one word, without the defense of laws and regulations, an examination system would collapse very soon.

Oral Test

Part 1 Greetings and Introductions (2-3minutes)

What do you think of food safety?

Food safety is an issue that is ever increasing in importance, and this is especially evident when we look at its coverage in the media. When I was a child, issues regarding food safety were rarely front-page news, but more recently, if there's a problem with a product, it always makes the front page. I think this is a really good thing. If company's cut corners to increase profits and risk the lives of those who consume their product, their company should be made to pay. Those responsible for the problem — regardless of it being an accidental mistake or an intentional profit motivated scandal — should be held accountable for their actions.

What kind of entertainment do you like best?

These days I have far too little time to enjoy leisure activities. Since I'm working full-time and have a young child I find most of my free time is spent catching up on things like housework. Before my daughter was born, I'd spend a lot of time watching American sitcoms and TV shows. I also loved watching movies, though I avoided many of the usual Hollywood blockbusters because of the propensity for purposeless action scenes. I also loved reading. Now, most of the movies and television shows I watch are educational and geared towards children, and all of the books I read are kids books. To be honest though, I actually

really enjoy these as well. Since I don't have much time alone just to relax, I find myself liking forms of entertainment that I can easily pick up and put down — things like social networking sites or apps. My spare time is usually extremely fragmented, so I like to be able to quickly look over my WeChat “discover” page and see what my friends are doing or glance at my Facebook newsfeed to see what’s going on there. It’s nice to stay in touch with so many people so easily.

Part 2 Presentation (4minutes)

Student A

When I look at these two pictures, I am confronted by two drastically different ways of life. The first photo shows a person deliberating over job choices. In the other photo we see a person taking a different path. This person has decided to start her own company and become her own boss.

The first person may be a recent university graduate, and he has several choices. He looks nervous, and I can understand why. Choosing the right career path is rarely an easy thing to do, but once he’s settled into a job, he’ll most likely be very secure and stable. He’ll have to deal with having a boss and coworkers, which could be a blessing or a curse, depending on who they are and what they’re like.

The other photo may show a graduate or maybe a person who has skipped university all together. Like I said before, she’s starting her own company. This is not a safe career path, but it may be more rewarding. If the company is successful, she will be the key decision maker. The character in the photo looks confident about her choice, unlike the nervous decision maker in the first photo.

Both of these choices have benefits and drawbacks. The first is a safer choice, but with less flexibility and opportunity for leadership. The second may lead to a higher salary and more power and say within the company, but it’s expensive from the start and success certainly isn’t guaranteed.

Student B

The saying may be overused, but it’s still true that every coin has two sides. Almost every decision a person makes, that choice has its disadvantages and advantages. If two people are lucky enough to find each other, fall and love and decide to spend their lives together, they then have an incredibly important decision to make. Do they want to have children or not?

These two pictures show a person’s two options. In the first picture, the couple hasn’t got any children. They’re DINKs — so that means that they both work, they have a duel income, but they haven’t got any kids. The other photo shows a large family — two parents with three kids. It’s nice to first notice that everyone in both of the photos is looking really happy. That’s probably because both of these two options have advantages. They also both have disadvantages.

One advantage for the couple without any children is that all the money that they earn from their jobs is theirs alone. They don't have to share it with anyone but each other. They don't have to worry about the costs of feeding and clothing children or the costs of education, which can be extremely high. The couple without children will have more free time to spend together or to spend alone.

In my opinion, regardless of the drawbacks, having children is still the best decision I've ever made. It's true that children can be time consuming and expensive, but the joy that a child brings to his or her parents more than makes up for the lack of time and money. Not only that, but when a person grows old, his or her child or children will be there to take care of him or her. One way to look at the time and money spent on the kid is as an investment in one's own future security. And I really think there's a very strong biological drive to reproduce.

Children are a lot of fun and having one has great advantages, but there are drawbacks as well and having children isn't for everyone. It's an important decision that people need to make for themselves.

Part 3 Collaboration (5minutes)

How do people make career choices today?

Student A: These days there are ever more careers available and it seems that the variety is only going to continue to increase. Choosing what field you'll go into is a tough choice.

Student B: That's definitely true. It also seems that people have to make the choice at a really young age. Most people need to decide their major before they start university, which means they're only about 17 or 18 years old. That's very young to be making such critical decisions that will affect the rest of your life.

Student A: I agree. But to be perfectly honest, it is something you start to consider very early in life. People start asking kids, "What do you want to be when you grow up?" at an incredibly early age. I remember being asked even before starting kindergarten.

Student B: Right, but everyone wants to be an astronaut or a ballerina when they're children. I talked to people who dreamt of being professional basketball players because they loved watching the NBA. It's not practical. How do people really choose their careers? I think they have to find something that they are both interested in and have a natural ability to do, and it's really important to consider the economic viability in the future.

Student A: That's right. Not everyone gets to have their dream job, so they need to consider the other factors involved, like money and future job growth in the field. I think considering what jobs will be prominent down the line and what fields are growing and will need more employees in the future are really important factors

to take into account.

Student B: That may be true, but it's hard to expect everyone to be so realistic and forward looking. There are lots of students studying music and art. These fields are so interesting and fun, but are exceptionally hard to be successful in. Maybe the government should be including career advice or classes about career development earlier in the education process. Maybe students as young as middle school and certainly by high school should be learning about this sort of stuff – job growth, economic prospects – and they should start getting career advice from professionals.

Student A: Many students do get a lot of career advice from their families, especially their parents, but this can be problematic. Some students feel obligated to follow their parent's dream and don't make the decision for themselves. They might end up unhappy by not following their own dreams or doing something they find boring. I think it's important to take advice but one must, in the end, make the decision for oneself.

模拟试题 10

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two telephone conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in each of the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

Improving Brand's Image

Susan is discussing new marketing strategy with George who is working with __1__; suggesting expanding market share in the __2__ adult market, improving brand image and keeping a competitive edge in __3__; proposing a meeting earlier than __4__ p.m.

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

Ordering Room Service

Room No.: __5__

What's for dinner: two fresh Juices, one orange and one __6__ , two roast beef sandwiches, one __7__ salad

Laundry service: someone to pick up some laundry

Payment: together with the __8__ bill

Dirmer time: in about 10 minutes

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear five people giving their opinions on changing in life.*
- *For questions 9–13, choose from the list A–F what each speaker's opinion is.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

A	No change, no future.	Speaker 1	**9**
B	To change means to struggle continuously.	Speaker 2	**10**
C	If we ask our kids to change, we should first think about if we need to change ourselves.	Speaker 3	**11**

D Changing is the key to success. Speaker 4 | | 12 |

E Changing is accompanied by discomfort but is worthy of efforts. Speaker 5 | | 13 |

F Every average person needs to change.

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a talk about "**A New Change of American Immigration System**".*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on your **Answer Sheet**.*

14. Immigrants used to wait a long time in line to file their documents.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
15. With Info Pass no immigrants need to go to the immigration office.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
16. The American immigration office spent a lot of money building up Info Pass.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
17. Immigrants in Los Angles used to get in line at 5:00 p.m. the night before.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
18. Sometimes immigrants bought their place in line.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
19. Immigrants used to stand in line and withstand hunger.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
20. Most immigrants were from Asian countries.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
21. Many immigrants didn't report pick pocketing to the police because the loss was small.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
22. The efficiency of the immigration office has been tripled with the help of Info Pass.
A Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
23. Info Pass offers multilingual help to immigrants.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a story entitled "**Shopping for Bargains**".*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most*

appropriate response.

- *Mark one letter **A**, **B** or **C** on your **Answer Sheet**.*

24. Jim went to the thrift shop to _____.
    A. have a look B. buy a jacket C. buy a pair of shoes
25. The shop did not open on _____.
    A. Wednesday B. Friday C. Sunday
26. The lady working at the back of the shop put _____.
    A. items into plastic bags
    B. price tags on the items
    C. items onto the shelves
27. People working in the thrift shop were _____.
    A. well-paid B. volunteers C. middle-aged
28. The benefit a person working in the thrift shop got was _____.
    A. priority in buying the items
    B. higher discount on items
    C. shorter working hours
29. The lady at the register knew Jim because _____.
    A. they were neighbors
    B. he came to the shop regularly
    C. she was always nice with customers
30. Jim got interested in looking at _____.
    A. a glass case B. a shirt C. a watch

Reading

Part 1

Questions l−8 (16 marks)

- *Read the article below and choose the best sentence from the list on the next page to fill each of the blanks.*
- *For each blank (1−8) mark one letter (A−H) on your **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

Sleeping in Space

A voyage to Mars would take about eight months on a modern spaceship. That might seem like a great opportunity to catch up on your sleep. __1__

"lf we at some point really want to go to Mars and we want to send humans, then we need to know how they will cope," Mathias Basner told Science News. He is a sleep researcher at the University of Pennsylvania's Perelman School of Medicine in Philadelphia. __2__

Their experiment was like a long-running game of make-believe: Six men spent 520 days — a little more than 74 weeks — on a pretend voyage to Mars. In fact, the crew spent the entire time confined inside a small, windowless capsule in Moscow, Russia. __3__

During their "trip," the travelers pretended to land on Mars and to carry out science tests. Throughout the pretend trip, other scientists collected data on the travelers.

__4__ Once every minute, that device recorded the man's motions. From this data, Basner's team found that the volunteers were less active and slept more as the pretend mission continued. During the last 18.5 weeks of the trial, most participants were sleeping more each day than they had during the first 18.5 weeks.

__5__ One man's natural sleep cycle shifted from a roughly 24-hour day to almost 25 hours long. (By coincidence, that time is closer to the length of a day on Mars.) This meant that he was sometimes awake when his crew members were asleep, and vice versa. __6__ Tests showed that he became less alert.

Messing with sleep can have serious consequences, says Jeffrey Sutton. __7__ He also directs the Center for Space Medicine at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston.

"When you are doing high-risk behavior in space, a performance deficit can be life threatening, he told Science News.

The decrease in activity found by Basner's team could also prove problematic in space, says Sutton. __8__

A He's a doctor and scientist who worked on the study.
B Another one of the six pretend travelers slept less over time.
C His team published its new findings in early January.
D Each participant wore a device on his wrist.
E Astronauts may need to increase their exercise to stay healthy.
F But a recent experiment finds that people may develop sleep problems on a long space journey — or at least on the pretend trip in these tests.
G Four of the men also developed sleep problems.
H The goal of this trial: to learn how people would cope with living in close quarters during travel to and from the Red Planet.

Part 2

Questions 9−18 (20 marks)

- *Read the following article and answer questions 9−18 on the next page.*

Green Steps

1 "IF CONGRESS won't act soon to protect future generations, I will," Barack Obama said last month in his state-of-the-union speech. "I will direct my cabinet to come up with executive actions we can take, now and in the future, to reduce pollution, prepare our communities for the consequences of climate change, and speed the transition to more

sustainable sources of energy." This week Mr. Obama named the officials charged with fulfilling that directive: Gina McCarthy, his choice to head the Environmental Protection Agency, and Ernest Moniz, the prospective new secretary of energy. Their selection suggests that Mr. Obama is indeed serious about tackling climate change, but not doctrinaire in his approach.

2 Ms. McCarthy already works at the EPA, where she is in charge of air quality. That has given her a leading role drafting the administration's most ambitious and controversial environmental rules, including limits on emissions of greenhouse gases for new power plants and strict fuel-efficiency requirements for cars. She is the natural candidate to oversee the most obvious and consequential step Mr. Obama could take to stem global warning: a regulation curbing emissions from existing power plants.

3 Republicans do not like that idea at all, and have introduced bills in Congress to strip the EPA of its regulatory authority over greenhouse gases. They often accused Lisa Jackson, the agency's previous boss, of disregarding the cumulative impact of its many clean-air rules, and suffocating industry as a result.

4 Yet Ms. McCarthy makes an unlikely target. She has worked for Republican governors in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Industry groups mustered kind words about her nomination. As Mr. Obama put it, "She's earned a reputation as a straight-shooter." Mr. Moniz is even less likely to provoke determined opposition in the Senate, which must approve both appointments. He is a physicist, like the current secretary, Steven Chu. He knows the Department of Energy, having served as an undersecretary in the Clinton administration. He shares the president's enthusiasm for renewable power and other nascent green technologies, but he has also spoken in favor of building more nuclear reactors and of natural gas as "a bridge" to a low-carbon future. His nomination has attracted more criticism from environmentalists than from the coal lobby' despite his eagerness to put a price on carbon emissions, an idea it resists furiously.

5 The two appointments, says Paul Bledsoe, an energy consultant, suggest that Mr. Obama is looking for more politically adroit ways to promote his energy policies than a straight fight. The president might. For example, announce at the same time the approval of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline extension, which would increase imports of a particularly mucky form of oil from Canada, and the adoption of limits on greenhouse-gas emissions from existing power plants. That would help defuse claims that he is a knee-jerk environmentalist, even as he follows through on his ultimatum to Congress.

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *For questions 9−13, choose from the list A−G which best summarizes each part of the article.*
- *For each numbered paragraph* (*1−5*)*, mark one letter* (*A−G*) *on your* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1:_____
10. Paragraph 2:_____
11. Paragraph 3:_____
12. Paragraph 4:_____
13. Paragraph 5:_____

A. Rejections from environmentalists
B. Two nominators' strengths
C. Implications of the appointments
D. President's two new nominations
E. Future of renewable power
F. Republicans' opposition
G. Ms. McCarthy's background

Questions 14–18 (10 marks)

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14–18 with an expression from the list below.*
- *For each sentence (14–18), mark one letter (A–G) on your **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. The aim of President Obama's energy policies is to provide protection to _____.
15. Ms. McCarthy works at the EPA and is in charge of _____.
16. The former work experience makes Ms. McCarthy _____ of Republicans.
17. Both President Obama and Mr. Moniz are enthusiastic for _____.
18. President Obama's energy policies would set limits on _____ from existing power plants.

A. a bridge
B. air quality
C. climate change
D. renewable power
E. an unlikely target
F. future generations
G. greenhouse-gas emissions

Part 3

Questions 19–25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following article and answer questions 19–25.*
- *For questions 19–25, choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*
- *Mark your answer on your **Answer Sheet**.*

A Real Cliffhanger

The digital onslaught of e-books and Amazon-style e-tailers have put bookstores in an existential predicament. Digital books are expected to outsell print titles by 2015 in Britain, says Sam Hancock, digital product manager at HarperCollins, and even sooner in America, With the demise of HMV, that music-peddling stalwart. still fresh in everyone's minds, bricks-and-mortar bookstores appear to be on borrowed time. So, what is the future of the

bookstore?

This was the burning questions on everyone's lips at a recent event at Foyles's flagship bookshop on Charing Cross Road in London, where some of Britain's leading literary agents, authors, marketing managers and booksellers gathered to discuss its fate ahead of the bookseller's move from its current rambling premises to the former home of Central Saint Martin's art school just up the road

For a bookstore to remain successful, it must improve "the experience of buying books," says Alex Lifschutz, an architect whose London-based practice is designing the new Foyles. He suggests an array of approaches: "small, quiet spaces cocooned with books; larger spaces where one can dwell and read; other larger but still intimate spaces where one can hear talks from authors about books, literature, science, travel and cookery." The atmosphere is vital, he adds. Exteriors must buzz with activity, entrances must be full of eye-catching presentations and a bar and cafe is essential.

The trend for not only incorporating cafes in bookstores but also placing them on the top floor makes good sense. The new Foyles will have one, Mr.' Lifschutz explains, because this draws shoppers upwards floor-by-floor, which is bound to encourage people to linger longer and spend more.

There are plenty of ways to delight the bookstore customer, but few are easily monetized. The consensus is that bookstores need to become cultural destinations where people are prepared to pay good money to hear a concert, see a film or attend a talk. The programming will have to be intelligent and the space comfortable. Given how common it is for shoppers to browse in shops only to buy online later, some wonder whether it makes sense to charge people for the privilege. Victoria Barnsley, head of HarperCollins, thinks it might be a good idea. She cited similar experiments among clothing retailers to charge customers for trying on merchandise.

But forcing people to pay for the privilege of potentially paying for goods could deter shoppers altogether. A more attractive idea might be a membership scheme like those offered by museums and other cultural venues. Unlike reward cards, which offer discounts and other nominal benefits, a club membership could provide priority access to events (talks, literary workshops, retreats) and a private lounge where members can eat, drink and meet authors before events. Different memberships could tailor to the needs of children and students.

To survive and thrive, bookstores should celebrate the book in all its forms: rare, second-hand, digital, self-printed and so on. Digital and hybrid readers should have the option of buying e-books in-store, and budding authors should have access to self-printing book machines. The latter have been slower to take off in Britain, but in America bookstores are finding them to be an important source of revenue. "The quality is now almost identical to that of a book printed by a major publishing house," says Bradley Graham, owner of a leading independent bookstore in Washington, DC, called Politics & Prose. His shop leases an Espresso Book Machine and makes it available to customers.

The bookstore of the future will have to work hard. Service will be knowledgeable and personalized, the inventory expertly selected, spaces well-designed and the cultural events

enticing. Whether bookstores, especially small independents are up to the challenge, is not clear. The fate of these stores is a cliffhanger.

19. What will be the future of bookstores?
A. Bright. B. Unclear.
C. Helpless. D. Promising.

20. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a strategy to help a bookstore to be successful?
A. Attractive presentations around the entrance.
B. Suitable spacing arrangements.
C. Luxurious decorations.
D. A bar and café.

21. Why should the cafés be placed on the top floor in bookstores?
A. To make people stay longer and buy more.
B. To encourage people to have a drink after shopping.
C. To provide people with a comfortable place to have a rest.
D. To give people a chance to exercise by climbing stairs.

22. Sometimes shoppers go to bookstores _____.
A. to see a film
B. to spend money only on sales
C. have a look in shops and purchase online
D. to drink free coffee

23 Which of the following might be a better idea to attract shoppers?
A. Charges on privileges. B. Club memberships.
C. Periodic discounts. D. Reward cards.

24. To survive, bookstores should _____.
A. find ways to attract children and students B. offer more second-hand books
C. lower the price of books D. provide books in different forms

25. Authors in America can _____.
A. print their books by themselves B. charge money on giving lectures
C. sell their copyright to online readers D. lend their manuscripts to bookstores

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each space.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark one letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your **Answer Sheet**.*

Museum Science

When deadly virus outbreaks occur, scientists want to know where the disease is coming from and how to stop it. In their search for __26__, some will pay a visit to their local museum. They are not trying to take their minds off the outbreak. __27__, they come to sift through the

museum's historic collections, looking for __28__ that might help them save lives.

For instance, in the 1990s, there was an __29__ of hantavirus in New Mexico and nearby states. The sometimes-deadly disease __30__ flulike symptoms and difficulty breathing. At the time, no one knew the __31__ of the outbreak. Some people even suspected terrorists might have __32__ the germs as a biological weapon.

But Robert Baker and his coworkers wondered if a rodent might be to __33__ This biologist is a director at the Natural Science Research Laboratory at the Museum of Texas Tech University in Lubbock. Baker knew mice and rats can __34__ viruses to humans. So he turned to the lab's stores of dried and frozen tissues for help. Those __35__ included some collected decades earlier from New Mexico rodents.

His team analyzed deer-mouse lung samples that had been __36__ in a freezer since the 1980s. Some indeed __37__ hantavirus. This showed the germ existed in New Mexico long __38__ the state's human outbreak developed. The finding suggested biological weaponry was not outbreak's source. Most __39__ , it pointed to how people could limit infection with the__40__ virus: Keep deer-mice out of their garages and homes.

Robert Bradley now works __41__ the museum's curator of mammals. He says the episode taught him an important __42__ Collections like the one he manages let scientists travel back in__43__ to answer important questions. "One hundred years from now, __44__ knows the questions that will be asked?" But, he notes, if samples from the past are __45__, they can help future scientists answer their questions.

26. A. answers	B. responses	C. decisions	D. changes
27. A. Therefore	B. Whatsoever	C. Instead	D. Since
28. A. consequences	B. clues	C. efforts	D. results
29. A. outline	B. outbreak	C. outcast	D. outfall
30. A. causes	B. chooses	C. confirms	D. compares
31. A. progress	B. relevance	C. application	D. source
32. A. considered	B. named	C. known	D. released
33. A. dismiss	B. react	C. blame	D. challenge
34. A. replace	B. produce	C. pass	D. improve
35. A. samples	B. troops	C. tracks	D. subjects
36. A. stored	B. blocked	C. trapped	D. connected
37. A. reduced	B. harbored	C. killed	D. created
38. A. for	B. after	C. before	D. ago
39. A. expectedly	B. surprisingly	C. differently	D. importantly
40. A. deadly	B. friendly	C. costly	D. likely
41. A. in	B. as	C. at	D. on
42. A. solution	B. regulation	C. question	D. lesson
43. A. space	B. memory	C. time	D. region
44. A. what	B. where	C. when	D. who
45. A. valuable	B. available	C. old	D. expensive

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *You got a letter requesting information from Andrea Philips, the marketing manager of Lingua Services Ltd.*

July 1st, 2013

To someone who is concerned,

I should be grateful if you would send us your brochure and price list about your translation services.

We are currently developing our sales literature and web sites and are interested in translating these into five languages apart from English.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Andrew Philips

- *Please write a reply:*
  - ☆ to inform him of the requested information enclosed;
  - ☆ to express your interest in cooperation;
  - ☆ to propose an appointment for further discussions.
- *Write about 50–60 words.*

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *You are asked to write a composition in which you give your own opinions on the following statement:*

  Traffic and housing problems in the major cities would be solved by moving big companies, factories and their employees to the countryside.
- *Write about **120** words.*

Oral Test

Part1 Greetings and Introductions (2–3 minutes)

Assessor invites candidates in and indicates chairs.

Interlocutor:

(*To Candidate A and Candidate B.*)

Good morning/afternoon. My name is _____ and this is my colleague _____ He/She

will be listening to us.

So you are A and B. Thank you.

To start with, we'd like to ask you a few questions about yourselves.

(*Choose several questions from the following list as appropriate.*)

- What is your favorite hobby?
- What will you do to relax yourself?
- Who can be your friends?
- What is your future plan?
- What is your favourite time of the year?
- Could you talk about some changes in your hometown?
- What would you like to do if you got a one week break?
- What do you think is the most efficient transport in China?
- Do you think interviews play an important role in job-hunting?
- Which do you prefer, longer holidays or short ones?

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

Interlocutor： Now, l'd like each of you to talk on your own for about a minute. l'm going to give each of you two different pictures and l'd like you to talk about them.

[1] Candida A, here are your two pictures. They show two different ways how children spend their weekends. Please let Candidate B have a look at them.

(*Hand over picture sheet I to Candidate A.*)

Candidate B, l'll give you your pictures in a minute.

Candidate A, l'd like you to compare and contrast these pictures.

Remember, you have only one minute for this. So don't worry if I interrupt you. All right?

(Candidate A. *Approximately one minute.*)

Interlocutor: Thank you. (*Retrieve pictures.*)

Candidate B, what do you think?

(Candidate B. *Approximately twenty seconds.*)

Interlocutor Thank you.

[2] Now, Candidate B, here are your pictures. They show differences in environment Please let Candidate A have a look at them.

(*Hand over picture sheet 2 to Candidate B.*)

Candidate B, I'd like you to compare and contrast these pictures. Remember, you have only about a minute for this. So don't worry if I interrupt you. All right?

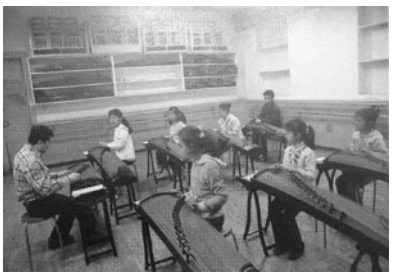
(Candidate B. *Approximately one minute.*)

Interlocutor: Thank you. (*Retrieve Pictures*).
Candidate A, what do you think?

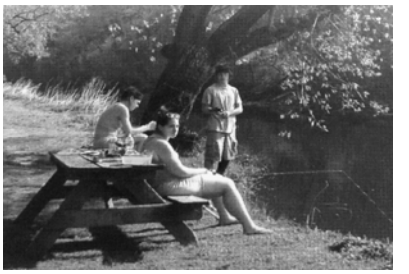
(Candidate A. *Approximately twenty seconds.*)

Interlocutor: Thank you.

PICTURE SHEET 1




PICTURE SHEET 2

Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

Interlocutor *Here is a list of topics. Now, both of you have a look at these topics and choose one to discuss together.*
The interlocutor gives the Candidates a list of topics and ask them to choose one for discussion.
The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask the Candidates questions, but the Candidates are expected to develop the conversation.

- What pressures have schools and parents brought to children?
- What are the problems in China's primary schools education?
- What roles does technological development play in people's life?
- Discuss the electronic devices the elderly and young people like.
- What do you think of the sports industry?

Candidate A

- What pressures have schools and parents brought to children?
- What are the problems in China's primary schools' education?

- What roles does technological development play in people's life?
- Discuss the electronic devices the elderly and young people like.
- What do you think of the sports industry?

Candidate B

- What pressures have schools and parents brought to children?
- What are the problems in China's primary schools' education?
- What roles does technological development play in people's life?
- Discuss the electronic devices that elderly and young people like.
- What do you think of the sports industry?

模拟试题 10 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (10 marks)

- *Look at the instructions for Part 1.*
- *You will hear two telephone conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in each of the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

Susan: Hi, George, this is Susan. I was wondering if we could discuss our new marketing strategy for a moment.

George: Certainly, Susan. You know that I am working with Anne on changing our image, don't you?

Susan: Yes, I think you will make an excellent team. How do you feel about the merchandise we are pushing?

George: In my opinion, the products we are offering are fine. However, I think we should concentrate on expanding our market share in the young adult market.

Susan: I totally agree. Who buys more products than 20 year olds?

George: Exactly. We haven't been very successful in our branding efforts, have we?

Susan: I am not keen on changing our target audience, but we certainly have to improve our brand image.

George: If we want to edge out our main competitor, we are going to have to target customers at a younger age.

Susan: Maybe. But we also have to keep our competitive edge in quality.

George: Why don't we all get together for a discussion?

Susan: Can you let me know when your next meeting with Anne is going to be? I'd like to go over some of your restructuring ideas with both of you.

George: As a matter of fact, we'll be meeting this afternoon. Let's meet at four, shall we?

Susan: I am afraid I already have an appointment then. Do you think we could meet earlier?

George: Well, I'll have to check with Anne.

Answers:

1. Anne 2. young 3. quality 4. four/4

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

Caller: Hello, I'd like to order room service to Room 708.
Receptionist: Yes. How can I help you?
Caller: I'd like two fresh juices, orange for me and grapefruit for my wife.
Receptionist: Right, sir. One fresh orange and one fresh grapefruit.
Caller: Good, and then two roast beef sandwiches and one fruit salad, please.
Receptionist: Alright, I've got that. Will that be all, sir?
Caller: Oh, could I also ask for the laundry service?
Receptionist: OK, just put your stuff in the laundry bag and put it outside your room.
Caller: How soon can I have them back?
Receptionist: Usually in a day if you give it by evening.
Caller: How much is it?
Receptionist: The rate chart is contained in the stationary folder in your dresses drawer.
Caller: Oh, I see. Well, would you send someone to pick up some laundry for me?
Receptionist: Yes, sir, the chambermaid will be there right away.
Caller: Thank you.
Receptionist: You are welcomed. How would you like to pay for the dinner?
Caller: Just put it on with the rest of my hotel bill.
Receptionist: Alright, sir. You should receive your dinner in about ten minutes.

*That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto your **Answer Sheet.***

Answers:

5. 708　　6. grapefruit　　7. fruit　　8. hotel

Part 2

Questions 9–13　(10 marks)

- *Now turn to Part 2.*
- *You will hear five people giving their opinions on changing in life.*
- *For questions 9–13 choose from the list A–F what each speaker's opinion is.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

Speaker 1:

For the past thirty-three years, I've looked in the mirror every morning and asked myself: 'if today were the last day of my life, would I want to do. What I am about, to do today?' and whenever the answer has been 'No' for too many days in a row, I know I need to change something. I think only the wisest and the stupidest of men never change.

Speaker 2:

If you don't like something, change it. If you can't change it, change your attitude. If there is anything that we wish to change in the child, we should first examine it and see whether it is not something that could better be changed in ourselves. Change means that

what was before wasn't perfect. People want things to be better.

Speaker 3:

When we are no longer able to change a situation, we are challenged to change ourselves. It may be hard for an egg to turn into a bird; it would be a jolly sight harder to learn to fly while remaining an egg. We are like eggs at present and you cannot go on indefinitely, being just an ordinary, decent egg. We must be hatched, or go bad.

Speaker 4:

Everyone thinks of changing the world but no one thinks of changing himself. You know, any change, even a change for the better, is always accompanied by drawbacks and discomforts. Still, to improve is to change. To be perfect is to change often.

Speaker 5:

Change does not roll in on the wheels of inevitability, but comes through continuous struggle and so we must straighten our backs and work for our freedom. A man can't ride you unless your back is bent. If we don't change, we don't grow. If we don't grow, we aren't really living.

*That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto your **Answer Sheet.***

Answers:

9. F 10. C 11. A 12. E 13. B

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Now turn to Part 3.*
- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a talk about "**A New Change of American Immigration System**". Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**). Mark your answers on your **Answer Sheet**.*

Thousands of immigrants who need to file papers related to immigration status, green cards, and resident cards no longer have to stand in line for hours on end. The immigration office now has a new system called Info Pass. Applicants simply schedule a time and a date to meet with an immigration officer using Info Pass. They don't even have to go to the immigration office. Info Pass is a website that they can access on their home computer or a library computer.

To beat the crowds, immigrants in Los Angeles used to get in line the night before. They would start lining up outside the building at 6:00 p.m. and spend the night in the cold or, occasionally, in the rain. By the following morning, there might be 200 people in line. This, of course, was an unpleasant surprise to people who thought they were early birds by arriving at 7:00 a.m. Sometimes people would sell their place in line to others for $50 or more.

Where there are lines, there are vendors. No one had to worry about going hungry in line because of the variety of hot and cold food and drinks being sold all night long. Occasionally

the police received reports about people being pick pocketed while waiting in the overnight lines. But such reports were rare. Many immigrants prefer not to get involved with police for fear of being sent back to their native country.

With the new system, people with appointments are in and out of the building within an hour. Applicants show up 15 minutes before their appointment time. Things are so efficient now that about 120 applicants per hour can be processed through the immigration office. Before Info Pass, it was about 40 people an hour.

*That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto your **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

14. A	15. B	16. C	17. B	18. A
19. B	20. C	21. B	22. A	23. C

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

Now turn to Part 4.

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a story entitled "**Shopping for Bargains**".*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark one letter **A**, **B**, or **C** on you **Answer Sheet**.*

Jim went to the thrift shop. He wasn't looking for anything in particular. He liked to go there just to browse. A big sign on the front door said OPEN. The shop was closed on Sunday and Monday. The rest of the week, it opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 2 p.m.

Two women worked inside. They rang up sales and put the items into plastic bags for the customers to carry out. At the back of the shop was a big room where another lady worked. She sorted the new donations and put price tags on them. At the end of each day, she would bring the new donations out to the main part of the shop.

Everyone who worked at the thrift shop was a volunteer. The only "payment" they received was that they had the opportunity to see, and buy, any items in the shop before the customers did.

When Jim entered, the lady at the register told him hello. He smiled and said hello. She knew Jim because he was a regular customer.

Jim said, "What's new?"

She laughed and said that nothing was ever new at a thrift shop. "It's always old and it's always used," she smiled.

Jim looked at the watches in the glass case. He saw one that he liked.

"Could I look at that one?" he asked.

*That is the end of Part 4. You now have 2 minutes to copy your answers onto your **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

24. A　25. C　26. B　27. B　28. A　29. B　30. C

Reading Test

Part 1

1. **F** 空格的前两句说的是去往火星的旅程需要 8 个月，好像是一个补充睡眠的好机会。而本文后面提到在一个模拟去火星的旅程中，实验者出现了睡眠问题，因此，此处选择带有转折标志的 F 句（最近的实验表明，长时间的太空旅行会导致睡眠问题），这样在第一段就完整地表达了本文的观点。
2. **C** 空格处需要填对研究人员 Mathias Basner 的介绍。A 句和 C 句都可以作为介绍的句子。但是空格前句已经说明了 Basner 是睡眠研究者，并且下一个自然段以“他们的研究”开始。C 句符合上下文的逻辑。
3. **H** 本段介绍了模拟去火星的实验，包括实验开展的时间、参与人数和方式，H 句介绍本次实验的目的，故选此项。
4. **D** 在空格后有一个指示代词 that，说的是刚刚提到的那个装置能够记录参与实验者的运动。于是选择带有 device 的 D 句：“每一名被试都在腕部戴一个装置，用于记录他们的运动”。
5. **G** 空格后面一句说的是某个被试者所产生的睡眠问题，选择 G 句，除了第五自然段中提到的被试者出现了比平时睡眠增多的现象之外，六名被试者中，四名被试者也产生了睡眠问题。
6. **B** 空格处需要填写除了之前提到的四名被试者之外，另一名被试者睡眠不足。空格后是睡眠不足导致的后果，即变得没有以前活泼。除此之外，空格后面的句子提到“he”，即是“another one of the six pretend travelers”。
7. **A** 介绍了这个模拟太空旅行的睡眠研究之后，此处空格是对 Jeffrey Sutton 的介绍，他是这个研究领域的科学家。另外，通过空格后面的一句，Sutton 这个人同时负责太空药品中心，可以推断出空格所填的句子的主语仍是 Sutton。
8. **E** 空格前句中，Sutton 表明了自己的担心，太空旅行模拟实验中出现被试者睡眠不足、不活跃会在实际的太空中出现问题。于是，E 句提到的宇航员需要加强锻炼并保持健康，E 句作为结尾十分自然。

Part 2

9. **D** 本段说的是奥巴马对两名官员的任命，奥巴马颁布新能源政策，着力解决气候变化等问题。
10. **G** 本段说的是 McCarthy 的背景。
11. **F** 本段说的是共和党的反对意见。
12. **B** 本段说的是两名官员各自的优势所在。
13. **C** 本段说的是任命意为着什么，暗示了奥巴马寻求政治上更加灵活的方式来推进他的能源政策。

14. **F** 见第 1 段第 1 句："If CONGRESS won't act soon to protect future generations, I will, …"。另外，第 2 句提到的"… to reduce pollution, prepare our communities for the consequences of climate change, and speed the transition to more sustainable sources of energy"都是能源政策。
15. **B** 见第 2 段第 1 句："Ms. McCarthy already works at the EPA, where she is in charge of air quality."
16. **E** 见第 4 段第 1 句和第 2 句："Yet Ms. McCarthy makes an unlikely target. She has worked for Republican governors in Massachusetts and Connecticut."
17. **D** 见第 4 段第 8 句："He shares the president's enthusiasm for renewable power … a low-carbon future."
18. **G** 见第 5 段第 2 句："The president might, …, the adoption of limits on greenhouse-gas emissions from existing power plants."

Part 3

19. **B** 此题问的是书店的未来，第 1 自然段最后一句提出了这个问题，作者在第 2 自然段开头说"This was the burning questions on everyone's lips…"，因此，书店的未来引发了热烈的讨论，众说纷纭，是不清楚的，即"unclear"。
20. **C** 书店采取了一些策略，包括 A 选项（第 3 段最后一句："入口处必须要吸引人的展示"），B 选项（第 3 段第 2 句："被书籍包围的小空间；在稍大些的空间人们可以集中精神阅读，其他空间可以用来举办作者的演讲等"）和 D 选项（第 3 段最后一句："拥有吧台和咖啡店是关键的"）。因此只有 D 选项（奢华的装潢）在文中没有提到。
21. **A** 第 4 自然段提到了咖啡店被置于顶层是一个趋势，原因是顾客可以一层一层地走上去，在此过程中他们在书店待的时间越长，购买也会增多。
22. **C** 第 5 段第 4 句提到书店的顾客有时候在书店浏览完图书之后却去网上购买，这个现象很普遍。第 5 段第 2 句提到人们是付款才看电影的，因此 A 选项错误；人们来书店不仅仅只购买打折物品，有些人"pay good money to hear a concert"，因此 B 选项错误；文章没有提到免费咖啡，因此 D 选项错误。
23. **B** 第 6 段第 2 句提到了更吸引人的办法是建立会员制度。
24. **D** 第 7 段第 1 句提到了为了生存和发展，书店应该展示和提供不同形式的书，比如珍藏本、二手书、电子书、自助复印的书等。
25. **A** 第 7 段第 2 句提到"budding authors should have access to self-printing book machines"，那些刚刚开始写作而尚未出名的作者应该能够在书店中使用自助印书机，印出自己的图书。第 7 段第 3 句提到"… in America bookstores are finding them to be an important source of revenue"，美国的书店发现自助印书是一个重要的收入来源，因此我们能够知道，作者在美国可以自助印书。

Part 4

26. **A** 从文章第一句得知，科学家希望得知疾病从哪里来，如何阻止它的传播。在它们寻找答案的研究中，有些科学家会去访问地方博物馆。"answer"是"答案"，科学家的研究是寻找答案。

27. **C** 去博物馆并不是科学家在休息，而是要从博物馆的收集物中，找到答案。因此，选择“instead”，意为“而是”，此处为转折。
28. **B** “looking for clues”意思是“寻找线索”，以帮助科学家研究疾病，挽救生命。
29. **B** “hantavirus”是“汉他病毒”，从 virus 我们可以得知是一种病毒，此处为举例说明一个疾病暴发时候，科学家从博物馆中找到线索。所以此处应填写“outbreak”，疾病的爆发。
30. **A** 致命的疾病会导致某些症状，比如类似流行性感冒的症状和呼吸困难，因此选择“cause”，意思是“导致”。
31. **D** “source of the outbreak”，意思是“疾病爆发的来源”，后面的句子告诉我们，有些人甚至怀疑是恐怖主义者所为，可见此处是表达未知的才是疾病的来源和原因。其他选项的词义不符。
32. **D** “release the germs”的意思是“散布细菌”，有些人怀疑恐怖主义者把细菌作为一个武器，发动细菌战或者生物战。
33. **C** “be to blame”的意思是“对某坏事应负责任”。本段的起始句是个转折，科学家怀疑传播病菌的罪魁祸首是啮齿目动物，所以应受责备，对此事负责任的应该是啮齿目动物，而不是恐怖主义者。固定搭配，不用其他选项中的词。
34. **C** “pass viruses”是“传递病毒”，鼠类可以向人类传播病毒。其他选项动词意思不符。
35. **A** “sample”的意思是“样本”。从“those”看出样本指的是前句提到的实验室中的储藏，这些都是储藏的样本，对它们的研究可以解决科学家的疑惑。
36. **A** “store”的意思是“储存”。作为研究对象的肺的样本是自二十世纪 80 年代起就被储存在冷冻室里的。其他选项中的动词词义不符。
37. **B** “harbor”的意思是“庇护，藏匿”。所储存的样本之中藏有病毒，其他三个选项的词义不符。
38. **C** “before”的意思是“之前”。前文提到，新墨西哥的疾病暴发时间是二十世纪 90 年代，晚于二十世纪 80 年代起就被储存在冷冻室里的样本，因此，这种细菌在疾病暴发很久之前就在新墨西哥存在。
39. **D** “most importantly”的意思是“最重要的是”。研究结果指出了人们如何限制，如何减少病毒的传染，这是样本研究的意义所在，因此是非常重要的。
40. **A** “deadly”的意思是“致命的”。前文提到了这是个致命的疾病，因此选择“deadly”，其他选项词义不符。
41. **B** “curator”的意思是“主任”。选项“as”的意思是“作为”，后面加的是这个人的身份，即 Bradley 现在在博物馆的工作是负责哺乳动物，作为主任。
42. **D** “teach sb. an important lesson”的意思是“给某人上了重要的一课”，固定搭配，不用其他 3 个选项中的词。
43. **C** “travel back in time”的意思是“回到过去”。博物馆储存的样本让科学家穿越时光回到过去，回答重要的问题。
44. **D** 本句的意思是“100 年以后，谁知道什么问题会被问？”，“who”在这里指人，意思是没人能知道 100 年后的科学家会提出什么问题。
45. **B** “available”的意思是“现实可用的”。当科学家提出问题的时候，如果过去被储

存下来的样本在手边是现实可用的，那么它们将帮助科学家回答问题。

Writing

Part 1

Question 46　(10 marks)

Dear Mr. Philips,
We are pleased to have recieved your inquiry as of July 1st and thank you for your interest in our translation services. As requested, we enclose a copy of the brochure and price list about our translation services
We are hoping to have the opportunity to cooperate with you and have the pleasure to provide translation services to you.
Shall we meet around July 10th to have further discussion about our cooperation?
We look forward to your early reply.
Yours,
Tom Green
Marketing Manager

Part 2

Question 47　(20 marks)

With the development of urbanization, an increasing number of people move to cities, especially large cities for better living condition and more job hunting opportunity. However, this trend has brought problems like traffic congestion and housing shortage in recent days. Some people hold that moving huge companies and factories with their employees to the rural area will alleviate the issues in question. As for me, I agree with this statement.

The number of staff hired by large companies usually reaches up to thousands in the same city. If those companies and employees move to rural area, the population in the urban area will be greatly reduced. Therefore, there will be fewer cars on the road way to office or home and thus traffic jams will be decreased. Similarly, house prices will be cut.

To sum up, moving large companies and factories with their employees to the countryside has a positive impact on solving traffic and housing problems in major cities.

Oral Test

Part 1 Greetings and Introductions (2-3minutes)

Do you think interviews play an important role in job-hunting?

Interviews are usually the last key step in a search for a new job, but I still think they are

an integral part of the job search. When trying to get a new job, potential employees first need to hear about the job, and then submit a resume. The resume or CV is also incredibly important because without a great resume, there's no chance that a person will even get the interview. Once a person is invited to an interview, they need to be sure to look as professional as possible and give the best possible answers to the questions asked. I think interview skills are something that should be included in a typical high school or university curriculum, because they are so crucial to actually getting the job. Many companies offer classes to teach these sort of skills and there are hundreds of websites dedicated to it as well, so it's obviously important. Some companies will have candidates sit several interviews before finally deciding on who will get the job. Really, a good interview is the only way to land a good job.

Which do you prefer, longer holidays or short ones?

I definitely, without a doubt, prefer longer holidays. Unless one is travelling to a relatively nearby location, time spent just getting to a holiday destination can be a full day or more. If a person only has a weekend off of work, they haven't got enough time to get to a place, really explore it and get back home. A week is usually enough time for that, but if a person wants to really get to understand a different culture and see a place beyond the surface and beyond the most famous sites, more time is even better. The downside of a long holiday is that it starts to get expensive. Transportation costs can be quite high and after adding hotels and eating every meal in a restaurant to that, especially if a person is travelling on the more luxurious end of the spectrum, the price can deter most people from taking long holidays. Also, most jobs don't allow for these sorts of trips because they don't provide much holiday time. In an ideal world, though, with enough money and vacation time from work, I certainly prefer long holidays.

Part 2 Presentation (2-3minutes)

（略）

Part 3 Collaboration (2-3minutes)

（略）

实战演练 1

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear a conversation and an answer phone message.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

Taking a Message

From: Ms. Anna __1__ with Sun Soaked Vineyards

To: Mr. Adams

Message: The shipment will be delayed and the __2__ cases ordered should arrive next __3__. Please call her back at __4__ when the shipment arrives.

ANSWER PHONE MESSAGE (Questions 5–8)

Leaving a Message

From: Roger __5__ with J.C. Henderson Ltd.

To: Mr. Barry Chan

Message: I would like to __6__ you on the status of the project and believe that it is worth arranging a __7__ I will call you back tomorrow as I will be in meetings for the __8__ of the day. I will talk to you then. Thanks.

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear five people talking about "**Whether They Write for Themselves or for Their Readers**".*
- *For questions 9–13, choose from the list A–F what each speaker says.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

A It all depends on the type of writing.

B I always write for myself and never care about the readers.

C I definitely write for myself but I try not to cause unnecessary offences.

Speaker 1		**9**
Speaker 2		**10**
Speaker 3		**11**

D I actually write both for myself and for my readers.

E I have no idea at all for whom I write.

F I write mostly for myself and hope for any readership.

Speaker 4 | | 12 |

Speaker 5 | | 13 |

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a short interview with George Jones, executive director for Bread for the City, a private nonprofit organization.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

14. Mr. Jones graduated from a famous medical school.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
15. His first job was as a doctor at a mental health center in Virginia.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
16. He then worked with the homeless for 7 years in downtown Los Angeles.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
16. Most of the homeless people he worked with were children.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
18. Mr. Jones first worked as an assistant at Bread for the City.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
19. The organization helps people with very low incomes.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
20. The average income is $2,000 a year.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
21. The various programs are designed to help people in a number of ways.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
22. The organization raises $50,000,000 a year from charitable sources.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
23. The volunteers believe that their work makes a difference.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**Changes in the Rankings of British Universities**".*

- *For questions 24−30, indicates which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark one letter **A**, **B** or **C** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

24. How long has Harvard been at the top of the world ranking?
A. For five years. B. For three years. C. For two years.
25. How many universities jointly ranked second last year?
A. Four universities. B. Three universities. C. Two universities.
26. Which university has the greatest endowment fund?
A. Cambridge. B. Oxford. C. Harvard.
27. What place does Oxford hold this year?
A. The second. B. The third. C. The fourth.
28. How many British universities are there in the top 100 list this year?
A. Twenty-nine. B. Seventeen. C. Nineteen.
29 How many US universities are there in the top 100 list this year?
A. More than 30. B. More than 50. C. More than 20.
30 Which is NOT a part of the surveys?
A. The ratios of students to academics.
B. The proportion of overseas students and staff at each university.
C. The number of times each university's academics quote others' research.

Reading

Part 1

Questions 1−8 (16 marks)

- *Read the article below.*
- *Choose the best sentence from the list on the next page to fill each of the blanks.*
- *For each blank (1−8) mark one letter (A−H) on the **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

Poll: Obama Seen As More Compassionate Than McCain

Just hours before the start of the second presidential debate, a new national survey suggests that Sen. Barack Obama is making gains among Americans as a compassionate candidate. __1__

In a new CNN/Opinion Research Corporation poll out Tuesday afternoon, 55 percent of registered voters questioned say that Obama "cares more about people like you" than Sen. John McCain, with 35 percent saying McCain cares more than Obama.__2__

"The all-time champion of town-hall debates was Bill Clinton because he was able to connect with the audience members so well," said CNN polling director Keating Holland. "Voters nationwide seem to feel some connection with Obama. __3__ John McCain has a pretty good track record at town halls, and it's possible that he will be the one who looks more compassionate."

Obama also appears to be building a lead as the candidate with the clearer plan to solve the

country's problems. He has a 15-point lead over McCain on that question in the poll, 48 percent to 33 percent. __4__

Obama is also making gains on being a strong and decisive leader. A 19-point McCain advantage early last month has now shrunk to a 5-point lead. __5__

"Voters agree with McCain that things are going well for the U.S. in Iraq. That's a switch since April, when we last asked that question," Holland said. __6__

Among voters, Obama also leads on who would better handle the economy, 57 percent to 37 percent; a financial crisis, 53 percent to 36 percent; and health care, 60 percent to 33 percent. __7__

Obama's favorable rating among those questioned in the poll is 62 percent, down one percentage point from three weeks ago. __8__

A. But on the question of who has the better experience to be president, McCain still has a big lead over his rival, 54 percent to 36 percent.

B. That could be important in the debate in Nashville, which is a town hall-style meeting with the candidates fielding questions from undecided voters in the audience.

C. The question is whether he'll connect with the people at the debate tonight.

D. That 20-point margin for Obama is up from a 9-point advantage a month ago.

E. McCain's favorable rating is 54 percent, down three points from three weeks ago.

F. "But voters also agree with Obama that the war was a bad idea — and they haven't changed their minds on that in almost four years."

G. McCain leads on the issue of terrorism, 54 percent to 44 percent.

H. Last month, McCain had a 2-point advantage over Obama on the topic of having a clearer plan.

Part 2

Questions 9–18 (20 marks)

- *Read the following article and answer questions 9–18 on the next page.*

Apples: The Live Longer Fruit

0. Apples have been a product of healthy eating for many years, and the often-repeated line of an apple a day keeping the doctor away is far from a myth. Apples really do have a wonderful variety of nutritional benefits, and are a tasty addition to any diet of good health and longevity. Below is a list of the top five benefits of making apples a standard part of your daily diet.

1. Pectin（果胶）is a source of dietary fiber and a very handy nutrient to have in one's diet. While it is also found in oranges, plums, and other fruits, apples have the highest concentration of them all. Pectin works to increase the stool's volume and resistance of fluids and is therefore helpful in treating constipation, diarrhea, and generally improving the health of the bowels（肠）.

2. A study on nutrition and heart disease found that eating three apples a day for three months can help you to drop your cholesterol by at least 20 points. How does this happen? Apple pectin, that miraculous source of dietary fiber, helps to draw bad LDL cholesterol out of the system. Not only that, but the antioxidant quercetin（栎皮酮）that is found in apples inhibits the LDL cholesterol from even accumulating in the body's bloodstream.

3. The high amounts of quercetin, other flavonoids（类黄酮）, and phytochemicals（植物化学因子）found in this fruit deliver potent antioxidant activity to all who eat an apple, and with that inhibit the actions of free radicals. In addition, the phytochemicals may act against cancer-causing substances, which will likewise help to prevent cancer. This means that apple eating prevents cancer of the prostate（前列腺）and lung, as well as other parts of the body.

4. There may have been many generations of explorers that sought the fountain of youth, but all they had to do was fight the daily stresses of life with a tasty apple! The phytochemicals that come from the bright colors you find in the skins of your favorite apple variety, along with aiding the apple's ability to lower cholesterol and fight cancer, also inhibits the onset of diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, and other conditions that lead to potentially weakening situations in old age.

5. If keeping a full head of hair will help you to age more gracefully, then chow down on some apples. Chinese medicine considers hair loss to be a sign of a reduced kidney essence, and apples are on the list of fruits and vegetables that will help you to restore this essence and nourish the blood that flows to your hair follicles（毛囊）.

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *For questions 9−13, choose the best title for each paragraph from the box below.*
- *For each numbered paragraph (1−5), mark one letter (A−G) on the **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1:_____
10. Paragraph 2:_____
11. Paragraph 3:_____
12. Paragraph 4:_____
13. Paragraph 5:_____

A. Apples lower cholesterol.
B. Apples benefit young and old.
C. Apples slow the aging process.
D. Apples reduce the risk of cancer.
E. Apples help to prevent hair loss.
F. Apples enrich people's diet.
G. Apples improve the bowels.

Questions 14−18 (10 marks)

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14−18 with an expression from the list below.*
- *For each sentence (14−18), mark one letter (A−G) on the **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. Apples provide people with_____.
15. Eating apples enables people to drop_____.
16. Apple eating is conducive to the inhibition of_____.
17. The skins of different kinds of apples may appear in_____.
18. A common problem in the elderly is_____.

A. different colors
B. hair follicles

C. dietary fiber
D. antioxidant activity
E. their cholesterol
F. hair loss
G. free radicals

Part 3

Questions 19–25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following article and answer questions 19–25.*
- *For questions 19–25, choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*

The Haunted America

Countries are like little homes; they house a nation, hold ideologies and provide shelter and comfort to its people in hopes that the occupants will nurture better ideas for themselves and further flourish humanity. Such are primary desires and goals of most countries on this small planet.

America is no exception. For decades, billions of people around the world slept at night on empty stomachs amidst dreadful circumstances, often dreaming of the freedoms and liberties of America, which they likened to a great land, a paradise and a final destination point.

The best and brightest of the world gravitated to the great USA in search of golden opportunities; in hordes they came, and en masse they settled. America became the nation which acknowledged greatness and provided the driving force to allow the dreams of small, ordinary people to take form and flourish. Free from restrictions, allowing grand expressions with extraordinary liberties, that no other nation in the history of mankind has been able to match at such a grand scale.

But currently, it seems that this home of the American nation has started to resemble that old mansion, elegantly pristine（质朴的）but known to be haunted, sitting at the end of that dead-end street where ghosts, mysterious apparitions（幽灵）and unexplainable signs have emerged. This planet, like an old street, is already full of such haunted houses, which at times seem abandoned, lifeless and unable to give or receive neighborly warmth; factors so critical for any country on the global scene.

Can this badly damaged image of America be fixed today and by whom and at what cost? What must it include — a new costume, a new mask or a new heart? These are very important underlying questions, but the biggest question remains — can an entire country be branded to the rest of the world in the same fashion as a breakfast cereal or laundry detergent?

The answer is a flat no. Only the branding-circus would come up with such a fake, superficial, logo-centric-slogan-happy attempt to rebuild a nation painted with banners and billboards. In reality, countries cannot be branded in such a simple process from the past; firstly, nations are already branded over decades and centuries by their histories and cultural interactions and exportable identities.

A global image is not in the hands of a polling company or controlled by a branding agency. Rather, they take form in the minds of the global masses, who paint their own mental picture based on their own interpretation of a nation. Therefore, it demands an awesome force, as the

global public will not be swayed by ad-campaigns, rather by the exuberance（茂盛）of sincere and honest truth and internal fixing leading to an inviting charm. After all, this is how the image of America was built in the first place.

As a rule, if it has cost trillions to get where America is on global public opinion today, then it is easily understandable why it would cost a similar amount to fix the damages. Nations can only hope to improve their domestic issues first, before reflecting out to the world and preaching to the rest of the neighborhood.

In commercial terms, American brands have lost their luster at an alarming rate during the last five years, and are now in serious danger of being over-powered by brand new identities arising from all over the newly repositioned world. This super-accelerated nouveau-consumerism has all the making of this global shift increasingly permanent on brand image leadership, a position that the USA once proudly held. The future is clearly drawn out for new countries currently engaged in trying out this global-image-creation-wizardry with full force while the early signs indicate a major world-wide mega branding and global-image-repositioning shift.

How can this great nation housed in America immediately nurture harmony within, balance the out-of-touch extreme ideologies among republicans and democrats, and educate its youth that is currently the lowest among G-8 and slipping into the level of developing countries? It must have a nation that deeply engages in voting and really takes care of its own people. Most importantly, it needs real guts and must once again re-learn to face the truth and move forward in the good, old-fashioned American style.

19. America used to be thought of as _____.
    A. a paradise and a final destination point
    B. a land of freedoms and liberties
    C. a land of golden opportunities
    D. all of the above
20. America is now likened to _____.
    A. a great land
    B. an old dead-end street
    C. an old haunted mansion
    D. an abandoned and lifeless planet
21. Countries aren't branded by _____.
    A. their histories
    B. their cultural interactions
    C. their exportable identities
    D. their banners and billboards
22. The image of America was built _____.
    A. by a polling company
    B. by a global branding agency
    C. through ad-campaigns all over the world
    D. through the exuberance of sincere and honest truth and internal fixing
23. Which is true of the badly damaged image of America?
    A. It can hardly be fixed.
    B. It would cost trillions to fix it.
    C. External help is essential to its fixing.

D. It could be fixed only through global public opinion.

24. In the newly repositioned commercial world, the USA _____.
    A. proudly holds a leading position
    B. has created brand new identities
    C. has lost its leading position
    D. has reshaped its brands

25. Which is NOT mentioned as a problem facing America?
    A. Lack of internal accordance.
    B. Reduced level of higher education.
    C. Existence of the old-fashioned American style.
    D. Inability to give or receive neighborly warmth.

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following article and choose the best word for each space.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark one letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

iPhone Left in Hot Car for Three Hours

The normally peaceful suburban town of Winnetka is still reeling following the news Monday __26__ a local resident, whose name is being __27__ by police pending a full investigation, left an iPhone unattended for more than three hours in a car __28__ in the hot sun.

"Responding to calls from __29__ passersby, who observed the iPhone sitting in a vehicle in the parking __30__ of the Westfield Shopping Center, police arrived on the __31__ at approximately 4 p.m. and immediately intervened to save the device," said Winnetka police chief Douglas Blaine. "Security cameras have shown that the iPhone had been in the car — with the doors __32__ and the windows rolled __33__ — since 1 p.m. Due to the tragic and highly emotional __34__ of this case, we cannot say any __35__ at this time."

According to official police records, two officers forcibly __36__ into the car at 4:07 p.m. and found the iPhone __37__ face down on the dashboard. The iPhone at first showed no __38__ of life, but after a tense few seconds, officers were able to turn it on and get it to __39__ to a series of simple touch commands. Police said that if the iPhone were left in the extreme __40__ for any longer, it could have died.

The iPhone was rushed by ambulance to a nearby Apple facility for careful __41__. Miraculously, no damage to its memory, screen, or wireless capabilities was reported.

Upper-middle-class suburbanites from all over the North Shore area have reacted to the near-tragedy with an unprecedented outpouring of __42__. Hundreds of cards and letters have come streaming in, and local talk radio shows have been flooded __43__ calls demanding that the iPhone's __44__ be prosecuted. Many have come forward offering to take the iPhone into their custody, and still __45__ have donated free downloads, ringtones, and MP3s to the victimized object.

26. A. this B. that C. which D. what

27. A. called	B. treated	C. withheld	D. discussed
28. A. parked	B. driven	C. sold	D. washed
29. A. careless	B. concerned	C. happy	D. familiar
30. A. lot	B. case	C. garden	D. stage
31. A. occasion	B. scene	C. rescue	D. field
32. A. open	B. broken	C. locked	D. painted
33. A. away	B. up	C. down	D. aside
34. A. future	B. feat	C. nature	D. honor
35. A. less	B. much	C. thing	D. more
36. A. smashed	B. climbed	C. broke	D. crashed
37. A. laying	B. lying	C. lain	D. lie
38. A. missions	B. signs	C. marks	D. symptoms
39. A. respond	B. return	C. attend	D. tend
40. A. sun	B. carelessness	C. heat	D. hot
41. A. admission	B. examination	C. operation	D. function
42. A. warmth	B. coldness	C. gratitude	D. concern
43. A. about	B. with	C. for	D. to
44. A. partner	B. producer	C. owner	D. seller
45. A. more	B. some	C. most	D. many

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *A TV station is planning to develop a new program of talk show, hence some guests are needed. Guests for the talk show program should be:*
  - ☆ Good at using verbal and non-verbal devices, communicative.
  - ☆ They also should have some relevant experience
  - ☆ You are asked to draw a copy to get guests.

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *Suppose there is a kindergarten in your hometown and you are asked to write a copy for it. You have to provide information on the special features of it:*
  - ☆ The location is beside the quiet, and beautiful park.
  - ☆ The commuting is convenient.
  - ☆ The facilities are enough.
  - ☆ The service is fine.
  - ☆ The fee for it is￥2,000 per year.

Oral Test

Part 1 Self Introduction (3 minutes)

- *The interlocutor will ask you and your partner questions about yourselves. You may be asked about things like " your hometown", " your interests", "your career plans", etc.*

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you two photographs and asks you to talk about them for about one minute. The examiner then asks your partner a question about your photographs and your partner responds briefly. Then the interlocutor gives your partner two photographs. Your partner talks about these pictures for about one minute. This time the interlocutor asks you a question about your partner's photographs and you respond briefly.*

Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you and your partner a list of topics. Both of you need to choose one to discuss together. The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask you questions, but you and your partner are expected to develop the conversation.*

Topic 1: Qualities of a Good Government Official

Topic 2: Advantages and Disadvantages of Being an Actress or an Actor

Topic 3: Good Surroundings Will Influence People's Behavior

Topic 4: Significance of Voluntary Activities

Topic 5: Holidays Which Are Popular with Young People

实战演练 1 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear a conversation and an answer phone message.*
- *Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION (Questions 1–4)

Part 1

A: Johnson Wine Importers. Good morning, how can I help you?
B: Could I speak to Mr. Adams please?
A: Who is calling, please?
B: This is Anna Beare.
A: Sorry, I didn't catch your name.
B: Anna Beare, that is B-E-A-R-E.
A: Thank you. And where are you calling from?
B: Sun Soaked Vineyards.
A: OK, Ms. Beare. I will try to put you through. I'm sorry, but the line is busy. Would you like to hold?
B: Could I leave a message?
A: Certainly.
B: Could you tell Mr. Adams that our shipment will be postponed and that the 200 cases ordered should arrive next Monday.
A: Shipment delayed, arriving next Monday.
B: Yes, and could you ask him to call me back when the shipment arrives?
A: Certainly. Could you give me your number please?
B: Yes, it is 5035899087.
A: That's 5035899087
B: Yes, that is right, thanks for your help. Goodbye!
A: Goodbye!

Answers:

1．Beare　2．200　3．Monday　4．503-589-9087

ANSWER PHONE MESSAGE (Questions 5–8)

Good morning, I am looking for Mr. Barry Chan. This is Roger Jones from J.C. Henderson Ltd. I would like to update you on the status of the project and believe that it is worth arranging a meeting. I will call you back tomorrow as I will be in meetings for the rest of the day. I will talk to you then. Thanks.

That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

5. Jones 6. update 7. meeting 8. rest

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

Now turn to Part 2.

- *You will hear five people talking about "****Whether They Write for Themselves or for Their Readers****".*
- *For questions 9 to 13, choose from the list A to F what each speaker says.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

Speaker 1:

Not actually. Even when I am writing advertising copy, I am writing for myself, in a sense that I derive pleasure from making a well-crafted sentence or clearly stating a thought. But there wouldn't be much point in writing if someone else isn't going to read it. So the reader's view comes into play pretty fast.

Speaker 2:

I never write for the reader even when I am writing how-to articles. I write in a manner that I wouldn't want to be instructed. The way I see it is that I am my own biggest critic. If I can write for myself and be happy with it, I have satisfied the only critic that I have to live with. Nothing else matters.

Speaker 3:

For the most part, I write for myself because I don't know what readers will come my way and what they might be interested in. I just write about what I think is interesting in a style I am comfortable with, and then hope for a readership that likes both. Actually I hope for any readership.

Speaker 4:

Definitely for myself. As I don't like reading nearly as much as writing, so I wouldn't have a clue how to please my readers. The readers come into play when I consider if I will offend people by saying this or that, or if the possible offence is worth the idea or thought I put out there.

Speaker 5:

When it comes to blogging, there is no reason why they have to be mutually exclusive.

Other types of writing need to be more targeted. For marketing materials and ad copy, the reader must be foremost. Journaling is for oneself. And I doubt fiction can be successful unless the reader is foremost in the writer's mind.

*That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

9. D 10. B 11. F 12. C 13. A

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Now turn to Part 3.*
- *Look at the ten statements for this part. You will hear a short interview with George Jones, executive director for Bread for the City, a private nonprofit organization.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

A: Now Mr. Jones, how did you become involved with Bread for the City?

B: I've been doing this work all my life. My first job was as a counselor at a mental health center in Virginia. And I spent 7 years working with the homeless in downtown Los Angeles. When I moved east, I was at the age when I wanted to lead an effort on my own. And it just so happened. It was an opening that fitted my background at Bread for the City.

A: How does the program work?

B: The different programs are holistically designed to provide support for those with very low incomes. The average income is 7,000 dollars a year. We help people with a number of things, including clothing, primary health care, and social services like counseling and case management.

A: How is Bread for the City funded?

B: We raise 5 million dollars a year for operations mostly from charitable sources.

A: What is the greatest challenge of running the agency?

B: Trying to raise funds and keep support coming for the work we do and seeing the poor in a horrific conditions many of them endure and live with and trying to do a little bit for them every day.

A: What is the most rewarding aspect of your job?

B: You don't do this work without feeling you want to make a difference. We also have 2,000 volunteers who share our views. We don't always solve the problems but every day I do think we help people by making their lives a little better.

*That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

14. C	15. B	16. A	17. C	18. B
19. A	20. B	21. A	22. B	23. A

详解：

14. **C** 未提及。原文对 Mr. Jones 的教育背景没有任何说明。
15. **B** 错误。Mr. Jones 的第一个工作是弗吉尼亚一个精神卫生中心的咨询师，而不是医生。
16. **A** 正确。原文提到，Mr. Jones 在洛杉矶市中心帮助无家可归的人长达 7 年。
17. **C** 未提及。原文只说明 Mr. Jones 帮助的是无家可归的人，没有具体说明那些人的年龄。
18. **B** 错误。Mr. Jones 搬到东部的时候想做一位领导者，而 Bread for the City 正好提供了这样的一个机会。由此可以推断他在这个机构中应该担任的是领导职位，而不是助理。
19. **A** 正确。Bread for the City 帮助那些低收入人群。
20. **B** 错误。那些低收入人群的平均收入为每年 7 000 美元，而不是 2 000 美元。
21. **A** 正确。Bread for the City 组织的各种活动从很多方面帮助那些低收入人群，包括提供服装、医疗、咨询等社会服务。
22. **B** 错误。他们每年集资 5 百万，而不是 5 千万。
23. **A** 正确。原文提到他们从事这个工作的目的是让那些穷人生活得更好，2 000 名志愿者的看法和他们是一样的。

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a passage about "**Changes in the Rankings of British Universities**".*
- *For questions 24–30, indicates which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark one letter **A**, **B** or **C** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

British universities have slipped down the world rankings as they compete ever harder with eminent institutions overseas. Cambridge and Oxford have lost ground to Harvard and Yale while fewer British universities are in the top 200 list published today than last year. At a time when it is essential for British institutions to attract lucrative international students who pay higher fees, they are being outdone increasingly by American universities that receive huge endowments. Harvard tops the Times Higher Education-QS World University Rankings for the 5th consecutive year. Its endowment fund is greater than the total annual public funding for all universities in England. Yale holds the second spot after being jointly second with Cambridge and Oxford last year. The two British institutions come third and fourth respectively this year. 4 British universities are in the top 10, the same as last year. Imperial College London fell from 5th to 6th place while University College London rose from 9th to 7th. In all, 17 universities in Britain made it into the top 100 List, down from 19 last year. More than a third of the top 100 are based in the U.S. Vice chancellors and commentators voiced concern that without an increase in investment, Britain's standing as a first class destination for higher education could be under threat. The Times Higher Education-QS World University Rankings had 29 British

university in the top 200, one fewer than last year. Of these, 22 had slipped down the rankings. The rise of Asian institutions is reflected in the inclusion of 9 of them within the top 50, including 3 based in Hong Kong. 2 new entrances this year are Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and Seoul National University. The rankings which are now in their 5th year are based on surveys of academics and graduate employers about which they consider the best universities in their field, the ratio of students to academics, the proportion of overseas students and staff at each university and the number of times research by each universities academics is quoted in other journals.

*This is the end of Part 4. You now have 2 minutes to copy your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

24. A 25. B 26. C 27. C 28. B 29. A 30. C

详解：

24. **A** 原文提到，哈佛大学连续 5 年雄踞排行榜榜首，所以答案是 A。
25. **B** 去年 3 所大学并列第二，分别为耶鲁大学、剑桥大学和牛津大学。
26. **C** 原文提到哈佛大学得到的捐赠基金最多。
27. **C** 今年排名第一的是哈佛大学，排名第三的是剑桥大学，第四名是牛津大学。
28. **B** 排名前 100 名的大学中有 17 所是英国的大学。
29. **A** 排名前 100 名的大学中有三分之一以上是美国的大学，所以答案为 A。
30. **C** 调查的内容包括各个大学所发表的文章被别的期刊引用的次数，而不是各个大学引用他人研究成果的次数，所以答案是 C。

Reading

Part 1

1. **B** 前文提到“全国范围内的调查表明，民众普遍认为奥巴马是一个更有同情心的竞选者。”选项 B 中“That”就是指代这一内容，因此选项 B“这一点在纳什维尔的竞选辩论中起着极其重要的作用。”是最佳选项。
2. **D** 前文提到“55%的选民认为奥巴马比麦凯恩更为关心民众。”选项 D 涉及奥巴马的支持率的问题，因此可作为此段的总结段。
3. **C** 此段谈及总统候选人和选民的交流问题，因此选项 C“问题是他是否会和选民在竞选辩论的夜晚有所沟通。”是最佳选项。
4. **H** 第 4 段提到制定清晰合理的规划，H 选项也提到“上个月麦凯恩在制定清晰合理规划方面比奥巴马占优势”，因此可作为最佳选项。
5. **A** 第 5 段提到“奥巴马在谁能成为一个强有力的及果断的领导者方面，也同样占有优势。”选项 A 提到“就谁有能成为一个总统的更好的经历方面而言，麦凯恩依然还是占有优势。”此处是语义的递进。
6. **F** 此段提及伊拉克战争，F 选项也谈到了这个问题，所以为最佳选项。

7. **G** 此段是对比奥巴马和麦凯恩在各个方面的支持率，G 选项也是支持率的对比，因此可作为此处的正确选项。
8. **E** 此段提到有促进作用的支持率问题，E 选项也提到这一点，因此可作为正确选项。

Part 2

9. **G** 第 2 段最后一句话是本段的总结句“果胶能够促进肠胃健康。”因此答案是 G。
10. **A** 第 3 段提到吃苹果可以降低胆固醇，及其这个过程是如何发生的，因此答案是 A。
11. **D** 第 4 段谈到苹果中的植物化学因子可以抑制癌细胞的产生，所以选项 D 的“吃苹果减少患癌的危险。”为正确选项。
12. **C** 第 5 段提到植物化学因子可以抑制各种各样的疾病，并且能够阻止引起人类衰老的各种不良情况，因此“苹果延缓衰老。”可为正确选项。
13. **E** 第 6 段提到多吃苹果可以让毛发茂盛，因此“多吃苹果可以避免毛发脱落。”是正确选项。
14. **C** 参考第 2 段第 1 句。
15. **E** 参考第 3 段第 1 句。
16. **G** 参考第 4 段第 1 句。
17. **A** 参考第 5 段第 2 句。
18. **F** 参考第 6 段第 1 及第 2 句。

Part 3

19. **D** 本题是细节题。第 2 段最后一句话提到“无数人梦想着美国是一个自由、自主的国度，伟大的国家，那里是人间天堂，人生为之奋斗的终极目标。”因此选 D。
20. **C** 本题是细节题。第 4 段第一句提到“美国现已被比喻成了一座优雅质朴的古老鬼屋。”因此选 C。
21. **D** 本题是细节题。第 6 段第 3 句提到“旗帜或布告牌不能让一个国家名留青史，能做到这一点的是几十年甚至是几个世纪的历史、文化交流及其对外部世界的影响。”因此选项为 D。
22. **D** 本题是细节题。第 7 段第 2 句及第 3 句提到“一个国家的形象是由人民群众根据他们对这个国家的理解来定义的，不受宣传阵营的影响，是由真实的情感、真相及其内心的导向所决定的。”因此选项为 D。
23. **B** 本题是细节题。第 8 段第 1 句提到“美国要花费百万亿的钱去补救他们所造成的损失。”因此选项为 B。
24. **C** 本题是细节题。第 9 段提到“美国现已失去了在贸易方面的领先地位。”所以选项为 C。
25. **C** 本题是细节题。文章最后 1 段第 3 句提到“最为重要的是，这个国家需要拿出勇气，再一次学会去面对真理，并且以一种好的、古老的美国方式继续前行。”在此指的是用古老的方式做事，而不是作为一个问题要美国来面对。因此选 C。

Part 4

26.【答案】B　【考点】关联词辨析
【分析】本句意为："星期一，一个当地人_____。"此处要选一个关系代词，因此选项 A 和 D 排除，选项 C 不能做此从句的关联词，因此，选项 B 最符合题意。

27.【答案】C　【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句意为："一个当地人的名字被警察_____。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A"召唤"；选项 B"对待，处理"；选项 C"保留，拒绝给予"；选项 D"讨论"。根据上下文，选项 C 最符合题意。

28.【答案】A　【考点】上下文推理
【分析】本句意为："车_____在炙热的阳光之下。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A"停驶"；选项 B"驾驶，驱使"；选项 C"卖"；选项 D"洗"。根据上下文，选项 A 最符合题意。

29.【答案】B　【考点】上下文推理
【分析】本句意为："_____行人。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A"粗心的"；选项 B"忧虑的"；选项 C"快乐的"；选项 D"熟悉的"。根据上下文，选项 B 最符合题意。

30.【答案】A　【考点】词组辨析
【分析】本句意为："韦斯菲尔德购物中心的停车_____。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A"地点"；选项 B"情况"；选项 C"花园"；选项 D"时期"。根据上下文，选项 A 最符合题意。

31.【答案】B　【考点】固定搭配
【分析】本句意为："警察大约在下午 4 点到达_____。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A"场合"；选项 B"现场"；选项 C 不与 on 单独连用；选项 D"战场"。根据上下文，选项 B 最符合题意。

32.【答案】C　【考点】上下文推理
【分析】本句意为："门_____。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A"开着的"；选项 B"破裂的"；选项 C"锁着的"；选项 D"描画的，着色的"。根据上下文，选项 C 最符合题意。

33.【答案】B　【考点】词组辨析
【分析】本句意为："车窗_____。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A"消散"；选项 B"卷起"；选项 C"滚下"；选项 D 没有此种搭配。根据上下文，选项 B 最符合题意。

34.【答案】C　【考点】词义辨析
【分析】本句意为："由于此事情况的悲剧及情绪化的_____。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A"未来"；选项 B"功绩"；选项 C"……性质"；选项 D"荣幸"。根据上下文，选项 C 最符合题意。

35.【答案】D　【考点】上下文推理
【分析】本句意为："由于此事情况的悲剧及情绪化的性质情况紧急，此刻不能再_____说什么了。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A"少"；选项 B"多"修饰不可数名词；选项 C"事物"；选项 D"多"。根据上下文，选项 D 最符合题意。

36.【答案】C　【考点】词组辨析

【分析】本句意为："两名工作人员在下午 4 点过 7 分时_____车内。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A "撞击到某处"；选项 B "进入"；选项 C "强行进入"；选项 D "撞上"。根据上下文，选项 C 最符合题意。

37.【答案】B　【考点】分词辨析

【分析】本句意为："发现苹果牌手机屏幕向下_____仪表盘上。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A "布置，安装"；选项 B "躺"现在分词，表主动；选项 C "躺"过去分词，表被动；选项 D 含义较多，时态不对。根据上下文，该用现在分词，躺的动作是手机发出的。选项 B 最符合题意。

38.【答案】B　【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为："最初手机没有生命的_____。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A "使命，任务"；选项 B "信号"；选项 C "记号"；选项 D "症状"。根据上下文，选项 B 最符合题意。

39.【答案】A　【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为："几秒之后，警察使手机苏醒了，并让其对一系列的简单指令予以_____。"四个选项的意思分别为：选项 A "回答，回复"；选项 B "返回"；选项 C "参加，照料"；选项 D "照料，照顾"。根据上下文，选项 A 最符合题意。

40.【答案】C　【考点】上下文推理

【分析】本句意为："警察说如果把手机长时间置于_____的环境中，手机就会损坏。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A "太阳"；选项 B "粗心"；选项 C "高温"；选项 D："热的"。根据上下文，此处需要名词，所以选项 C 最符合题意。

41.【答案】B　【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为："手机被送到附近的苹果手机救助站接受_____。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A "承认"；选项 B "检查"；选项 C "运作"；选项 D "功能"。根据上下文，选项 B 最符合题意。

42.【答案】D　【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为："史无前例的_____涌入。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A "热情"；选项 B "冷淡"；选项 C "感激"；选项 D "关心"。根据上下文，选项 D 最符合题意。

43.【答案】B　【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为："当地的广播类谈话节目_____大量的电话。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A "关于"；选项 B 表 "伴随"；选项 C "对于"；选项 D "朝向"。根据上下文，选项 B 最符合题意。

44.【答案】C　【考点】上下文推理

【分析】本句意为："当地的广播类谈话节目伴随大量电话要求惩罚_____。"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A "伙伴"；选项 B "制造者"；选项 C "所有者"；选项 D "销售者"。根据上下文，选项 C 最符合题意。

45.【答案】A　【考点】词义辨析

【分析】本句意为："依然还有_____……"4 个选项的意思分别为：选项 A "更多"；选项 B "一些"；选项 C "最，很"；选项 D "许多"。根据上下文，选项 A 最符合题意。

Writing

Part 1

Become a Guest on Our Talk Show!

Our TV station is launching a new talk show program and we are expecting guests of honor on it!

If you are good at both verbal and non-verbal communicating, if you have rich experiences in television or radio talk show programs, please join us to have fun!

You can sign up for it by telephone (010-84870523) or turn to our website: www.BUTV.com.

We'll be expecting you!

Part 2

Are you looking for a satisfying kindergarten for you children? Here is one in our city which may meet your expectations.

The Sun Flower Kindergarten is located just beside quiet and beautiful Central Park. You don't need to worry about the transportation. There are at least 5 buses going to all directions. Adequate entertainment, recreational and educational facilities are provided to help children grow happily and healthily. Also, it offers the best service to children.

Such a dream kindergarten must be very expensive, you may wonder? Not necessarily! The fee for it is RMB 2 000 per year! It is much less expensive than most similar kindergartens in the neighborhood.

If you are interested in it and want to know more about it, please contact us at 010-67427856. You are also welcomed to have a visit on any weekdays and our staff will be glad to show you around.

Oral Test

Topic 2: Advantages and Disadvantages of Being an Actress or an Actor

— Hi, I know your favorite actor is Chou Runfa. Have you ever imagined becoming "a big banana as he is"?

— Oh, I've never dreamed of that. Although I admire his talents in performance and his abundance in wealth and fame, but I don't think his life will be as comfortable as we all imagine.

— I thought you'll be crazy about becoming a famous actor since you've been so interested in stardom. Have you heard about anything about it, which makes you so pessimistic about the life of being an actor?

— I'm not being pessimistic, but realistic and objective. First you tell me something good about stardom life if you will.

— No problem. The life of being an actor or actress is the dream of millions of people. They could enjoy both wealth and fame, admired by millions of fans. Wherever they go, there will be lots of journalist following and chasing, just to know only a little of what you regard as rubbish.

— They do enjoy both wealth and fame. And we often see fans crying and shouting for their idols. But there's another side of the story. Those actors and actresses almost have no privacy at all. All the time various media are making wild guesses about even the most trivial things in their lives.

— But I think their wild guesses are a funny thing. Don't you think it interesting that others are making guesses about anything about you without knowing the facts or the smallest clue at all? They rack their brains to make up stories about you just to make you more known.

— Maybe it's funny sometimes, but at other times this guessing could result in some troubles for them, both physically and mentally.

— You are pulling my leg! Could these media have such terrible effect on them? They're making up stories just to amuse the readers or audiences and make more money.

— Of course it could be. If the media say something negative, even negative only for some people, the actor will face either physical or mental troubles. And sometimes both.

— Ah, I see. Some actors and actresses do meet with physical and emotional attack from the media or the audiences. Their life is not so easy too.

— Absolutely not. You must be used to various gossip about you from various channels and pretend to know nothing about it no matter whether it's positive or negative.

— Let me add something: People believing the story from the media will regard it as a fact and will take some action. They must be very careful in life too. How miserable!

Topic 5: Holidays Which Are Popular with Young People

— New Year is coming, What's your plan?

— I want to visit my friends since we have a three-day holiday. I like to have a few days off and rest myself, but what interests me most is the fun I could get from the holiday.

— So New Year is your favorite one among all the holidays?

— No, the Spring Festival is my favorite one. I can have a long winter vacation, being with my parents, visiting my childhood friends and relatives, enjoying delicious meals cooked by my mum.

— What I like most is the Lantern Festival. You know my hometown is Harbin, and each year we have ice sculpture exhibitions. The ice sculptures attract thousands of tourists from all over the country every year.

— Those are all Chinese traditional holidays. Actually, more and more young people have likings for some holidays introduced from other countries too.

— Exactly! I like Christmas very much. During Christmas I can see the pictures of Father Christmas and Christmas trees on almost every door and window. Sometimes I'll hear Christmas songs on the street. I really like them.

— Many of my classmates like Halloween. When Halloween comes, they will disguise themselves as various ghosts and go from dorm to dorm to frighten others and make their classmates guess who they are.

— Really interesting! I know an apple game on Halloween which is really fun.

— Oh, whatever we like, we can never miss mentioning one holiday that almost every young person is greatly interested in. What is it?

— Of course, it's Valentine's Day, a holiday for lovers and a time for secret admirers to speak out.

— You said it. In fact, this is a time not only for expressing romantic love, but also for extending gratitude or wishes to the one you love.

— Then I will send something to my parents on the coming Valentine's Day.

实战演练 2

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two telephone conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in each of the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

Booking a Room

Room preferred:	a __(1)__ -sized room
Price:	$ __(2)__ a night
Restaurants in the hotel:	a __(3)__ restaurant and a sit-down restaurant
Facilities in the hotel:	a __(4)__ room, a sauna, and an indoor swimming pool

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

Talking with Dr. Green

The program 's telephone number:	__(5)__
Joseph's problems:	a __(6)__ for a week, a backache, feeling tired easily, and sometimes feeling hard to __(7)__
Dr. Green's advice:	take a day off every week to improve his health and his work __(8)__

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear five people giving their opinions on homeschooling.*
- *For questions 9–13, choose from the list A–F what each speaker's opinion is.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

A	Kids in schools are concerned more about scores than learning itself.	Speaker 1	**9**
B	Kids learning at home get knowledge through interesting activities.	Speaker 2	**10**
C	Kids learning at home can pace their own learning.	Speaker 3	**11**

D Parents should help their children develop the love for learning at home. — Speaker 4 — 12

E Kids learning at home have less general knowledge. — Speaker 5 — 13

F Parents should direct their kids' learning when they are very small.

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a school proposal.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on your **Answer Sheet**.*

14. The school combines different learning philosophies.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

15. The school consists of three levels of education.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

16. There is a teacher and a teacher's aid for every 14 students.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

17. The school charges a high tuition due to the good pupil/teacher ratios.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

18. Students of the same age from different classes study together in the morning.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

19. Montessori method is widely adopted in preschools in the United States.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

20. Students make lunch together in the school.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

21. Some of the afternoon clubs are compulsory.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

22. Students will be assigned homework after nature experiences.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

23. The idea of small class sizes is based on Classical Education approach.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a story titled "**Ticket to Happiness**".*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark one letter **A**, **B** or **C** on your **Answer Sheet**.*

24. Aaron's birthday is in _____.
    A. August B. September C. October
25. Before coming across Michael Teicher, the Brunses had walked the streets for _____.
    A. two hours B. three hours C. half of the day
26. The lowest price for two tickets from scalpers is _____.
    A. $175 B. $350 C. $525
27. When finding that his father couldn't afford to buy tickets from scalpers, Aaron _____.
    A. felt helpless B. was frustrated C. didn't complain
28. Joe Podesta couldn't watch the World Series games this time because _____.
    A. he suffered from a heart attack
    B. he would attend a business meeting
    C. he had to go through a heart surgery
29. Joe Podesta wanted to give the tickets to people who would _____.
    A. do something in return for his company
    B. be sincerely grateful for his kindness
    C. be really excited to get them
30. When Michael Teicher was a kid, he _____.
    A. never got a chance to watch a World Series game with his father
    B. never asked his father to watch the World Series games with him
    C. got only one chance to watch a World Series game with his father

Reading

Part 1

Questions l–8 (16 marks)

- *Read the article below and choose the best sentence from the list on the next page to fill each of the blanks.*
- *For each blank (1–8) mark one letter (A–H) on your **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

Have life insurance? Is it enough or maybe too much?

Most parents know that they need life insurance. But many would rather have a root canal than shop for the best life insurance policy.

"People don't think about, 'What will my family do if I am gone and not earning a living? '" says Peter Katt, a fee-only life insurance adviser. "The whole point of this kind of planning is to provide the family with maximum flexibility so they're not stuck."

__1__ Too often, parents make a quick decision, ignoring important considerations. Among their mistakes, one is that they do not buy enough life insurance. __2__ "They don't think that the person who is not bringing in an income needs life insurance," says Greg Daugherty, executive editor of Consumers Union. But if that person dies, the other parent can't stop working and usually has to pay someone to help care for the family.

__3__ Katt recommended that one young couple should buy $3 million for the husband who earns $100,000 a year and $1 million for the stay-at-home wife.

At the same time, many families rely on employer-provided life insurance, but employer-provided coverage is rarely sufficient to support your family. __4__ Some employers provide a year's salary, but that may also fall well short of the amount your family would need to maintain its standard of living.

Some employers let workers buy group life insurance through payroll deductions. That may be a good deal for workers who have health problems that would disqualify them for an individual policy. __5__

Another drawback is that if you leave your job, you may not be able to take your insurance. "Given the job market, most of us are not absolutely certain that our jobs are secure," Daugherty says. __6__

On the other hand, some families buy too much insurance. Not everyone needs life insurance. Some people buy life insurance for babies, which is unnecessary, unless the baby is a child model who is supporting the family, Daugherty says: __7__ Single people and those who have no children to care for usually don't need life insurance.

Katt says a man with substantial savings in stocks and bonds and other sources of income recently asked him how much life insurance he needs. "I said none," Katt says. __8__

A. Many employer-provided policies provide a death benefit of $10,000 to $25,000 — barely enough to cover your funeral expenses.

B. Families don't always insure a parent who is staying home to care for the children.

C. "There are people who don't need life insurance but have it and many more people who need it but are woefully uninsured."

D. The purpose of insurance is to replace the income that a family has been relying on.

E. "Even if you have a lot of insurance at work, it makes sense to have some more insurance on your own."

F. To make insurance more affordable, you may not need to buy the same amount of insurance for both parents.
G. Planning for your death is not a cheerful topic.
H. But if you're young and healthy, you may be able to get a better rate on your own.

Part 2

Questions 9–18 (20 marks)

- *Read the following article and answer questions 9–18 on the next page.*

Happiness Secrets for Tough Times

1. You don't need an expert to tell you that relationships are critical to happiness. Not being the bread-winner anymore or not being able to fulfill your kid's needs can weigh down hard on your family life. But the trick is to stop feeling guilty and focus on nurturing your loved ones. "I was at a psychology conference where an expert was talking about the effects of this economy on families and how parents can't afford to buy their kids luxuries like toys anymore," says Sonja Lyubomirsky, author of *The How of Happiness: A Scientific Approach to Getting the Life You Want*. "But what they don't realize is that kids don't care about toys - what they care about is parents being grumpy and taking it out on them."

2. Now more than ever we need each other to survive. Lyubomirsky found that doing good things for friends, family, or strangers can make you happier. Think of practical, everyday gestures that can make someone's life a little bit easier. For example, Lyubomirsky says, "Maybe now many of us can't afford to take a cab to the airport, so offer to give a friend a ride."

3. "You could spend a lot of time ruminating," says Lyubomirsky. "But that just makes you feel even more pessimistic, more out of control, and affects your self esteem. Your relationships will suffer and your job performance will suffer." Get rid of pessimism. One of the most effective ways to cope when things are difficult is to adopt a positive thinking strategy. "What can I learn from this? Times are tough, I've been furloughed at work, but I can spend more time with the kids, adopt a new hobby, or learn a new set of skills."

4. "if you find a happy person you will find a project," says Lyubomirsky. "Happy people all have goals they care about." Commit yourself to a project — whether it is a business you want to start or a dance you want to learn. But it's also important to remember to be flexible in these times. Don't get frustrated if circumstances are stopping you from meeting your goals. Adopt and change! "If your spouse has lost their job you might have to change your goal," says Lyubomirsky. "Or you might have to learn a whole new skill for a new job."

5. When times are tough, it's easy to get skip your regular workouts in favor of moping in front of the TV and eating a bag of chips. Your thinking is "I have more important things to worry about right now than looking good." But carve out a small part of your day to give your body some TLC. It will go a long way in boosting your happiness. "Even if you can't afford to go to the gym," Lyubomirsky says, "take time out to exercise at home or meditate."

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *For questions 9−13, choose from the list A−G which best summarizes each part of the article.*
- *For each numbered paragraph (1−5), mark one letter (A−G) on your **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1:_____
10. Paragraph 2:_____
11. Paragraph 3:_____
12. Paragraph 4:_____
13. Paragraph 5:_____

A. Have a goal and be flexible
B. Find a new friend
C. Avoid over-thinking
D. Do some physical exercise
E. Help others
F. Focus on your relationships
G. Try to fulfill your kid's needs

Questions 14−18 (10 marks)

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14−18 with an expression from the list below.*
- *For each sentence (14−18), mark one letter (A−G) on your **Answer Sheet.***
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. Losing one's job in hard times may_____.
15. In tough times people more than any other time_____.
16. Thinking positively can make people_____.
17. When looking for a new job in hard times, one may have to_____.
18. When times are tough people should still remember to_____.

A. give a friend a ride
B. adopt a new hobby
C. feel less out of control
D. learn a new set of skills
E. need each other to survive
F. take some time to exercise
G. weigh down hard on one's family life

Part 3

Questions 19–25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following article and answer questions 19–25.*
- *For questions 19–25, choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*
- *Mark your answer on your **Answer Sheet.***

Small, Imperfectly Formed

One has to look a long time for an American politician of any political stripe who has failed to laud small businesses. Still, many have little clue as to what makes such businesses succeed or fail.

Federal agencies aimed at helping small business, such as the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency, have been around for half a century, yet persistent differences remain between the performance of businesses founded by white, male entrepreneurs and the rest. Blacks are less likely to be self-employed, for example, and when they are their businesses, on average, have lower sales and profits than do their white-or Asian-owned counterparts. If researchers could explain the causes of these differences, policy-makers could (at least in theory) supply small businesses with more useful help.

Two researchers for the Census Bureau's Centre for Economic Studies, Ron Jarmin and C.J. Krizan, recently published a working paper attempting to understand demographic differences behind small businesses' success and failure. They concentrated on the years 2002 to 2005, with three databases at their disposal: the Survey of Business Owners, conducted every five years; the Longitudinal Foreign Trade Transaction Database, which includes every US export transaction between 1992 and 2005; and a database co-developed by Mr Jarmin, which allowed the authors to track whether the owners of the firms in their sample had prior experience being their own bosses. By drawing from on the power of the Census's data collection efforts, the authors hoped to create a more nuanced picture of business survival.

Some of their findings were not terribly surprising. A firm's chances of survival, regardless of the race or sex of its owner, decreased in poorer areas; and the better the education of the founder, the more likely it was to succeed. Businesses owned by Asians, Hispanics, or Pacific Islanders were more likely to be exporters. Older entrepreneurs were more likely to use personal savings to start their businesses; younger owners were more likely to have to close up shop during the study period than were their middle-aged rivals.

However, the data also confirmed that black-and female-owned businesses tended to perform worse than the average. They were also less likely to have been funded by bank loans. Still, the businesses that survived, regardless of the owner's race, tended to add employees at similar rates. Furthermore, after controlling for factors such as the education and race of the owner, there was no statistically significant difference in firms' abilities to expand into different locations. Finally, black entrepreneurs were more likely to have a history of self-employment

than their white counterparts. Messrs Jarmin and Krizan's paper is not the first to suggest that black entrepreneurs, less likely to have other business owners in their family or personal networks, tend to "start small" when they venture out on their own.

Most researchers get to end their papers by speculating, usually without much fear of consequence, as to the policy implications of their work. The authors of this paper, not wishing to imply that the Census Bureau might have policy opinions, declined to do so. But the reader can make some guesses. One is that mentorship programmes may be particularly useful for promoting entrepreneurship among blacks. Another is that reaching out to businesses based on the owner's race might be less useful than supporting businesses in poorer areas. And small businesses of all stripes would be helped by improving that other institution lauded by politicians: America's education system.

19. Most politicians in the U.S._____.
    A. have had some experiences in running a small business
    B. have made great efforts in helping small businesses
    C. have paid little attention to small businesses
    D. have spoken highly of small businesses
20. Which of the following statements is true?
    A. Most small businesses are operated by white people.
    B. Federal agencies have failed in giving small businesses much help.
    C. Small businesses run by white male people are generally more profitable.
    D. More federal agencies aimed at helping small businesses will be established.
21. When working on their paper Ron Jarmin and C.J. Krizan _____.
    A. built up three databases
    B. mainly studied the data of four years
    C. interviewed the owners of some small businesses
    D. found the Survey of Business Owners especially helpful
22. According to Ron Jarmin and C.J. Krizan's paper, it is true that _____.
    A. older entrepreneurs were more keen on saving money
    B. education played a role in running a small business
    C. a business run by a black was less likely to survive in a poor area
    D. younger entrepreneurs spent more time on study
23. One of Ron Jarmin and C.J. Krizan's surprising findings is that _____.
    A. successful businesses didn't show much difference in recruitment rates
    B. locations were essential for small businesses' success or failure
    C. most black entrepreneurs had a history of self-employment
    D. female-owned businesses were the least likely to survive
24. One of the problems black owners and female owners faced was _____.

A. poor education
B. low work efficiency
C. lack of family backups
D. difficult access to bank loans

25. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. the education system in the U.S. needs improving
B. the Census Bureau's Centre is sponsored by the government
C. U.S researchers don't have much say in how the country is run
D. mentorship programs have been proved unsuccessful

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each space.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark one letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your **Answer Sheet**.*

Less education, income linked to obesity in women, not men

Women who are better educated and live in households that are middle-income or above are less likely to be obese than women who are less educated and live in the lowest income households, new government research shows.

Among men, there is not a statistically significant __26__ in obesity based on income and very __27__ difference based on education, the data show.

__28__, about one in three U.S. adults-almost 73 million people-are obese, which is __29__ 30 or more pounds over a __30__ weight. Extra weight raises the __31__ of diabetes, heart disease, some types of cancer and other __32__.

"There is a relationship between obesity and income, but it's not a __33__ story," says Cynthia Ogden, an epidemiologist with the National Center for Health Statistics, part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

"When looking at these two __34__ of socioeconomic status-income and education-their __35__ is greater on women than men," she says.

Jennifer Lovejoy, president of the Obesity Society, says that __36__ -income women may be more likely to become obese because of environmental __37__ such as lack of access to safe places to do physical activity and easy access to fast food.

Among the findings:

- 29% of women who live in households with an annual income of $77,000 or more for a family of four are obese in opposition __38__ 42% of women who live in households with an annual income below $29,000 for a family of four.
- 23% of women with a college degree are obese, significantly less than the 42% of women with __39__ than a high school education.
- 33% of men who live in households with an annual income of $77,000 or more for a

family of four are obese, __40__ 29% of men who live in households with an annual income below $29,000 for a family of four are obese. This difference is not considered statistically __41__ . The analysis is based on __42__ from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, which is considered the gold __43__ for evaluating obesity because it is a(an) __44__ survey of people whose weight and height are actually __45__ rather than being self-reported.

26. A. difference	B. discovery	C. preference	D. association
27. A. little	B. much	C. big	D. few
28. A. Therefore	B. However	C. Overall	D. Whereas
29. A. roughly	B. actually	C. gradually	D. frankly
30. A. lucky	B. dangerous	C. great	D. healthy
31. A degree	B. risk	C. level	D. number
32. A. hopes	B. subjects	C. problems	D. points
33. A. funny	B. simple	C. real	D. long
34. A. states	B. members	C. records	D. measures
35. A. coverage	B. dependence	C. response	D. impact
36. A. lower	B. low	C. higher	D. high
37. A. disasters	B. developments	C. factors	D. attacks
38. A. on	B. to	C. from	D. at
39. A. better	B. more	C. less	D. smaller
40. A. since	B. so	C. though	D. while
41. A. reliable	B. poor	C. informative	D. significant
42. A. data	B. evidence	C. reference	D. guidance
43. A. chance	B. standard	C. plate	D. dust
44. A. exclusive	B. extensive	C. public	D. proper
45. A. collected	B. estimated	C. measured	D. added

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *You got a letter from a company manager, Jim Green.*

Dec. 1st, 2010

Dear Mr. Tom Smith,

Recently, while cruising the Web, I found the site for ABC Company at www.edf.com, and was very impressed. You have constructed a site that is informative and user-friendly.

My purpose for writing this letter is simple: I would like to place a link to ABC Company's web site on your site.

I think users who navigate through your site would be interested in finding out more about ABC Company. Of course, we will reciprocate by placing a link to ABC Company in a prominent position on your site. I think this would prove beneficial for everyone, allowing us all to take advantage of the power of cyberspace.

Please give me a reply to talk about the idea. I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards,

Jim Green

- *Please write a reply:*
  - ☆ thanking him for his appreciation;
  - ☆ expressing your interest in cooperating with his company;
  - ☆ making a proposal for a face-to-face discussion.
- *Write 50−60 words.*

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *You are asked to write a composition in which you give your own opinions on the following topic:*

Team Spirit

- *Write your article in about **120** words.*

Oral Test

Part 1 Self Introduction (3 minutes)

- *The interlocutor will ask you and your partner questions about yourselves. You may be asked about things like "your hometown" "your interests" "your career plans", etc.*

Several questions like:

- ☆ Where is your hometown?
- ☆ Do you like music? What kinds of music do you like?
- ☆ What magazines or newspapers do you often read?
- ☆ Do you often cook at home? Do you enjoy cooking?
- ☆ What are the two things you like about your best friend?
- ☆ How do you keep fit?
- ☆ What's the best way to relieve stress?

☆ What makes a good employee?
☆ What will you do when you retire?
☆ What is your biggest hope for the future?

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you two photographs and asks you to talk about them for about one minute. The examiner then asks your partner a question about your photographs and your partner responds briefly. Then the interlocutor gives your partner two photographs. Your partner talks about these pictures for about one minute. This time the interlocutor asks you a question about your partner's photographs and you respond briefly.*

Candidate A




Candidate B




Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives the Candidates a list of topics for them to choose one and ask them to discuss together. The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask the Candidates questions, but the Candidates are expected to develop the conversation.*
  ☆ Do you think tourism will harm the earth?
  ☆ What are some of the difficulties in being self-employed?
  ☆ How important do you think it is to use public transportation?
  ☆ What is the most important issue facing the environment today?
  ☆ How should the government help people who have lost their jobs?

实战演练 2 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

1. King	2. 65 (sixty-five)	3. snack	4. workout
5. 5556987	6. headache	7. concentrate	8. efficiency

Part 2

9. D	10. B	11. A	12. F	13. C

Part 3

14. A	15. A	16. B	17. C	18. B
19. C	20. A	21. B	22. B	23. C

Part 4

24. C	25. B	26. B	27. C	28. A	29. C	30. A

Reading

Part 1

1. G	2. B	3. F	4. A	5. H
6. E	7. D	8. C		

Part 2

9. F	10. E	11. C	12. A	13. D	14. G
15. E	16. C	17. D	18. F		

Part 3

19. D	20. C	21. B	22. B	23. A	24. D	25. A

Part 4

26. A	27. A	28. C	29. A	30. D
31. B	32. C	33. B	34. D	35. D

36. A 37. C 38. B 39. C 40. D
41. D 42. A 43. B 44. B 45. C

Writing

Part 1

Dec. 5th, 2010

Dear Mr. Jim Green,
I would like to thank you for the appreciation expressed in your letter for our site.
I'd like to discuss your proposal for our two companies' cooperation. As you said, we will bothe benefit from such cooperation.
If December 20th is convenient for you, shall we meet at our Meeting Room to discuss details about our future cooperation?
Best wishes,
Tom Smith

Part 2

Team spirit is very important. It is an ability that people can understand each other and cooperate with each other for the successful completion of some important tasks.

Team spirit offers us a platform where we can utilize our collective talent to work the best. Only when we work effectively together can we have the best chance to a chieve success. If you work in a company, most of the time you have to finish or design a huge project with your colleagues. Each person can contribute their wisdom to the completion of the task. You cannot do it so well single—handedly. When we watch the Olympic Games on TV, we are so amazed by the excellent performances of the players. If they want to win the gold medals, they must compete as one person and exercise their own part well for the whole success. So we can say the team spirit is the secret of success.

实战演练 3

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two telephone conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in each of the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

Renting an Apartment

Requirements: 80 pounds to __(1)__ pounds a month near the university
in a __(2)__ street two bedrooms
the kitchen and the dinning room separate or __(3)__

Appointment: meeting at __(4)__ o'clock tomorrow morning

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

Booking a Hotel Room

Time to stay: August 12th to __(5)__

Room type: a double room, __(6)__ , on higher floors

Price: $ __(7)__ per night including breakfast and
one __(8)__ service

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear five people giving their opinions on teenager cell phone topics.*
- *For questions 9–13, choose from the list A–F what each speaker's opinion is.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

A	Cell phones can bring about big trouble and annoyance.	Speaker 1	**9**
B	Cell phones are a luxury and parents don't have to buy one for their child.	Speaker 2	**10**
C	More research should be done to discover whether cell phones may cause harmful	Speaker 3	**11**

effects on people.

D Cell phones are common and make communication accessible between parents and their teenage children.

Speaker 4 | | 12 |

E Parents shouldn't give their child an unlimited phone plan.

Speaker 5 | | 13 |

F Women talking on the phone when driving are far more a problem than teens using a cell phone.

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a news report.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right (**R**), wrong (**W**) or not mentioned (**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on your **Answer Sheet.***

14. British Airways has asked its check-in staff to keep watching for passengers showing symptoms of H1N1 virus.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

15. The instruction was given to the check-in staff a couple of days ago.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

16. Medical help is available for the check-in staff all day round.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

17. British Airways is the largest airline in Britain.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

18. Many passengers have been refused from boarding British Airways flights as a result of the medical checks.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

19. The group of 52 British school children and their teachers came to Beijing last week for summer holiday.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

20. The group of 52 British school children and their teachers would have to stay in Beijing for another two weeks.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

21. There are about 55,000 new cases of H1N1 infection in Britain every week.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

22. More than 500 people have been killed by swine flu in the world so far.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
23. World Health Organization will require all airlines worldwide to take similar measures.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a talk on textbooks.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark one letter **A**, **B** or **C** on your **Answer Sheet**.*

24. Peter Jason disagrees with the high textbook prices because he thinks that _____.
A. students are studying very hard B. tuition should cover all expenses
C. students are too poor to afford them
25. One of Peter Jason's students works at a clothing store _____.
A. three evenings a week B. three days a week
C. on weekends
26. Students have to spend more and more money on textbooks because _____.
A. many colleges ask their teachers to upgrade the textbooks every year
B. many college teachers change textbooks from time to time
C. many of them don't want to buy second-hand textbooks
27. Peter Jason is a professor teaching _____.
A. public speaking B. simple writing C. publishing
28. The price of Peter Jason's textbook is _____.
A. $30 B. $35 C. $90
29. Peter Jason revised his textbook _____.
A. during a sabbatical B. a few years ago C. last year
30. The new edition of Peter Jason's textbook is cheap because _____.
A. it has half the number of pages
B. Peter Jason is sponsored by publishers
C. his textbook is published in a loose-leaf format

Reading

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *Read the article below and choose the best sentence from the list on the next page to fill each of the blanks.*

- *For each blank (1−8) mark one letter (A−H)on your* ***Answer Sheet.***
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

Seasick? Try Controlling Your Breathing

If you get seasick easily, you may prepare for boat rides with pressure-point bracelets, ginger, or a prescription skin patch. __1__ The technique presumably works because it helps control gravity sensors in the abdomen - a lesser-known input to our fine-tuned balance system.

__2__ The inner ears sense motions of the head; the eyes see where the head is; and tiny sensory organs in muscles and tendons sense where the rest of the body is. More recently, researchers have realized that sensors in many other parts of the body also play a role: in the abdomen, the lower organs, and even blood vessels. __3__ But if one or two don't match up, the brain gets confused and we become nauseated.

Scientists knew the most sickening motions closely match the rate of natural breathing; they also knew that people naturally tend to breathe in time with a motion. __4__

Researchers from Imperial College London enlisted 26 volunteers to sit in a tilting, rocking flight simulator and coordinate their breathing in various ways with the motion. __5__ The natural tendency was for volunteers to inhale on every backward tilt, in rhythm with the rocking. __6__ They felt even better if they breathed slightly faster or slower than the cyclic heaving of the chair; using that technique, the time until onset of nausea was 50% longer than during normal breathing.

__7__ Abdominal sensors are known to send motion signals to the brain more slowly than those in the inner ear because they're farther away from the brain and because abdominal organs have more mass, which means they resist movement a tiny bit longer. __8__ But if the diaphragm opposes gravity-induced stomach motions with controlled breaths, there is less sensory conflict and less nausea. "This technique is very good for mild everyday challenges," says medical research scientist Michael Gresty, a member of the study team. "lt's completely safe, and it's not a drug."

A. But if the subjects exhaled on every backward tilt, they didn't get sick as quickly.
B. As long as all of these sensors send matching signals to the brain, we feel oriented.
C. Now there's one more remedy: timing your breathing to counteract the nauseating motion.
D. So why do these tactics work?
E. The brain is traditionally thought to sense body position in three ways.
F. The time lag between the two types of sensors creates a mismatch that builds up in the brain and makes us gradually sicker, the researchers say.
G. The tests lasted up to 30 minutes, or until subjects felt moderately sick.
H. But no one had ever tested whether breathing out of time with a motion could prevent nausea.

Part 2

Questions 9–18 (20 marks)

- *Read the following article and answer questions 9–18 on the next page.*

Five Painful Facts You Need to Know

0. First of all, let's set the record straight: Pain is normal. About 75 million U.S. residents endure chronic or recurrent pain. So what is pain and why do so many suffer so long? Pain is felt when electrical signals are sent from nerve endings to your brain, which in turn can release painkillers called endorphins and generate reactions that range from instant and physical to long-term and emotional. Beyond that, scientific understanding gets painfully fuzzy. Here's what's known:

1. When you're in pain, you know it. But if scientists could fully grasp how pain works and why, they might be able to help you more. The American Academy of Pain Medicine defines pain as "an unpleasant sensation and emotional response to that sensation." Some pain is the result of an obvious injury. Other times, it is caused by damaged nerves that are not so easy to pinpoint. "Pain is complex and defies our ability to establish a clear definition," says Kathryn Weiner, director of the American Academy of Pain Management. "Pain is far more than neural transmission and sensory transduction. Pain is a complex mixture of emotions, culture, experience, spirit and sensation."

2. If you have chronic pain, you know how demoralizing and debilitating it can be, physically and mentally. It can prevent you from doing things and make you irritable for reasons nobody else understands. But that's only half the story. People with chronic backaches have brains as much as 11 percent smaller than those of non-sufferers, scientists reported in 2004. They don't know why. "It is possible it's just the stress of having to live with the condition," said study leader A. Vania Apkarian of Northwestern University. "The neurons become overactive or tired of the activity."

3. It may not eliminate the phrase "Not tonight, honey …" but a 2006 study found that migraine sufferers had levels of sexual desire 20 percent higher than those suffering from tension headaches. The finding suggests sexual desire and migraines might be influenced by the same brain chemical, and getting a better handle on the link could lead to better treatments, at least for the pain portion of the equation.

4. Any man who has watched a woman having a baby without using drugs would swear that women can tolerate anything. But the truth is, it hurts more than you can imagine. Women have more nerve receptors than men. As an example, women have 34 nerve fibers per square centimeter of facial skin, while men average just 17. And in a 2005 study, women were found to report more pain throughout their lifetimes and, compared to men, they feel pain in more areas

of their body and for longer durations.

5. Animal research could offer clues to eventually relieve human suffering. Take the naked mole rat, a hairless and nearly blind subterranean creature. A study this year found it feels neither the pain of acid nor the sting of chili peppers. If researchers can figure out why, they might be on the road to new sorts of painkilling therapies for humans. In 2006, scientists found a pathway for the transmission of chronic pain in rats that they hope will translate into better understanding of human chronic pain. Lobsters feel no pain, even when boiled, scientists said in a 2005 report that is just one more salvo in a long-running debate.

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *For questions 9−13, choose from the list A−G which best summarizes each part of the article.*
- *For each numbered paragraph (1−5), mark one letter (A−G) on your* ***Answer Sheet.***
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1:_____
10. Paragraph 2:_____
11. Paragraph 3:_____
12. Paragraph 4:_____
13. Paragraph 5:_____

A. Women feel more pain
B. Chronic pain is common
C. Chronic pain shrinks brains
D. Migraines and sex go together
E. Pain brings about more stress
F. Scientists don't understand pain fully
G. Animal research may relieve human pain

Questions 14−18 (10 marks)

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14−18 with an expression from the list below.*
- *For each sentence (14−18), mark one letter (A−G) on your* ***Answer Sheet.***
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. As scientists don't know much about pain, it's hard to provide_____of it.
15. Some pain is the result of_____.
16. People suffer both physically and emotionally if they have_____.
17. It is found that men have fewer_____than women.
18. Study on animals may finally discover some new_____for human beings.

A. chronic pain
B. brain chemical
C. nerve receptors
D. a clear definition
E. damaged nerves
F. painkilling therapies
G. an emotional response

Part 3

Questions 19−25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following article and answer questions 19−25.*
- *For questions 19−25, choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*
- *Mark your answer on your **Answer Sheet**.*

Facts about Aging

The overall difference in life expectancy at birth in the United States is about 7 years (i.e.72 for men vs. 79 for women); and at every age women, on average can expect to live longer than men. Interestingly, older women are more likely to suffer from debilitating illnesses than men. However, this difference seems to reflect the fact that women typically have less wealth and education than men - two factors that are associated with shorter life expectancies for both sexes. When the effects of poverty and education are removed in the relevant statistical analyses, these sex differences in rates of disability disappear.

The elderly generally show very high interest in associating with friends and close family members. What they show less interest in than younger adults is the expansion of their social networks to make new friends.

About one-third of problem drinkers develop their alcohol abuse problem late in life, and this problem of alcoholism among the aged is indeed more acute for women than men. Overuse of drugs may result from the tendency of some doctors to automatically prescribe drugs rather than search for underlying physical or psychological causes of symptoms, especially when the patients are elderly women. It may also reflect the fact that women are more likely to be facing the loneliness and stress associated with the loss of a spouse than men, and are generally more 1ikely to seek help from a doctor.

Alzheimer's disease, the much-dreaded form of dementia associated with profound memory loss and other increasingly devastating symptoms, is a condition that strikes a significant number of elderly people. Nevertheless, most elderly people will never suffer such memory loss. In fact, contemporary estimates suggest that moderate to severe memory loss is found in only 4 to 6 percent of adults over age 65. The most important point to be aware of is that while memory (especially short term memory) does deteriorate somewhat as we get older, profound memory loss is not a "natural" consequence of the aging process. It is a product of disease. Evidence of profound memory loss should prompt a visit to a physician who specializes in such problems.

After age 80 the ratio of widows to widowers in the U.S. is about 5 to l. This statistic reflects the fact that women have a longer life expectancy than men, and the fact that women typically marry men older than themselves. Differences in wealth may also make it easier for marriage-minded widowers to find mates than widows, since elderly women are more likely to be living in poverty than elderly men.

The stereotype of depressed lonely old people is a pervasive one, but it is not supported by the facts. While social isolation is a problem for many older people, it is also a problem for many young people as well. Surveys consistently show that, in the absence of serious illness, older people generally report higher levels of happiness or life satisfaction than young people. One reason for this is that as people age they seem to devote increasing attention to the task of managing their affective states and avoiding sadness or anxiety.

Although there is considerable variability in the degree of loss, sensory decline is fairly inevitable. These losses, it should be noted, have important implications for environmental design in the care of the elderly. For example, greater use of acoustical tile to absorb background noise, use of non-slippery floor surfaces to provide additional traction, and use of non-glare surfaces and clearly marked boundaries can all increase comfort and safety.

19. What are the two factors that contribute to longer life expectancies for people?
    A. Poverty and poorer health.　　B. Poverty and less education.
    C. Better health and more wealth.　　D. More wealth and better education.
20. Which of the following statements is true of elderly people?
    A. They are interested in joining close family members.
    B. They are enthusiastic for making new friends.
    C. Many of them suffer from serious illnesses.
    D. Many of them live in poverty.
21. Many elderly women face the problem of overusing drugs because _____.
    A. they believe that drugs can cure their diseases
    B. some doctors tend to let them take more drugs
    C. doctors cannot find the real causes of their diseases
    D. taking drugs is a way for them to be away from loneliness
22. According to Para. 4, it is true that _____.
    A. profound memory becomes worse as people get older
    B. Alzheimer's disease is associated with short term memory loss
    C. most elderly people over the age of 65 suffer from severe memory loss
    D. a person should go to the doctor when showing symptoms of profound memory loss
23. It is easier for elderly widowers than widows to find mates because the widowers _____.
    A. tend to marry women younger than themselves
    B. have a greater desire to get married
    C. generally have more wealth
    D. usually feel more lonely
24. Compared with young people, older people are more likely to _____.
    A. fall ill　　B. feel depressed
    C. experience satisfaction　　D. isolate themselves from society
25. The author's tone about aging is _____.

A. humorous　　B. objective
C. doubtful　　D. negative

Part 4

Questions 26–45　(20 marks)

- *Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each space.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark one letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your **Answer Sheet**.*

Recycling Paper

The process of recycling paper can help to reduce deforestation and energy consumption on a significant scale. There are many different reasons why we should recycle paper products, and some of these are __26__ in the paragraphs below.

Energy consumption will always be on the __27__ as population levels grow, and so any manufacturing processes which help to reduce energy consumption are __28__

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) claim that there can be as __29__ as a 40% energy saving when recycling paper over producing paper __30__ the direct raw material.

Although recycling paper has many __31__ , it also has its drawbacks. One of these drawbacks is that we cannot recycle the __32__ paper product for eternity, as the fibers contained within the paper degrade over time, __33__ their strength and length.

On __34__ , an individual paper fiber can only be recycled a __35__ of six times. Although this is a significant drawback, the six time recycling process will help to __36__ a great deal of energy when you consider __37__ much paper there is to be recycled.

If paper fibers can be recycled up to 6 times, and we recycled all paper products, this could help to __38__ the intensity of deforestation for paper products up to a factor of 6.

With paper production said to __39__ around 40% of harvested wood, and paper said to __40__ around 90% wood, you can see how recycling paper is an important process for the __41__ of our forests.

Today, the use of recycled paper products is on the rise, as more and more people begin to recycle paper __42__ products around the home.

Although there are slight differences in the recycling processes of different __43__ of paper products (e.g. corrugated, mixed paper, newspaper products), we are able to recycle just about any type of paper product around today.

The recycling logo helps to __44__ a recyclable product and can also sometimes help to identify if the product contains any recycled material, in the form of a percentage. This helps a consumer to identify the __45__ of recycling various products.

26. A. questioned	B. conducted	C. determined	D. highlighted
27. A　fall	B. rise	C. top	D. surface
28. A. welcomed	B. challenged	C. created	D. introduced
29. A. good	B. many	C. much	D. little

30. A. from	B. in	C. by	D. at
31. A. chances	B. applications	C. benefits	D. risks
32. A. similar	B. same	C. different	D. new
33. A. improving	B. getting	C. missing	D. losing
34. A. purpose	B. average	C. time	D. practice
35. A. maximum	B. deal	C. number	D. scale
36. A. save	B. consume	C. produce	D. control
37. A. what	B. whether	C. why	D. how
38. A. maintain	B. reduce	C. survive	D. regulate
39. A. consist of	B. take in	C. account for	D. ask for
40. A. compose	B. hold	C. contain	D. mix
41. A. possibility	B. sustainability	C. suitability	D. capability
42. A. based	B. linked	C. involved	D. turned
43. A. names	B. ways	C. members	D. forms
44. A. paint	B. make	C. protect	D. identify
45. A. image	B. difficulty	C. potential	D. location

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *You got a letter from Jim Green, a person working at the marketing department of a company.*

June 1st, 2010

Dear Mr. Will Smith,

Congratulations on the opening of your new gallery.

We know that every business requires a good bookkeeping system, and have developed complete programs for businesses of all sizes. While some systems are more extensive than others, they all have a mutual goal: to minimize paperwork, conserve time spent on bookkeeping, and provide a simple format for keeping records in good order.

I have enclosed our brochure and price list for your review. Upon your request, I will be happy to arrange a convenient time for one of our salesmen to meet with you at your location.

Best wishes for your success.

Jim Green

- *Please write a reply:*
  - ✶ thanking *him;*

- ✶ expressing *your interest in the bookkeeping systems;*
- ✶ making *a request for an appointment.*

- *Write 50−60 words.*

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *You are asked to write a composition in which you give your own opinions on the following topic:*

Work Pressure

- *Write your article in about 120 words.*

Oral Test

Part 1 Greetings and Introduction (2–3 minutes)

- *The interlocutor will ask you and your partner questions about yourselves. You may be asked about things like " your hometown" " your interests" "your career plans", etc.*

Several questions like:

- ☆ Where are you from?
- ☆ Could you introduce some changes in your hometown?
- ☆ What is your favorite hobby?
- ☆ Can you tell me something about your job?
- ☆ What do you like most about your job?
- ☆ What is your future plan?
- ☆ What do you do in face of difficulty and failure?
- ☆ What do you think about good manners in our daily life?
- ☆ Who can be your friends?
- ☆ If you won 500 million dollars, how would you spend such a large sum of money?

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives you two photographs and asks you to talk about them for about one minute. The examiner then asks your partner a question about your photographs and your partner responds briefly. Then the interlocutor gives your partner two photographs. Your partner talks about these pictures for about one minute. This time the interlocutor asks you a question about your partner's photographs and you respond briefly.*

Candidate A



Candidate B



Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

- *The interlocutor gives the Candidates a list of topics for them to choose one and ask them to discuss together. The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask the Candidates questions, but the Candidates are expected to develop the conversation.*
  - ☆ Does poverty cause crime?
  - ☆ What's the relationship between career success and family harmony?
  - ☆ How can we help homeless people?
  - ☆ Should the government reserve places for those who want to write graffiti?
  - ☆ Is it morally right to spend a lot of money on pets, rather than helping people in need?

实战演练 3 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

1. 100 (one hundred)　2. quiet　3. combined　4. 10(ten)
5. 18th (eighteenth)　6. non-smoking　7. 90(ninety)　8. laundry

Part 2

9. E　10. D　11. F　12. A　13. C

Part 3

14. A　15. B　16. A　17. C　18. B
19. B　20. C　21. A　22. B　23. C

Part 4

24. C　25. B　26. B　27. A　28. A　29. C　30. C

Reading

Part 1

1. C　2. E　3. B　4. H　5. G
6. A　7. D　8. F

Part 2

9. F　10. C　11. D　12. A　13. G
14. D　15. E　16. A　17. C　18. F

Part 3

19. D　20. A　21. B　22. D　23. C
24. C　25. B

Part 4

26. D　27. B　28. A　29. C　30. A
31. C　32. B　33. D　34. B　35. A

36. A 37. D 38. B 39. C 40. C
41. B 42. A 43. D 44. D 45. C

Writing

Part 1

Dear Mr. Jim Green,

Thank you so much for your letter of June 1st, 2010.

We are very interested in the bookkeeping system that is briefly introduced to us. We do need a good and simple bookkeeping system to improve our efficiency of keeping records.

Would one of your salesmen come to my office on June 15th and give us a more detailed display of your bookkeeping system?

Let me know if you can arrange that.

Best,
Will Smith

Part 2

Work pressure refers to the compelling force or influence that comes from one's work. Nowadays with the competition in the work field becoming more and more fierce, work pressure has become a serious problem for every person. It has held a growing attention.

Its negative effects can be seen from two aspects. In the physical aspect, it does much harm to people's physical health. Under the constant pressure to keep their competitive edge, people work harder. They may catch some diseases under exhausting conditions. In the psychological aspect, it can lead to some psychological disorders. Work pressure is closely relevant to worries about setback, failure, and shrinking. If the pressure is too great or lasts too long, people might collapse under it.

Since work pressure can affect people in such a serious way, then how can we tackle it? People could relax or refresh themselves on weekends or on holidays. Optimism, confidence, efficiency and regular exercises are also remedies. Certainly people could not avoid work pressure, but they could try to reduce its side effects and not to be burdened by it.

实战演练 4

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in each of the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

Message

From: Mr. __1__

To: Mr. Wang

Message: There is a very urgent meeting at __2__ this afternoon. Please tell him to attend the meeting and prepare the annual __3__ of last year. For any questions, please call __4__ .

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

ID Card

For a new student, the ID card will be mailed to his/her mailing address approximately __5__ working days after his/her enrollment in classes. For __6__ reasons, the student needs to make sure that his/her mailing address is a __7__ and accurate __8__ address.

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear five people talking about their first day at work.*
- *For questions 9–13, choose from the list A–F what each speaker says.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

A	1 was locked inside the office all night.	Speaker 1		**9**
B	I was late and was mistaken by an older teacher.	Speaker 2		**10**
C	I missed the bus because I could not find my keys.	Speaker 3		**11**
D	I typed the notes and later was called to see the boss.	Speaker 4		**12**

E I scolded a man and then found out he was the boss. Speaker 5 | | **13** |

F I made a silly mistake and it enraged the boss.

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear the story of Italian tenor Andrea Bocelli.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right* (***R***)*, wrong* (***W***) *or not mentioned* (***NM***).
- *Mark your answers on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

14. Italian tenor Andrea Bocelli was born with bad eyesight.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
15. An accident totally deprived Bocelli of his sight when he was 12.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
16. The treatment of Bocelli's eyes stopped after he began his college.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
17. Bocelli regarded his blindness more as a tragedy than a problem.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
18. Andrea Bocelli majored in law, pop music and classical opera.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
19. The famous Italian tenor Luciano Pavarotti is Bocelli's tutor in music.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
20. Bocelli became popular across the entire Europe before he was 40.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
21. Sarah Brightman didn't meet Andrea Bocelli until 1996.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
22. The song of Time to Say Good-bye was first sung by Bocelli and Brightman.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
23. Bocelli's "Time to Say Good-bye" sells best of all the single copies in Germany.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a man talking about his father.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives* ***A****,* ***B****, or* ***C*** *is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark your answers on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

24. By saying "let little drops of moral tuition fall into my lap", the speaker means _____.

A. the father dropped things on the lap of his son
B. the father imparted lessons of life to his son
C. the father paid the school tuition for his son

25. According to the speaker, his father's job _____.
A. was decent, stable and respected by others
B. was the only source of income for the family
C. paid quite well but the working hours were too long

26. When the speaker's grandmother died, his father _____.
A. felt worried about him
B. wept and consoled him
C. sobbed and felt confused

27. When the speaker graduated from the university, his father _____.
A. took many photos cheerfully
B. learnt the Latin speech of the ceremony
C. kissed him at the ceremony

28. The speaker's father worked so hard to ensure that his son would not need to _____.
A. work as hard as he did
B. follow others' footsteps
C. drop out of school

29. On seeing the speaker's first baby, his father _____.
A. prepared an extraordinary gift
B. said nothing special
C. encouraged him to be a great father

30. The speaker's father is _____.
A. diligent and humorous
B. hardworking stingy
C. dedicated and responsible

Reading

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *Read the article below.*
- *Choose the best sentence from the list on the next page to fill each of the blanks.*
- *For each blank (1–8) mark one letter (A–H) on your* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

Management

It is strange that the number of British institutions offering MBA courses should have grown by 256 percent during a period when the economy had been sliding into deeper recession.

Optimists, or those given to speedy assumptions, might think it marvelous to have such a resource of business school graduates ready for the recovery. __1__

What was taken some years ago as a ticket of certain admission to success is now being exposed to the examination of cost-conscious employers who feel that academia has not been sufficiently appreciative of the needs of industry or of the employers' possible contribution.

It is curious, given the name of the degree, that there should be no league table for UK business schools; no agreement about what the degree should include; and no agreed system of accreditation. Surely there is something wrong.__2__

Perhaps companies that made large investments would have been wiser to invest In already existing managers, perched anxiously on their own internal ladders. The Institute of Management's survey, which revealed that eighty-one percent of managers thought they would be more effective if they received more training, suggests that this might be the case. __3__ They need the inherent qualification of character; a degree of self-subjugation; and, above all, the ability to communicate and lead; more so now, when empowerment is a buzzword that is at least generating obedience, if not total conviction.

__4__ We may therefore, not need to be too concerned about the fall in applications for business school places, or even the doubt about MBAs. __5__ If the Management Charter Initiative, now exploring the introduction of a senior management qualification, is successful, there will be a powerful corrective.

__6__ One hopes there will be some of that in the relationship between management and science within industry, currently causing concern and which is overdue for attention. No one doubts that we need more scientists and innovation to give us an edge in an increasingly competitive world. If scientists feel themselves undervalued and under-used, working in industrial slums, that is not a promising sign for the future. __7__

Above all, we have to make sure that management is not itself too proud of its status and that it does not issue mission statements about communication without realizing that the essence of it is a dialogue. __8__

A. One wonders where all the tutors for this massive infusion of business expertise came from and why all this mushrooming took place.

B. Unfortunately, there is now much doubt about the value of the degree.

C. We believe now that management is all about change.

D. It seems we have to resolve these misapprehensions between science and industry.

E. More empowerment is required—and we should strive to achieve it.

F. The surge and subsequent questioning may have been an inevitable evolution.

G. There is, too, the fact that training alone does not make successful managers.

H. One can easily think of people, some comparatively uneducated, who are now lauded captains of industry.

Part 2

Questions 9−18 (20 marks)

- *Read the following article and answer questions 9−18 on the next page.*

Addiction

1 The word "addiction" is often used loosely or ironically in informal conversation. People will refer to themselves as "mystery book addicts", "fashion addicts" or "cookie addicts". Yet nobody really believes that reading mysteries, being crazy about fashion or eating cookie is serious enough to be compared with addiction to heroin, drug or alcohol. The word "addiction" is here used jokingly to denote a tendency to thoroughly or over indulge in some pleasurable activities.

2 Some people often refer to being "hooked on TV". Does this, too, fall into the lighthearted category of cookie eating and other pleasures that people pursue with unusual intensity, or is there a kind of television viewing that falls into the more serious category of destructive addiction, like of drug or alcohol? The answer is obvious.

3 When we think about addiction to drugs or alcohol, we frequently focus on negative aspects, ignoring the pleasures that accompany drinking or drug-taking. And yet the essence of any serious addiction is a pursuit of pleasure, a search for a "high" substance that is dismaying, the dependence of the organism upon a certain experience and an increasing inability to function normally without it. Thus a person will take two or three drinks at the end of the day not merely for the pleasure drinking provides, but also because he "doesn't feel normal" without them.

4 An addict does not merely pursue a pleasurable experience and need to experience it in order to function normally. He needs to repeat it again and again. Certain thing about that particular experience makes his life without it less than complete. Other potentially pleasurable experiences are no longer possible for him, for under the magic spell of the addictive experience, his life is peculiarly distorted, and he is deprived of other possible pleasures. The addict intensely desires an experience and yet he is never really or fully satisfied. The organism may be temporarily sated or satisfied, but soon it begins to desire severely again.

5 Finally a serious addiction is distinguished from a harmless pursuit of pleasure by its distinctly destructive elements and consequences. A heroin addict, for instance, leads a damaged life: his increasing need for heroin in increasing doses prevents him from rational thinking, from capable working, from maintaining relationships normally, from developing in human ways. Similarly an alcoholic's life is ruined too—it is narrowed down, cut short and dehumanized by his incurable dependence on alcohol.

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *For questions 9−13, choose the best title for each paragraph from the box below.*
- *For each numbered paragraph (1−5), mark one letter (A−G) on your **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1: _____ A. Classification of TV addiction question

10. Paragraph 2: _____
11. Paragraph 3: _____
12. Paragraph 4: _____
13. Paragraph 5: _____

B. Functions of the harmless pursuit of pleasure
C. Essence of serious addictions
D. Development of the addict's being
E. Destructive features of serious addictions
F. Importance of addictive experiences for addicts
G. Informal usage of the word "addiction"

Questions 14–18 (10 marks)

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14–18 with an expression from the list below.*
- *For each sentence(14–18) ,mark one letter(A–G) on your* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. When people refer to themselves as "cookie addicts", _____.
15 The essence of a serious addiction is _____.
16 The difference between a serious and a harmless addiction is _____.
17 The author believes that TV addiction _____.
18 When a person is addicted to heroin, _____.

A. the addict is looking for pleasure
B. serious and does harm to the addicts
C. a serious addiction has destructive features
D. they are making comment jokingly on their likes
E. it should not be criticized to pursue addictive pleasures
F. his life is totally ruined
G. all addictions have negative and positive aspects

Part 3

Questions 19–25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following article from a book and answer questions 19–25.*
- *For questions 19–25, choose the correct answer from* ***A****,* ***B****,* ***C*** *and* ***D****.*

Home Is Where the Tongue Is

For all the pressures and rewards of regionalization and globalization, local identities remain the most ingrained. Even if the end result of globalization is to make the world smaller, its scope seems to foster the need for more intimate local connections among many individuals. As Bernard Poignant, mayor of the town of Quimper in Brittany, told the Washington Post, "Man is a fragile animal and he needs his close attachments. The more open the world becomes, the more ties there will be to one's roots and one's land."

In most communities, local languages such as Poignant's Breton serve a strong symbolic function as a clear mark of "authenticity". The sum total of a community's shared historical experience, authenticity reflects a perceived line from a culturally idealized past to the present,

carried by the language and traditions associated with the community's origins. A concern for authenticity leads most secular Israelis to champion Hebrew among themselves while also acquiring English and even Arabic. The same obsession with authenticity drives Hasidic Jews in Israel or the Diaspora to champion Yiddish while also learning Hebrew and English. In each case, authenticity amounts to a central core of cultural beliefs and interpretations that are not only resistant to globalization but also are actually reinforced by the "threat" that globalization seems to present to these historical values. Scholars may argue that cultural identities change over time in response to specific reward systems. But locals often resist such explanation and defend authenticity and local mother tongues against the perceived threat of globalization with near religious ardor.

As a result, never before in history have there been as many standardized languages as there are today: roughly 1,200. Many smaller languages, even those with far fewer than one million speakers, have benefited from state-sponsored or voluntary preservation movements. On the most informal level, communities in Alaska and the American northwest have formed Internet discussion groups in an attempt to pass on Native American languages to younger generations. In the Basque, Catalan, and Galician regions of Spain, such movements arc fiercely political and frequently involve staunch resistance to the Spanish government over political and linguistic rights. Projects have ranged from a campaign to print Spanish money in the four official languages of the state to the creation of language immersion nursery and primary schools. Zapatistas in Mexico are championing the revival of Mayan languages in an equally political campaign for local autonomy.

In addition to invoking the subjective importance of local roots, proponents of local languages defend their continued use on pragmatic grounds. Local tongues foster higher levels of school success, higher degrees of participation in local government, more informed citizenship, and better knowledge of one's own culture, history, and faith. Government and relief agencies can also use local languages to spread information about industrial and agricultural techniques as well as modern health care to diverse audiences. Development workers in West Africa, for example, have found that the best way to teach the vast number of farmers with little or no formal education how to sow and rotate crops for higher yields is in these local tongues. Nevertheless, both regionalization and globalization require that more and more speakers and readers of local languages be multi-literate.

19. In Paragraph 1, the author quoted a mayor's word to show that globalization _____.
    A. strengthens local identities
    B. weakens regionalization
    C. strengthens individualism
    D. weakens local attachments
20. The word "authenticity" in Paragraph 2 refers to _____.
    A. a strong symbolic cultural function
    B. a community's shared historical experience
    C. a general association of language and traditions
    D. a line of development from past to the present
21. The influence of globalization on authenticity is that it _____.

A. weakens the authority of authenticity
B. hinders the development of authenticity
C. enhances the importance of authenticity
D. promotes the maturity of authenticity

22. Locals' resistance to the threat of globalization may result in _____.
A. the revival of some dying languages
B. the increase of formal Internet communities
C. movements and projects to protect local rights
D. campaigns and champions of various groups

23. America differs from Spain and Mexico in that _____.
A. its volunteers have enough sponsorship from the state
B. its locals are not interested in finding native Americans
C. its youths are eager to pass on the local traditions
D. its movements are not political

24. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Pragmatically, local languages are less used than English.
B. Local languages are more important in daily life.
C. The smaller the world is, the more united the locals are.
D. The relation between localization and globalization is double-win.

25. Local language users need to _____.
A. go abroad to master another language
B. champion those dying languages
C. learn a language besides their local languages
D. strengthen local languages to defeat English

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following article and choose the best word. for each space.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark one letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your **Answer Sheet**.*

Internet Clones

Youku isn't the Chinese YouTube and Renren isn't the Chinese Facebook. That realization hasn't __26__ on investors, who continue to pile into Chinese Internet stocks with __27__ discrimination. The Chinese Internet story certainly is compelling. With more than 450 million online, the Chinese Web boasts more __28__ than any other in the world. Brokerage CLSA expects that number to increase to more than 800 million by 2013.__29__ important, rising incomes and low levels of e-commerce penetration mean online sales and advertising should increase.__30__ an even faster clip.

Mainstays of the sector Baidu and Sina have more than doubled in __31__ in the past 12 months. Online-video platform Youku __32__. nearly doubled since its trading debut in December, 2010. Social-networking site Renren hopes to __33__ $584 million when it __34__ on the New

York Stock Exchange in May.

But not all Internet firms are created equal. Despite a passing similarity to U.S. peers, the Chinese newbies are __35__ by the comparison. Take Youku, which, according to Internet research firm Analysis, __36__ for just 20% of China's fragmented online-video space. __37__ numbers vary, YouTube commands a much larger share of the U.S. online-video market yet it remains unclear __38__ profitable it is.

Renren, meanwhile, started life as a Facebook clone. The user interface looks the same, but in terms of market __39__ they are different. According to Web analysis firm comScore, in March, Facebook had 153 million active monthly users in the U.S.__40__ to about 60% of the online population. Renren's 31 million, up from 24 million at the end of 2010, means it has 7% of Chinese Internet users. That means it has __41__ to expand but doesn't have the lock on the market Facebook __42__ And it faces tough competition if it tries to expand out of its student niche. Meanwhile, its recent surge in users looks.__43__It added seven million monthly active users in the first three months of 2011, the same as total __44__ in 2009 and 2010 combined. That is tough to explain as Renren is facing stiff competition for users. __45__ Sina's Weibo microblogging platform.

Everyone wants a piece of the Chinese Facebook, but in a competitive sector investors should consider the possibility they are buying a piece of the Chinese Friendster.

26	A. dawned	B. realized	C. clarified	D. fell
27	A. enough	B. much	C. little	D. no
28	A. experts	B. users	C. sellers	D. programmers
29	A. As	B. For	C. So	D. Such
30	A. in	B. at	C. on	D. by
31	A. value	B. population	C. quantity	D. quality
32	A. have	B. had	C. was	D. has
33	A. spend	B. raise	C. save	D. invest
34	A. registers	B. lists	C. posts	D. issues
35	A. disappointed	B. encouraged	C. flattered	D. restricted
36	A. accounts	B. makes	C. signs	D. takes
37	A. But	B. Despite	C. While	D. If
38	A. where	B. when	C. what	D. how
39	A. share	B. influence	C. position	D. fame
40	A. equal	B. due	C. used	D. according
41	A. market	B. vacancy	C. room	D. place
42	A. buys	B. sells	C. enjoys	D. enters
43	A. unsupportable	B. unacceptable	C. unspeakable	D. unsustainable
44	A. increases	B. additions	C. expansions	D. decreases
45	A. with	B. for	C. to	D. from

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *Read this note from your boss, Mr. Alan Fred.*

April. 10th. 2011

Joanna,

I am planning to arrange a trip to Europe this summer, as a reward to all the star staff members of last year. I want to hold a meeting to have a thorough and detailed discussion about that. Please inform all the senior managers and last year's star staff members of this meeting. The time is 3 pm next Monday. Any detailed plans or suggestions are extremely welcome.

Thank you.

Alan

- *Write a memorandum to the managers:*
  - ☆ informing the time of the meeting;
  - ☆ stating what the meeting is about;
  - ☆ asking them to prepare their plans and suggestions.
- *Write 50−60 words.*

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *Look at the following advertisement.*

China Daily

We would like to hear your opinions about the influence of inflation on our daily life.
The selected ones will be published in our newspaper and the writers fairly paid.
Please clarify your viewpoints and specify the reasons.

- *Write an essay in 100-120 words in an appropriate style.*

Oral Test

Part 1 Greetings and Introductions (2−3 minutes)

Assessor invites candidates in and indicates chairs.

(*To Candidate A and Candidate B.*) Good morning/afternoon. My name is _____ and this is my colleague _____He / She will be listening to us.

So you are A and B. Thank you.

To start with, we'd like to ask you a few questions about yourselves.

(*Choose several questions from the following list as appropriate.*)

- Where are you from?
- Can you say something about your hometown?
- What do you usually do in your spare time?
- What do you usually do on weekends?
- What do you like most about your job?
- What do you think of the importance of education?
- What kind of art do you like best?
- What are you planning to do in the next five years?
- Could you tell me about a typical day of yours?

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

Interlocutor: Now, I'd like each of you to talk on your own for about a minute. I'm going to give each of you two different photographs and I'd like you to talk about them.

[1] Candidate A, here are your two photographs. They show two different modes of education. Please let Candidate B have a look at them.

(*Hand over picture sheet 1 to Candidate A.*)

Candidate B, I'll give you your photographs in a minute.

Candidate A, I'd like you to compare and contrast these photographs, saying which mode you would like to choose if you were a student and why. Remember, you have only about a minute for this. So don't worry if I interrupt you. All right?

(Candidate A: *Approximately one minute.*)

Interlocutor: Thank you. (*Retrieve photographs.*)

Candidate B, which mode would you prefer?

(Candidate B: *Approximately twenty seconds.*)

Interlocutor: Thank you.

[2] Now, Candidate B, here are your photographs. They show two different types of cars. Please let Candidate A have a look at them.

(*Hand over picture sheet 2 to Candidate B.*)

Candidate B, I'd like you to compare and contrast these pictures, saying which type of cars you would like to buy and why. Remember, you have only about a minute for this. So don't worry if I interrupt you. All right?

(Candidate B: *Approximately one minute.*)

Interlocutor: Thank you. (*Retrieve photographs.*)

Candidate A, which type would you prefer?

(Candidate A: *Approximately twenty seconds.*)
Interlocutor: Thank you.

Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

Interlocutor: *Here is a list of topics. Now, both of you have a look at these topics and choose one to discuss together.*

The interlocutor gives the Candidates a list of topics for them to choose one and ask them to discuss together.

The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask the Candidates questions, but the Candidates are expected to develop the conversation.

- How is today's learning different from the past?
- What do you think of the education at schools in China?
- How can we deal with energy crisis?
- Why is it necessary to encourage a low carbon lifestyle?
- What do you think of online teaching and learning?

实战演练 4 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

Look at the instructions for Part 1.

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in each of the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

Receptionist: Hello. This is Mr. Wang's office. How can I help you?

Mr. Brown: Hello. This is Jim Brown of the export department. May I speak to Mr. Wang, please?

Receptionist: I am sorry, but he's not in at the moment.

Mr. Brown: Well, could I leave him a message?

Receptionist: Yes, certainly. Just a minute. OK, please.

Mr. Brown: There will be a very urgent meeting at three this afternoon and I would like Mr. Wang to attend the meeting.

Receptionist: OK, an urgent meeting at three this afternoon. May I ask what it is regarding?

Mr. Brown: Yes, it is regarding the foreign exchange market and our sales strategy this year.

Receptionist: Shall I tell Mr. Wang to prepare any material?

Mr. Brown: Yes, please tell him to prepare the annual report of last year, and I would like to leave my phone number with you just in case he has any questions. My number is 3255762. Thank you.

Receptionist: 3255762. OK, I will let him know, Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown: Thank you very much, bye.

Receptionist: Bye.

Answers:

1. Brown 2. 3/three 3. report 4. 3255762

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

Registration Office Receptionist: Registration Office, can I help you?

New Student: Well, I am a new student. I want to know how to get my ID card. What should I do?

Registration Office Receptionist: If you are a new student, we will post your ID card to the

mailing address that is listed in student services online. We will do these approximately ten working days after you have enrolled in classes. Please ensure that your mailing address on student services online is correct and current. Please note that for security reasons, ID cards are not mailed to overseas mailing addresses. Please make sure your mailing address is a valid and accurate national address.

*That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

5. 10　　6. security　　7. valid　　8. national

Part 2

Questions 9−13　(10 marks)

Now turn to Part 2.

- *You will hear 5 people talking about their first day at work.*
- *For questions 9−13 choose from the list A−F what each speaker says.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

Speaker 1:

Well, I just graduated from college and had just gotten my first teaching job. You know, I was still very young. Anyway, I got on the wrong bus and by the time I got to school I was late. So, I finally got to my classroom and when I went inside there was this older teacher in the room and he was trying to make the students sit down and be quiet. I mean this school was in a pretty tough neighborhood. Anyway, as I came through the door he turned to me and said, “You, sit down over there.” So I sat down, and when he finished shouting at the kids he turned to me and said, “And who are you?” “Well,” I said, “I’m the new teacher.”

Speaker 2:

I hadn’t been working there very long. Anyway, one day during my morning break, I went to the coffee shop on the ground floor of our building. I was in a hurry because we were supposed to meet the new boss right after the break. Anyway, I was standing there waiting in line and this guy came in and kind of cut in line right in front of me. And I said something like, “Back off, Buddy, I was here first.” And he said, “Oh, I’m sorry. I didn’t see you. I’m kind of in a hurry. I’m supposed to meet my new staff in a couple of minutes.”

Speaker 3:

Well, on my first day they asked me to type up some handwritten notes for the boss, and I hadn’t actually met him yet, and his handwriting was horrible. His secretary said she wanted the notes for a meeting at ten o’clock and I just didn’t have much time. I was, I was really worried that I’d made a few mistakes. But anyway, I typed the notes in time and I handed them in and

then a few minutes later the secretary said the boss wanted to see me. So I followed her to his office and I was told to sit and wait. I waited and waited for what seemed like ages. And of course the whole time I just was wondering what I'd done wrong.

Speaker 4:

I'd just gotten through my first day of work. And, you know, I was tired and looking forward to getting home and putting up my feet and just watching TV. Anyway, for some reason I decided to straighten up my desk before I left and there were a lot of papers to take care of, so it took longer than I expected. When everything was finished and ready for me the next day, I packed my bag and went to the door, it was very quiet, so I figured most people had already left. When I got to the front door. I found that everyone had already left and the last person to leave locked the front door. Because I was new, they forgot about me, so I was locked in the office all night.

Speaker 5:

I was running late for my first day at work. I couldn't find my front door keys and couldn't leave home without them. I looked everywhere, murmuring, "Where are you? Where are you? Come on, come out, please. I'm going to miss the bus." Then my brother said, "Oh, your keys? Here they are. I borrowed them last night." So I grabbed them and ran as fast as I could to the bus stop, thinking, "I'll still just be able to catch the bus." I came around the corner just in time to see the bus heading off down the road. I ran after it, but it didn't stop. You can imagine how I felt.

*That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

9. B 10. E 11. D 12. A 13. C

Part 3

Questions 14–23

Now turn to Part 3.

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear the story of **Italian tenor Andrea Bocelli**.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Italian tenor Andrea Bocelli was born in Tuscany, Italy, in 1958, with a visual defect. After a soccer accident at age twelve, he lost his sight completely. Bocelli insists that blindness was no tragedy for him. In the May 19th, 1997 edition of the British newspaper The Independent, Bocelli is quoted as saying, "The tragedy is that people continue to make a fuss out of something which they consider tragic, not I." About his blindness, he says, "Everyone has problems to overcome. The important thing is to overcome them and not to create more of them for yourself."

Certainly, his blindness has not adversely affected his career. Educated as a lawyer, but

with an unmistakable talent in music, Andrea Bocelli is in the unique position of being adored by fans of both pop music and classical opera. He has taken master classes with the famous Italian tenor, Luciano Pavarotti, and has sung for the Pope.

Long popular in his home country of Italy, he became a hit with the British in 1996, after recording "Time to Say Goodbye" with the famous British singer Sarah Brightman. This song was originally recorded as a solo by Bocelli. Brightman apparently heard it while dining out, was enchanted by it and tracked down Bocelli.

The two of them recorded it as a duet with the London Symphony Orchestra. Brightman and Bocelli performed the song in Germany at the retirement fight of light-heavyweight champion Henry Maske. The crowd responded enthusiastically. Maske was moved to tears. "Time to Say Goodbye" became the biggest selling single of all time in Germany, with sales of nearly three million copies.

Both his classical and pop music became popular in North America after a PBS special featured Bocelli performing both kinds of music.

*That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

14. A 15. A 16. C 17. B 18. B 19. A 20. C 21. C 22. B 23. A

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

Now turn to Part 4.

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a man talking about his father.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B** or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark your answers **A**, **B** or **C** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

My father spent most of his time working. While he always spoke to me as he washed before dinner, he told me tales of his childhood and let little drops of moral tuition fall into my lap. He never broke his promises to me.

He drove a London taxi for forty years. It was a job that paid a decent wage if a man was willing to work twelve hours per day, six days a week. I could never understand why the passengers treated him with such disregard. He was "Cabby" and "Driver" and "You". No he wasn't, he was my dad.

He always looked so strong and powerful enough to cry when he felt the need. He wept when my grandmother died. Confusing. That morning he came to my room. Saw the fear and confusion on my face. He kissed me, recited a short prayer with me, and then drove me to school before putting his twelve hours in.

I remember his euphoria when I first went to university, the first in his family to do so. Of course, he was gauche when I graduated, took too many photos and didn't understand the

Latin speech before the ceremonial meal. So what. All that concerns this man was that his son would not follow in his footsteps.

"Do you know why I work so hard?" he asked me. "So that you won't have to."

He couldn't afford to go on holidays with us. There just wasn't the money. He'd stay on his own and work even longer.

And when my first child was born, this extraordinary ordinary man said nothing, just stared at the baby and me. He spoke through his eves. "Son. Let him be able to say just one thing when he grows up. 'He is my father. '"

This is the end of Part 4. You now have two minutes to copy your answers onto the ***Answer Sheet****.*
This is the end of the listening test.

Answers:

24. B 25. C 26. B 27. A 28. A 29. C 30. C

Reading

Part 1

1. **B** 第 1 段提出，英国在经济下滑的情况下，却出现了学习 MBA 课程人数猛增的奇怪现象。空格前的句子说，也许有人会认为这是好事情。注意这里的语气"might think it marvelous…"，暗含转折的意思。而 B 句紧承上文，转折引出全文的主旨。第 2 段是对 B 句的进一步阐释。
2. **A** 第 3 段接着提出更多对 MBA 班的质疑。空格前的质疑包括"没有商业学校的排名，没有统一的课程内容设置，没有统一的签订体系"，A 句列出了另一质疑"这些具有商业专长的教师们从何而来，这个产业缘何兴盛"，和整个段落内容紧密联系。
3. **G** 注意这段中重复出现的名词"managers"，只有 G 句和此有关。G 句意思是"培训那些没有早就成功的管理人才"，空格后的一句接着说明其他早就成功的管理人才的因素有哪些。
4. **H** 这个空比较难确定。其实 H 句（意思是"大家会很轻易地想到那些受教育程度不高但被称赞为产业领头羊的人物"）起了承上启下的作用。
5. **F** 该句里的"surge and subsequent questioning"是上句里的"fall"和"doubt"的近义词，从而判定这两句是紧密联系在一起的。
6. **C** 该句的意思是"现在我们认为管理的全部意义在于变化"。空格后的句子承前说道"人们希望在一个行业内部，管理和科学之间的关系也能有所变化（该句里的"that"指代 C 句里的"change"），二者的关系正是引起人们担心的东西，并早该受到关注了。"
7. **D** 该句里的主要信息词"science and industry"和上句里的"scientists"与"industrial"呼应，说明这两句密切联系在一起。D 句意思是"看起来我们必须消除对科学和行业两者关系的误解了"。

8. **E** 最后一段紧承 D 句，指为了消除提到的误解，我们应该怎么做。主要是管理阶层的观念要正确，要放下身段，以对话的态度，给予更多的“授权”（more empowerment is required）。

Part 2

9. **G** 第 1 段的首句就是该段的主题句，意思是“addiction 一词被人们随意使用，或在非正式场合表达讽刺意味”，所以 G 选项符合。
10. **A** 由第 2 段重复出现的名词“TV”可判断该段落关于“电视瘾的分类”，即 A 选项。
11. **C** 该段的第 2 句由“yet”引出作者的观点，即本段的主题“任何严重的成瘾都是为了追求某种快感”，故选项 C 概括了这一主题。
12. **F** 该段的首句说明瘾君子的“瘾”是为了让他们的生活正常运转，对他们的生活非常重要。
13. **E** 首句是该段的主题句，E 选项概括了这一主题。
14. **D** 该题定位在第 1 段，该段的最后一句则为答案所在，和 D 句“以玩笑的态度评价他们的喜好”意思一致。
15. **A** 该题定位在第 3 段第 2 句，见 11 题，所以 A 选项“瘾君子寻求快感”符合题意。
16. **C** 该题定位在第 5 段第 1 句，该句说明两种“瘾”的根本区别在于“严重成瘾具有破坏性”，即 C 句的意思。
17. **B** 该题定位在第 2 段。作者用疑问句提出电视成瘾的负面作用实际是“严重成瘾并具有破坏性”，即 B 句的意思。
18. **F** 该题定位在第 2 段倒数第 2 至 3 句，作者认为对毒品上瘾的瘾君子的“生活就会被彻底毁了”，即 F 句的意思。

Part 3

19. **A** 该题用人名迅速定位在第 1 段，定位词所在的句子和前一句话是观点和例子阐释的关系。前一句话是说虽然全球化让世界越变越小，但它也促使个体之间更加亲密，即增加了 A 选项所说的“地方认同”。
20. **B** “authenticity”所在的句子的后一句进一步阐释了什么是“authenticity”，即“a community’s shared historical experience”，故选 B。
21. **C** 根据题干里的“the influence of globalization”定位在第 2 段的第 7-9 行，该句大概意思是“authenticity（这里根据上下文是指血统的纯正性）是文化信仰的核心，文化信仰一方面抵制全球化，一方面又被全球化增强了”。故 C 选项和原文意思相符。
22. **C** 这是一道细节推理题。根据“resistance”和“the threat of globalization”定位在第 2 段最后一句话。该句大意是“地方主义者反对这种解释（即上一句的 scholars 的观点），近乎用类似宗教的热诚来捍卫血统的纯正性和母语免受全球化的威胁”，第 3 段用“as a result”把上下两段紧密联系起来。第 3 段列举了几个不同地方的人们和团体是如何捍卫血统的纯正性和母语免受全球化威胁的。综合两段内容，由此推理出 C 正确。
23. **D** 该题定位在第 3 段中间至结尾。美国使用“internet discussion groups”，而西班牙进行的是“movements are fiercely political”，墨西哥的捍卫运动也是“an equally

political campaign”，故 D 正确。

24. **A** 最后一段主要讲地方语言的众多用处，但并没明确比较地方语言和英语在实际应用方面孰多孰少，所以 A 选项是错误表述。

25. **C** 文章结尾一句意思是“不管怎样，区域化和全球化都要求会说或会读一种地方语言的人多语化”，故 C 正确。

Part 4

26. **A** “dawn on”意思是“逐渐（被人）知晓；明白”，符合文中意思。“fall on”意思是“袭击；落到，轮到”。其他两个词不能和 on 构成固定搭配。

27. **C**

28. **B** 根据上下文，这里指 Internet 的用户越来越多，故选 C。

29. **A** 这里是说“rising income”和“low level of e-commerce penetration”是促使网上销售和广告业务增加的两个同等重要的因素，故选 A。

30. **B** “at a fast clip”意思是“高速地”。

31. **A** 根据第 1 段信息，这里的“mainstays of sector”是指主体股票。这句是说百度和新浪的主体股票的价值在过去 12 个月翻了一番多，故选 A。

32. **D** 此句的时态和上句保持一致，且主语是单数，故选 D。

33. **B** 此句的意思是“社交网站人人网希望在五月份即人人网股票在纽约证券交易所（New York Stock Exchange）上市后能融资 584 million 美元。”“raise”有“筹集（款）”之意。

34. **B** 翻译见上。“list on stock exchange”意思是“（股票）上市”。

35. **C** 该句的意思是“虽然和美国类似的网站有一定的形似性，但就中国新兴网站的形势而言是令人可喜的。”“flattered by comparison”意思是“比起来算是比较可喜的了”。

36. **A** “account for”意思是“（在数量、比例上）占”。

37. **C** 该句的意思是“尽管数据有所出入，但 YouTube 在美国网络视频市场占据的市场份额更大，只是它的盈利情况尚不清楚。”“while”在这里作连词，意思是“虽然；而”。

38. **D** 翻译见上。

39. **A** 由此空后面的内容得知这段比较的是 Facebook 和人人网的市场份额差异。故选 A。

40. **A** 这句是说 Facebook 的积极用户数量相当于网络用户的 60%。

41. **C** 这句是说人人网有发展空间（the room to expand），但远远比不上 Facebook 享有的市场份额。

42. **C** 该句意思见上。

43. **D** 本段后半部分主要讲的是人人网面临的挑战。所以这里是指人人网用户的增长是不能持续的“unsustainable”。

44. **B** 该句的前半部分用“added”，所以该空选择“add”的同根词“addition”。

45. **D** 这句是说人人网要想把用户从新浪等网站竞争过来还是非常难的。

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

To: Senior Managers and Last Year's Star Staff Members
From: Joanna, Executive Assistant to the President
Date: April 10, 2011
Subject: Meeting at 3 p.m. on next Monday in the Main Meeting Room.

As a reward to all star staff members of last year, a trip to Europe this summer is being arranged. So all the senior managers and last year's star staff members are required to attend this meeting to discuss it in detail. Any detailed plan or suggestions are extremely welcome.

Thank you!

Best regards,
Joanna

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

Inflation refers to a situation where something costs more today than it used to. Inflation seems far away form our daily life. However, inflation does affect our daily life.

To begin with, inflation usually hurts our buying power. That's because rising prices means we have to pay more for the same goods and services. When inflation is high, the prices at the store are going to go up faster. Inflation can help us if we are the lucky recipient of income inflation. However, if our income increases at a slower rate than general inflation, our buying power declines even if we are making more. Furthermore, inflation means our savings accounts actually lose money. If our savings account has a lower rate than the rate of inflation, our money is actually becoming less valuable over time.

So for the average person's wallet, inflation is generally a bad thing.

Oral Test

（略）

实战演练 5

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in each of the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

MESSAGE

From: __1__ Winston

To: Peter Sincock

Message: The staff canteen will be closed from next __2__ A catering company will sell drinks and sandwiches in the __3__ area during morning & afternoon breaks, and Coolers Restaurant will serve a special lunchtime menu. For any questions, please call him back at __4__

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

MESSAGE

For attendants from our __5__, there will be a __6__ % discount on their conference registration fee, which covers lunches, dinners, tea, __7__ refreshments and conference materials, except __8__ and transportation.

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear five people talking about "**How to Slow Down the Pace of Life**".*
- *For* questions *9–13, choose from the list A–F what each speaker says.*
- *Use the* letters *only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

A	Try to avoid rushing all the time in life.	Speaker 1	**9**
B	Go watchless and join in clock-free activities.	Speaker 2	**10**
C	Plan your life and do what's necessary.	Speaker 3	**11**
D	Check and reflect your time management constantly.	Speaker 4	**12**

E Schedule in accordance with your own bio-clock. Speaker 5 | | 13 |

F Get more out of life by doing or expecting less.

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a man talking about "**Elmer Rice**".*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*

14. Elmer Rice's play writing career lasted more than 50 years.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
15. Elmer Rice was born in 1882.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
16. Because of poverty, Elmer Rice had to work at an early age.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
17. It was in his first job where Elmer Rice met his fiancée.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
18. Elmer Rice's working experience in law influenced his writing significantly.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
19. Elmer Rice's family supported him when he decided to turn from law to theatre.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
20. Elmer Rice was recruited by the famous Playwrights' Company in 1936.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
21. The theme of Elmer Rice's plays was mainly on the dark side of society.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
22 The technique of flashback was first used by Elmer Rice.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
23 The first American expressionistic play *The Adding Machine* was a big success.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a woman talking about her father.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate response.*

24. Her father suffered from _____.

A. a neck injury
B. a heart problem
C. a muscle disease

25. In the local children hospital, her father worked as _____.
A. a volunteer to take care of the children
B. a doctor to cure the gravely ill children
C. a psychologist to talk with the children

26. To console the parents who lost their child, her father promised that he would _____.
A. look after their child in heaven soon
B. visit them from time to time
C. stay with them until they recovered

27. Her father taught the paralyzed girl how to paint _____.
A. with hand and mouth
B. with the paintbrush
C. without hands

28. By saying "you can do anything you set your mind to", her father was _____.
A. teaching the girl to paint with her mouth
B. encouraging the girl to be confident
C. helping the girl to move her head

29. The recovered girl gave her father a gift which was a picture _____.
A. she bought with her own money
B. she had painted using her hands
C. she found in the local newspaper

30. From the talk, we learn that sometimes _____.
A. words are more useful than pills
B. sport is more reliable than surgery
C. love is more effective than medicine

Reading

Part 1

Questions 1−8 (16 marks)

- *Read the article below.*
- *Choose the best sentence from the list on the next page to fill each of the blanks.*
- *For each blanks (1−8) mark one letter (A−H) on your* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

Coca-Cola Classic

In May 1985, Coca-Cola chairman Robert Goizueta announced one of the boldest gambles

in marketing history: Coca-Cola would make a significant flavor change in Coke, the world's best-selling soft drink. __1__ The idea, according to one of Coke's leading strategists, "was to take all the positive qualities associated with the current product, its heritage and so on, and transfer that to an improved tasting product." __2__ Supermarket sales of Coke had slipped behind Pepsi by almost two percentage points, and Pepsi was consistently winning blind taste tests. The advertising campaign for New Coke emphasized improved flavor.

Coca-Cola spent nearly $4 million to taste-test its new product on 200,000 consumers. __3__ When the brands were not identified, the taste tests of 40,000 people done in 30 communities showed that 55 percent chose the new Coke over the old, and 52 percent chose it over Pepsi. Subjects were not told during any of the tests that the product being tested would take the place of the traditional Coke.

During the first month of New Coke's introduction, shipments to Coke bottlers set a record, and more people tried the new product than has ever sampled any new product. __4__ Consumers began to demand the old Coke. Sales were dropping rapidly. There was even talk of a class-action suit by a Seattle-based organization, Old Coke Drinkers of America. Coca-Cola headquarters received thousands of protest letters such as, "Dear Chief Dodo: what ignoramus decided to change the formula of Coke?" Coca-Cola bottlers meeting in Dallas signed a petition demanding that the company restore the traditional formula.

__5__ On July 10, Coca-Cola announced that it would reintroduce the original formula under the name Coca-Cola Classic. Within hours of the announcement, a national phone survey indicated that 68 percent of the people were aware of that move and 66 percent approved of it. The Coca-Cola Classic package was designed only two days before the announcement.

__6__ ABC News covered the story on its "World News Tonight" report, again on "Nightline", and on "20/20". ABC-TV also interrupted its "General Hospital" soap opera to tell the public that the old Coke was coming back.

__7__ Pepsi's first advertising campaign in response to its competitor's move stated that Pepsi's own better taste had forced Coca-Cola's move. The second campaign talked about the confusion of Coke products, emphasizing the split between new Coke and old Coke. __8__ By September, Coca-Cola decided to change its approach once more by bringing back the kind of traditional soft-drink advertising that it had been trying hard to get away from. The new ads did not address the differences between the new Coke and Coca-Cola Classic but rather, focused on a return to traditional values.

A. Coca-Cola introduced "New Coke" to the market in an attempt to win back market share from Pepsi.

B. Coke's 99-year-old formula would be modified to make it slightly sweeter and less filling.

C. The media had given a lot of coverage to what had been labeled the "new Coke failure".

D. PepsiCo, bottlers of Pepsi-Cola, couldn't resist the temptation to poke fun at

Coca-Cola's misfortune in its advertising.

E. The confusion and controversy between the two cola market leaders grew.

F. On July 5, Coca-Cola announced that it would bring back the old formula.

G. Some of the taste tests were blind, and others had brand names associated with them.

H. However, the entire picture changed suddenly.

Part 2

Questions 9–18 (20 marks)

- *Read the following article and answer questions 9–18 on the next page.*

Happy 75th Birthday, Social Security

1. On its 75th anniversary Social Security is once again under attack and so are its defenders. Those who would axe benefits are spreading myths designed to make you think there is a looming crisis. Well, it is just not true. The stark reality is that it will be several decades before the program encounters any financial problems. The program's trust fund will have a $4.3 trillion surplus by 2023, and can pay all its obligations for decades to come. And strengthening Social Security is easy — making the very rich pay their fair share by lifting the cap on contributions by the wealthy would allow the program to pay all its obligations indefinitely.

2. Social Security was a centerpiece of FDR(Franklin Delano Roosevelt)'s New Deal reforms that helped this country recover from the Great Depression. These programs provided Americans a measure of dignity and hope and lasting security against the vicissitudes of the market and life. FDR therefore accomplished what the venerable New Deal historian David Kennedy says is the challenge now facing President Obama — a rescue from the current economic crisis which will also make us "more resilient to face those future crises that inevitably await us."

3. This anniversary is also a reminder of how major social reforms in this country have come about — in fits and starts. As former Clinton adviser Paul Begala observed in a Washington Post op-ed, "No self-respecting liberal today would support Franklin Roosevelt's original Social Security Act… If that version of Social Security were introduced today, progressives like me would call it cramped, parsimonious, mean-spirited and even racist. Perhaps it was all those things. But it was also a start. And for 74 years we have built on that start."

4. Indeed when Social Security was first passed it left out African Americans and migrant workers. It was an imperfect piece of legislation but one that progressives built on to create the program we know today — a program like Medicare — that people feel an emotional connection to and will fight to protect. A new campaign from MoveOn and Campaign for America's Future will tap into that energy, enlisting candidates to pledge their support to Social Security this election season — opposing any cuts in benefits, including raising the retirement

age. And these candidates would be wise to pay attention: A just-released poll shows that 65% of voters reject raising the retirement age to 70. And a separate AARP (American Association of Retired Persons) poll shows the vast majority oppose cutting Social Security to reduce the deficit, and 50% of non-retired adults are willing to pay more now in payroll taxes to ensure Social Security will be there when they retire.

5. Progressives can also mark this anniversary by not only rededicating themselves to defending Social Security, but also going on the offensive to expand and improve our social security system to provide economic security for everyone.

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *For questions 9−13, choose the best title for each paragraph from the box below.*
- *For each numbered paragraph (1−5), mark one letter (A−G) on your **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1_____
10. Paragraph 2_____
11. Paragraph 3_____
12. Paragraph 4_____
13. Paragraph 5_____

A. Difficulty in implementing social reforms in US
B. Grand celebration plan for Social Security
C. Financial capacity of the present Social Security
D. Progressives' contribution to Social Security
E. Impact of Roosevelt's New Deal reforms
F. Social Security's development and popularity
G. Public confidence in new social reforms

Questions 14−18 (10 marks)

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14−18 with an expression from the list below.*
- *For each sentence (14−18), mark one letter (A−G) on your **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. To enhance Social Security, everyone should contribute, especially _____.
15. Roosevelt's New Deal reforms established _____.
16. Roosevelt's Social Security Act paved the way for _____.
17. The Social Security program would gain the support from _____.
18. Those who proposed to cut social benefits argue that they increased _____.

A. the candidates of this election
B. the wealthy
C. the financial deficit
D. a system of sustainable security
E. the progressives
F. today's social security system
G. the ups and downs of the market

Part 3

Questions 19−25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following article from a newspaper and answer questions 19−25.*
- *For questions 19−25, choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*

Corzine's Downfall

The collapse this week of the broker-dealer MF Global and the due punishment of its chief executive Jon Corzine, who resigned Friday, have been and will be put to many political and rhetorical purposes. MF Global's bankruptcy has been called, possibly, the first domino in a potential collapse of the European banking system; in this rendering, it's a rough analog to the failure, in the spring of 2008, of Bear Srearns, which warned the chaos of autumn. It might well be cast as a stimulus for more government regulation, or smarter regulation; to some, it might even be a case study in overregulation. Every rationale for regulation seems to contain, as yang to its yin, an argument that regulation is actually to blame.

Corzine's downfall is an update on Icarus, an illustration of arrogance. It reminds us that leverage kills, that it is dangerous to pick up nickels in front of a steamroller, that risk is risky, that pigs get fat while hogs get slaughtered. It complicates the Democrats' hopes of controlling anti-Wall Street fervor in the Presidential election, because Corzine has been one of Barack Obama's most generous supporters-a possible future Treasury Secretary. The Republicans will not soon let this one go.

It certainly further stains the reputation of Goldman Sachs. Corzine, a former C.E.O. of Goldman, took over a company partially owned by the firm of another ex-Goldmanite, Christopher Flowers, and managed, in a year and a half, to destroy it, in part while resisting oversight from a government regulator. That regulator comes from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, whose chairman, Gary Gensle, is also a Goldman alumnus.

It further damages the perception, or myth, that a becoming a partner at Goldman Sachs indicates brilliance, or insures success or a lifetime inclusion in the vampire-squid-piracy, although you can find whisperings of a conspiracy theory that Goldman planted Corzine at MF Global in order to destroy it — a notion that is almost as deceiving as it is ridiculous.

Corzane's collapse is also an occasion for taking-pleasure-in-others'-suffering. It is an occasion for those among Occupy Wall Street's 99 per cent, who'd be ready to pitchfork him to pieces. It is also an occasion for the tiny cowering minority, who may resent Goldman for its perceived arrogance or cunning, or who may question the conceited folly and civic harm of Corzine's spending over a hundred million of his own money to get elected to public office. The sentiment, among his peers, was that Corzine wasn't so great a trader to begin with. And the sentiment was also that in the years since he had left Goldman, his skills, such as they were, had

got rusty or outdated.

It is ironic that Corzine blundered by, and is being criticized for, among other things, betting too unbalancedly on Europe. That is, MF Global was banking on the hope that Portugal, Ireland, Italy, and Greece (whose bonds are collectively known as PIIGS) would not default on their debts by the end of the year. It might have turned out to be a good bet, were it not for the fact that it was made sneakily with money that was borrowed and perhaps even effectively stolen-or for the fact that he basically bet the firm, and the farm. Goldman Sachs, meanwhile, has been criticized, since the housing meltdown of 2008, for having profited from bets against the housing market — for shorting crappy derivatives based on mortgages. That was a good bet, except that Goldman made it while dumping those crappy derivatives on its unwitting clients.

19. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.
    A. analyze the aftermath of Corzine's downfall
    B. challenge the control of Corzine's oversight
    C. criticize the fault of Corzine's professional job
    D. expose the injustice of Corzine's global policy
20. The MF Global's bankruptcy _____.
    A. initiates the abrupt reforms of the government regulation
    B. arouses the self-inspection of the government regulation
    C. triggers the chain-reaction of the European banking system
    D starts the overall collapse of the European banking system
21. The underlined expression in the 2nd paragraph indicates that Corzine is too _____.
    A. cynical B. greedy
    C. arrogant D. ambitious
22. Corzine's downfall is welcomed by the Republicans because he is _____.
    A. a confidential think tanker of the Democrats
    B. a key candidate alternative for the Democrats
    C. a major financial resource for the Democrats
    D. a crucial political supporter of the Democrats
23. Corzine stained the reputation of Goldman Sachs in that he is not _____.
    A. competent as a chief executive
    B. insistent as a reform promoter
    C. faithful as a business partner
    D. qualified as a financial expert
24. The mocking and sneering at Corzine's failure might come from _____.
    A. protestants and rivals B. clients and employers
    C. experts and officials D. PIIGS and regulators

25. According to the author, Corzine's failure results from _____.

A. his intensive interest in political reforms

B. his wrong prediction on European debts

C. his definite refusal to official regulations

D. his retarded update of professional skills

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following article and choose the best word for each space.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark one letter **A, B, C or D** on your **Answer Sheet.***

As Oil Declines, So Does America

More than 100 years ago, America's first great economic __26__ abroad was spearheaded by its giant oil companies, notably John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company. These companies __27__ powerful beachheads in Mexico and Venezuela, and later in parts of Asia, North Africa and, of course, the Middle East. __28__ they became ever more dependent on the extraction of oil in distant lands, American foreign policy began to be __29__ around acquiring and protecting US oil concessions in major __30__ areas.

With World War II and the Cold War, oil and US national __31__ became thoroughly intertwined. After all, the United States had prevailed over the Axis __32__ in significant part because it possessed vast reserves of domestic petroleum, while Germany and Japan lacked them, depriving their forces of vital __33__ supplies in the final years of the war. As it happened, though, the United States was using up its domestic __34__ so rapidly that, even before World War II was over, Washington __35__ its attention to finding new overseas sources of crude oil that could be __36__ under American control. As a result, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and a host of other Middle Eastern producers would become key US oil suppliers __37__ American military protection.

There can be __38__ question that, for a time, American domination of world oil production would prove a potent source of economic and military power. __39__ World War II, an abundance of cheap US oil spurred the __40__ of vast new industries, including civilian air travel, highway construction, a __41__ of suburban housing and commerce, mechanized agriculture, and plastics.

Abundant oil also underlay the global expansion of the country's __42__ power, as the Pentagon defended the world while becoming one of the planet's great oil guzzlers. Its global dominion came to __43__ on an ever-expanding array of oil-powered ships, planes, tanks and missiles. As long as the Middle East — and especially Saudi Arabia — served essentially as an American gas station and oil __44__ a cheap commodity, all this was relatively painless. That is why the use of military force has been a __45__ of American

foreign policy since 1987.

26. A. monopoly	B. recession	C. recovery	D. expansion
27. A. established	B. channeled	C. organized	D. appointed
28. A. When	B. Since	C. As	D. Because
29. A. reorganized	B. readopted	C. reaffirmed	D. reassessed
30. A. producing	B. consuming	C. processing	D. refining
31. A. reputation	B. stability	C. security	D. confidence
32. A. forces	B. groups	C. parties	D. powers
33. A. energy	B. fuel	C. backup	D. living
34. A. conserves	B. preserves	C. reserves	D. deserves
35. A. focused	B. transferred	C. turned	D. distracted
36. A. brought	B. occupied	C. set	D. laid
37. A. for	B. under	C. below	D. in
38. A. little	B. a little	C. few	D. a few
39. A. During	B. After	C. Without	D. Except
40. A. upgrade	B. innovation	C. reform	D. development
41. A. flood	B. flow	C. move	D. trend
42. A. economic	B. manufacture	C. defense	D. military
43. A. deploy	B. rest	C. act	D. spread
44. A. stayed	B. kept	C. remained	D. contained
45. A. key	B. staple	C. station	D. center

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *Read this note from your boss, Mr. Andrew Peterson.*

December 11th 2011

Lilian,

Our company is working on a staff reduction plan. The Executive Committee is planning to hold a meeting with all managers. We will meet from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Dec. 18th in the executive boardroom, Manson Building.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the details, such as the range and procedure, of the plan. All managers are required to attend the meeting, and they are expected to report on their units' financial picture, and also their units' plans and suggestions for staff

reduction. Please tell them to submit their materials to me by Dec. 15th.

Thank you.

Andrew

- *Write a memorandum to the managers:*
  - ☆ describing the background of the meeting;
  - ☆ stating what the meeting is about;
  - ☆ asking the managers to prepare the materials.
- *Write 50–60 words.*

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *Look at the following statement:*

Being creative is the key to career success.

- *Do you agree or disagree with this statement?*
- *Write an essay in **100–120 words** in an appropriate style.*

Oral Test

Part 1 Greetings and Introductions (2–3 minutes)

Assessor invites candidates in and indicates chairs.

(*To Candidate A and Candidate B.*)

Good morning / afternoon. My name is _____ and this is my colleague _____ He / She will be listening to us.

So you are A and B. Thank you.

To start with, we'd like to ask you a few questions about yourselves.

(*Choose several questions from the following list as appropriate.*)

- Where are you from?
- Can you say something about your hometown?
- What do you usually do in your spare time?
- What do you usually do on weekends?
- What do you like most about your job?
- What do you think of the importance of environmental protection?
- What do you like best about the community you live in now?
- What kind of entertainment do you like best?

- What do you plan to do in the next ten years?
- Could you tell me about a typical day of yours?

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

Interlocutor: Now, I'd like each of you to talk on your own for about a minute. I'm going to give each of you two different photographs and I'd like you to talk about them.

[1] Candidate A, here are your two photographs. They show two different factors in achieving success. Please let Candidate B have a look at them.

(*Hand over picture sheet 1 to Candidate A.*)

Candidate B, I'll give you your photographs in a minute.

Candidate A, I'd like you to compare and contrast these photographs, saying which factor is more important and why. Remember, you have only about a minute for this. So don't worry if I interrupt you. All right?

(Candidate A. *Approximately one minute.*)

Interlocutor: Thank you. (*Retrieve photographs.*)

Candidate B, what's your opinion?

(Candidate B. *Approximately twenty seconds.*)

Interlocutor: Thank you.

[2] Now, Candidate B, here are your photographs. They show two different ways of getting a house to live in. Please let Candidate A have a look at them.

(*Hand over picture sheet 2 to Candidate B.*)

Candidate B, I'd like you to compare and contrast these pictures, saying which way you would prefer and why. Remember, you have only about a minute for this. So don't worry if I interrupt you. All right?

(Candidate B. *Approximately one minute.*)

Interlocutor: Thank you. (*Retrieve photographs.*)

Candidate A, which one would you prefer?

(Candidate A. *Approximately twenty seconds.*)

Interlocutor: Thank you.

Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

Interlocutor *Here is a list of topics. Now, both of you have a look at these topics and choose one to discuss together.*

The interlocutor gives the Candidates a list of topics for them to choose one and ask them to discuss together.

The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask the Candidates questions, but the Candidates are expected to develop the conversation.

- How do people make a career choice today?
- What are the problems in the real estate industry?
- What do you think of on-job education?
- What can people benefit from a high EQ in their career development?
- What do you think of purchasing a house on mortgage?

实战演练 5 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

Look at the instructions for Part 1.

- *You will hear two telephone conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in each of the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

Receptionist: Hello. This is Mr. Peter Sincock's office. How can I help you?

Mr. Winston: Hello. This is Henry Winston. Can I speak to Mr. Sincock please?

Receptionist: I'm afraid you can't. Mr. Sincock is on another phone call right now. May I take a message?

Mr. Winston: OK. I am the catering manager. I am calling to inform him that the staff canteen will be temporarily closed for one month from next Monday for redecoration. A catering company will sell drinks and sandwiches from a trolley, which will be located in the reception area on the first floor. They will be there during morning and afternoon breaks, and in addition, Coolers Restaurant in the High Street will open their restaurant between twelve o'clock and one o'clock and will serve a special lunchtime menu for our employees at the usual prices. I want Mr. Sincock to inform all employees of this change.

Receptionist: Oh yes, Mr. Winston. Does Mr. Sincock have your phone number?

Mr. Winston: I don't know, but I would like to leave it with you just in case he might have questions. It is 7843526.

Receptionist: 7843526, is that right?

Mr. Winston: Right, thank you.

Receptionist: Welcome, goodbye.

Mr. Winston: Bye bye.

Answers:

1. Henry 2. Monday 3. reception 4. 784-3526

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

Receptionist: Organizing Committee of the Fourth International Conference on Supply Chain and Logistics, can I help you?

Caller: Well, I am an employee of the Logistics Research Center of Southeast University, which is the co-organizer of the conference. Will there be a discount on my registration fee?

Receptionist: Yes, there is. For attendance from our co-organizers, there is a twenty percent discount on the registration fee. If you register on or before the 10th of November, 2011, the fee is 160 US dollars. It would be 200 US dollars if you register after the 10th of November. The registration fee covers participants' lunches, dinners, tea, tea refreshments and conference materials, but it does not cover accommodation or transportation.

That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

5. co-organizers 6. 20/twenty 7. tea 8. accommodation

Part 2

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

Now turn to Part 2.

- *You will hear 5 people talking about "****How to Slow Down the Pace of Life****".*
- *For questions 9−13 choose from the list A−F what each speaker says.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

Speaker 1:

To slow down the speedy pace of life, I have only two words for you. That is: plan life. Only after determining what we want from life as opposed to how much we can get done, can we fundamentally change the way we use time. Therefore, you could think regularly about what you want from your life. You could evaluate all activities, even the most trivial, by whether they add to that life. Then, you can ruthlessly weed out whatever does not. tasks, errands, TV shows, people, whatever.

Speaker 2:

Concerning this problem, my suggestion is manage time organically. Time is uniform only to clocks. Our bodies keep a regular time based on sunlight, temperature and the uneven tempo of work and leisure that first sets our inner clocks. Hence, you need to get to know your own body's clock. Pay special attention to peak periods and take advantage of the peak periods in scheduling work. If you don't control your work schedule, try to negotiate one that allows this. I strongly recommend you don't make use of every minute. This only increases tension while reducing effectiveness.

Speaker 3:

Rushing is addictive. Once hooked, it's hard to remember that the fastest way of doing things isn't always the best way. When *hurried*, you could ask yourself: "Do I really need to rush? What's the worst thing that could happen to me if I don't? Is that worse than what it's

costing me to *hurr*y?" Well, my solutions are you distinguish between necessary haste and mere impatience and make a conscious effort not always to take the fastest path. For example, use stairs instead of elevators, walk rather than drive, cut and grate food that you used to process, use your hand instead of a calculator and the like.

Speaker 4:

How often do we really need to know what time it is? The fewer reminders we have of time, the better we can make this commodity serve rather than master us. Here are some of my suggestions. First, pay attention to how often you check the time. Reduce such occasions to a minimum. Second, go watch-less whenever possible. Third, cultivate an interest in clock-free activities such as baseball, chess, quilt making, potting, fly-tying, and the like.

Speaker 5:

Well, I think controlling the volume of our activities makes it possible for us to get more out of life. For example, subtract an activity before adding a new one.

Accept that you can't have it all and would not want to have it all. Treat career plateaus, tempered ambition, even reduced income as a potential time bonus. Approach growing older as an excellent opportunity to ease your pace and do more of what you really want to do.

That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

9. C 10. E 11. A 12. B 13. F

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

Now turn to Part 3.

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a man talking about" **Elmer Rice**".*
- *Decide whether you think each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*

Elmer Rice is one of the major American *playwrites* who contributed significantly to the development of American drama in a career which spanned over fifty years. Rice was born Elmer Leopold *Reizenstein* in New York in 1892.

In his childhood, his family was constantly worried about money. He was forced to work at age fourteen. From 1908 to 1914, he worked as a file clerk at his cousin's law firm. During this period he attended the New York Law School, but he quit his job at the law firm only a few weeks after being admitted to the New York bar. He was resolved to write plays.

His early work experience helped to shape his view of reality and influenced his writing. He started his career as a playwrite in 1914. In 1935, he accepted the directorship of the New York Federal Theatre Project and only resigned his position in 1936. It 1938, he organized a production group, the *Playwrites* Company, with Maxwell Anderson, Sydney *Kingsly*, S. M. Berman, and

Robert Sherwood. It was a major theatrical force in New York.

Rice is a brave fighter, who uses the stage as his vehicle. His main interest is in the social aspects of life. He has written about the ugliness of the impersonal business society, which makes possible such tragedies as those he describes in The Adding Machine, Street Scene and We the People.

He has made three noteworthy contributions to American drama. In On Trial, he successfully used for the first time on the stage the flashback technique of the movies. In The Adding Machine, he wrote the first American Expressionistic play. In Street Scene, he presented the most Realistic picture of New York City.

He has employed a wide variety of styles, ranging from stark Realism in Street Scene through Expressionism in The Adding Machine to Fantasy in Dream Girl. He is one of the group of dramatists who came on the scene in the 20s, and who did so much to raise American drama from its low level in the early part of the century to its present day leadership in world theatre.

That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

14. A	15. B	16. A	17. C	18. A
19. C	20. B	21. A	22. B	23. C

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

Now turn to Part 4.

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a woman talking about her father.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives.* ***A****,* ***B*** *or* ***C****, is the most appropriate response.*

Many years ago, my dad was diagnosed with a terminal heart condition. He was unable to work a steady job. He would be fine for quite a while but then fall suddenly ill and have to be admitted to the hospital. He wanted to do something to keep himself busy, so he decided to volunteer at the local Children's Hospital.

My dad loved kids. It was the perfect job for him. He ended up working with the terminally and critically ill children. He would talk to them and play with them and do arts and crafts with them. Sometimes, he would lose one of his kids. In certain instances, he would tell the grieving parents of these children that he would soon be with their child in heaven and that he would take care of them until they got there. My dad's assurances seemed to help parents with their grieving.

One of his kids was a girl who had been admitted with a rare disease that paralyzed her from the neck down. I don't know the name of the disease, but I do know that it was very sad for a little girl. My dad decided to try to help her. He started visiting her in her room, bringing paints, brushes and

paper. He stood the paper up against a backing, put the paintbrush in his mouth and began to paint. He didn't use his hands at all. Only his head would move. He would visit her whenever he could and paint for her. All the while he would tell her, "See you can do anything you set your mind to."

Eventually, she began to paint using her mouth, and she and my dad became friends. Soon after, the little girl was discharged. My dad also left the Children's Hospital for a little while because he became ill. Sometime later, after my dad had recovered and returned to work, he was at the volunteer counter one day and noticed the front door open. In came the little girl who had been paralyzed, but this time she was walking. She ran straight to my dad and hugged him really tight. She gave my dad a picture she had done using her hands. At the bottom it read. "Thank you for helping me walk."

Sometimes love is more powerful than doctors, and my dad, who died just a few months after the little girl gave him the picture, loved every single child in that hospital.

This is the end of Part 4. You now have two minutes to copy your answers onto the ***Answer Sheet****.*
This is the end of the listening test.

Answers:

24. B 25. A 26. A 27. C 28. B 29. B 30. C

Reading

Part 1

1. **B** 空格前一句说 Coca-Cola 将会在口感上做出重大改变。B 句紧接前一句说明将从哪方面进行改变。注意空格前一句里的"change"和 B 句里的"modified"属于近义词。
2. **A** 空格后一句指出 Coca-Cola 比 Pepsi 在超市的销售额落后了近 2 个点，并且 Pepsi 在口感盲试比赛中不断获胜。A 句意思是"Coca-Cola 试图通过向市场投入新的 Coke 来赢回 Pepsi(夺取的)市场份额",符合此处逻辑。前后句里的"slipped behind"和"win back"呼应，Pepsi 在两句都出现，也把两句紧密联系在一起。
3. **G** 空格前一句说 Coca-Cola 花费巨资让 20 万消费者品尝新可乐。G 句说明这些品尝有的是盲品，有的是产品本身有相关的品牌名。G 句里的"the taste tests"指的就是上句里的"taste-test"。
4. **H** 空格前一句说在最初阶段，新可乐很受欢迎，H 句一转折，表明新可乐的前景不是一直光明的。
5. **F** 空格后一句里的"announced that it would reintroduced"和 F 句里的"announced that it would bring back"意思相近。
6. **C** C 句意思是"媒体对所谓的新可乐失败大肆报道。"空格后的句子给出几家媒体的报道作为例子说明 C 句。
7. **D** D 句说 PepsiCo 忍不住对 Coca-Cola 的不幸在它的广告里进行嘲讽。后面的句子列出两个广告作为例子证明。
8. **E** 空格后的两句话指出 Coca-Cola 一改往日的"避旧推新"广告策略，转而回归到

传统广告宣传上来，并且在新广告里不再强调新旧两款可乐的差异。反推回去，E 句合乎逻辑。

Part 2

9. **C** 第 1 段的“The stark reality … and can pay all its obligations for decades to come.”两句说明现在的社保完全有财政支付能力，即 C 句。
10. **E** 第 2 段的首句是该段的主题句，意思是“社保是罗斯福新政的主要部分”，故 E 句概括了本段的大意。
11. **A** 本段引号里的句子用虚拟语气指出，如果罗斯福最初提出的社保方案放在今天的话会没有人去支持的，映射出今日社保改革的艰难，所以 A 句符合本段。
12. **F** 从本段前半部分的“was first passed, a new campaign, will tap into”等表达可知这部分概述了社保的发展，后半部分的几组数据表明社保广受大众青睐，故 F 句全面概括了本段的内容。
13. **D** 本段只有一句话，主语是“progressives”，故 D 句符合题意。
14. **B** 根据题干里的“To enhance Social Security”定位在第一段倒数第二行“And strengthening Social Security is easy…”，得出答案 B。
15. **D** 同第 10 题，可知罗斯福新政的成果之一就是一个可持续发展的保障体制。
16. **F** 同第 15 题。
17. **A** 定位词“would gain the support from”把答案所在的位置指向第四段第 5、6 行，得出 A 句。
18. **C** 定位词“who proposed to cut social benefits”和第四段倒数第三行的“the majority oppose cutting Social Security”意思相近，故 C 句符合题意。

Part 3

19. **A** 本题考查全文主旨。结合标题和文章内容，A 句概括了本文的主题。
20. **C** 依靠“MF Global’s bankruptcy”定位在第 1 段第三行，得知它的破产产生了多米诺效应。故 C 符合题意。
21. **B** 第 2 段的前两句罗列了人们从 Corzine 失败得到的启示和教训。画线部分指出他失败的原因之一是因为“贪婪”。
22. **C** 定位词“Republicans”指向第 2 段最后一句，但“Republicans”对此事件不轻易放过去的原因在前一句，故 C 正确。
23. **D** 此题的“stained”是线索词，指向第 3 段。第 3 段进一步分析了为什么 Corzine 的失败玷污了 Goldman Sachs 的名声。文中说他是“a former C.E.O”，故可排除 A。B 和 C 在文中没有直接表述，也不符合题意，只有 D 符合推理。
24. **A** 本题答案位于第 5 段。由此段的第 2、3 句可得出 A 答案。
25. **B** 本题答案位于最后一段，稍微浏览一下本段内容即可得出 B 答案。

Part 4

26. **D** 该句意思是“100 多年前，美国通过石油巨头首次向海外进行经济扩张”，

“expansion”这里指“扩张”。

27. **A** 这里只有“establish”可以和文中的“beachhead（滩头阵地）”构建，符合上下文的意义。

28. **C** 该句的意思是“随着他们（这些巨头公司）对远方石油提炼变得越来越依赖，美国的外交政策围绕获取和保护主要石油生产基地而进行重新构建”，所以 C 符合题意。

29. **A** 解释同 28。

30. **A** 解释同 28。

31. **D** 该句的意思是“因为二战和冷战，美国的石油（生产）和国家安全互相交缠在一起。”故 D 符合题意。

32. **D** Axis powers 指“轴心国”。

33. **B** “fuel”在这里就是“oil”的同义替代词。

34. **C** “conserve”意思是“保护，保藏”；“preserve”意思是“ 保护；保持，保存”；“reserve”意思是“储备，储存”；“deserve”意思是“应受；应得；值得”。故 C 符合题意。

35. **C** “focus”和“on”搭配；“transfer”意思是“转让；转学；转乘”；“turn one’s attention to”意思是“把注意力转向……”，符合题意。“distract”意思是“使分心；使混乱”。

36. **A** “bring sth. under control”是一个固定搭配，意思是“控制住……”。

37. **B** “under someone’s protection”是一个固定搭配，意思是“受到……的保护”。

38. **A** 38、39、40 和 41 空所在的是一个长句，意思是“毋庸置疑，美国对全世界的石油控制是其第二次世界大战之后经济和军事实力的源泉，便宜的石油供应刺激了大量新兴行业的发展，这些新兴行业包括民航、公路建设等，大量的郊区房屋及商业设施建设等，以及农业机械化、塑料制品的发展等”。

39. **B** 该句翻译见 38.

40. **D** 该句翻译见 38.

41. **A** 该句翻译见 38.

42. **D** 由空格之后的“Pentagon（五角大楼，指美国国防部）”推断出此处指的是军事。

43. **B** “rest on”是固定搭配，意思是“依赖于，寄托于……上”。

44. **C** “remain”和“stay”都指“继续停留”或“继续保持某种状态、关系或行动。”remain 常可与 stay 互换。1. 表示“继续待在某处”时，应该用不及物动词 remain 或 stay，例如：Stay indoors for a few days until you recover from your cold.及 He remained in his seat after all the other students had gone home. 2. 表示“继续保持或处于原来的状态”时，可用 remain 或 stay，例如：Three of them remained single. Shops should remain open till later in the evening.及 The door stayed closed. But the police themselves prefer to stay unarmed. 3. 表示“暂住、短期停留”时，只能用不及物动词 stay。例如：My mother-in-law stayed with us this week when she visited us. 4. 表示“残留、剩下”时，只能用不及物动词 remain. 例如：Not much of the house remained after the fire. 及 Of the seven brothers,

only four now remain; the rest are dead. 5 remain 强调“继续停留于一处或保持原状态、情况性质而不改变”，stay 强调“某人（物）继续留在原地而不离开”，如：This place remains cool all summer. 这个地方整个夏天都凉爽。及 He stayed to see the end of the game. Keep 相当于 be 动词，后跟形容词，表示维持一种状态，比如：keep calm；keep 还可以跟名词，表示保留收藏什么东西，比如：keep this book；而 stay 后跟副词、介词短语的情况比较多。比如 stay here，stay overnight. 此题选“remained”，是指如果美国的石油继续保持便宜的状态的话。

45. **B** “staple”意思是“主要部分；重要内容”，这里指自 1987 年以来，美国外交政策的主要内容就是使用军事武力。“key”的意思是“关键，线索，秘诀”，不符合题意。

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

To: All Managers

From: Lilian, Executive Assistant to the President

Date: December 11, 2011

Subject: Managers Meeting from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Dec. 18th in the executive boardroom, Manson Building.

The focus of this meeting is to discuss the staff reduction plan which our company is working on. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the details, like range and procedure, of the plan, so please come to the meeting with your units' plans and suggestions for staff reduction.

Also all managers are expected to report on your units' financial picture.

All the managers are required to submit your materials to Mr. Andrew Peterson by Dec. 15th.

Thank you!

Best,

Lilian

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

Though creativity is vital to career success, I think to achieve success, spending a lot of

time in study is more important because being a creative person or not has more to do with a quality of thinking and imagination with which we seem to be born with or naturally pick up from the upbringing our parents give us.

But in order to make best use of whatever creativity we may have, we must first study hard to learn knowledge about the facts of an area. Only if we have a good understanding of the details, principles, techniques and qualities of an area can we exercise and improve our creativity. For example, if we do not know well the characteristics and qualities of clay, how can we put creative concepts into the production of a work of fine art.

In summary, we have to study hard to learn the requisite skills and knowledge to be successful in any career or activity.

Oral Test

（略）

实战演练 6

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear two telephone conversations.*
- *Write down one word or number in each of the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

MESSAGE

Complaint: Mr. Robert Tips, has a question about his ___1___ this month. The bill he received seems too ___2___.

Solution: The clerk will mark the problem and have a ___3___ take a look at the account. There should be an answer by the end of the week and the inquiry number is ___4___

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5–8)

MESSAGE

Problem: There was a ___5___ problem. Mr. Franks' company hasn't received the shipment of earrings that was supposed to arrive last ___6___ The shipment was delayed from ___7___.

Meeting: At ___8___ Friday morning.

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear five people giving their opinions on spanking children.*
- *For questions 9 –13, choose from the list A–F what each speaker's opinion is.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

A Spanking makes children feel ashamed.	Speaker 1	**9**
B Spanking is the best way to stop children from doing wrong.	Speaker 2	**10**
C Parents should not spank but talk to their children when they do something wrong.	Speaker 3	**11**
D There are many other punishments more effective than spanking.	Speaker 4	**12**
E Spanking makes children fear and hate their parents.	Speaker 5	**13**

F Spanking has different effects on different children.

Part 3

Questions 14−23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a brief introduction to Charlton Heston, a famous American actor.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement about Charlton Heston is right* (***R***), *wrong* (***W***) *or not mentioned* (***NM***).
- *Mark your answers on your* ***Answer Sheet.***

14. His original name was John Carter.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
15. His parents ended their marriage when he was ten.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
16. He changed his name at the age of 11.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
17. He didn't receive a university education until after WWII.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
18. He served in the Army Air Forces during WWII.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
19. The role in the movie "Dark City" made him famous.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
20. He won a best actor Oscar in 1958.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
21. He was a good friend of Martin Luther King.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
22. He was reluctant to go into politics.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
23. The cause of his death was unknown to the public.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned.

Part 4

Questions 24−30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a story entitled "****Trees Are a Threat****".*
- *For questions 24−30. indicate which of the alternatives* ***A****,* ***B****, or* ***C*** *is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark one letter* ***A****,* ***B*** *or* ***C*** *on your* ***Answer Sheet.***

24. The plants surrounding Canton are in danger of fire because _____.
A. it has been very hot for a year

B. people there haven't removed any plants for six years
C. the area has been suffering from drought for six years

25. The work of removing the plants will last _____.
A. 3 years B. 5 years C. 6 years

26. The town of Canton has residents of _____.
A. 4,000 B. 5,000 C. 6,000

27. How do the residents in Canton react to the work of removing the plants?
A. They protest it. B. They don't care. C. They are pleased.

28. One of the problems for Canton while removing the plants will be _____.
A. bad traffic B. dirty roads C. lack of public playground

29. The recent fire toward Canton was stopped by _____.
A. a flood B. a rainstorm C. residents in another town

30. Ninety percent of the cost of removing the plants will be covered by _____.
A. state loans B. federal funds C. individual savings

Reading

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *Read the article below and choose the best sentence from the list on the next page to fill each of the blanks.*
- *For each blank (1–8) mark one letter (A–H) on your **Answer Sheet**.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

Paris Hotel Wars

For nearly a hundred years, the Hotel le Bristol and five other so-called Parisian palace hotels — the Crillon, George V. Meurice, Plaza Athénée and Ritz — have seen themselves as the guardians of French tradition and grand service. __1__ They're also very expensive. Five-star properties in Paris have average room rates of $350 to $700 per night, but rooms at the palaces start at $1,000 and climb all the way to $31.000. __2__

The luxury oligopoly, however, is facing its first significant challenge. __3__ In October, the Singapore-based Raffles Group reopened Le Royal Monceau, which dates from 1928, after spending more than $140 million to gut and refurbish it. In December, Hong Kong-based Shangri-La unveiled its offering inside the former residence of Napoleon's grandnephew. __4__ The hotel will blend "French services with Oriental flair," meaning yoga mats in the rooms, massage parlors in the suites and dim sum on the room-service menu. In early 2013 the Peninsula Group will debut its first European hotel on the swanky Avenue Kleber. __5__

The target clientele is a growing emerging-market elite. The number of millionaire households rose 14% worldwide in 2009 to include 11.2 million people, according to the Boston Consulting Group, and China alone saw a spike of 31%. __6__ The Asian chains will feature top-notch plumbing and state-of-the-art technology, which have often been missing from the palace hotels in

the past.

The new competition has prompted the old guard to renovate its properties and dust off their history. __7__ At the Bristol, managers recount how during World War II. their predecessors erased a suite from the floor plan and harbored a Jewish architect, who later thanked them by building the elegant wrought-iron elevator at the hotel's center. __8__ But what's clear is this: for luxury travelers headed to Paris this spring and summer, the choice of accommodations just got a whole lot better.

A. In June, Mandarin Oriental will welcome guests to its 130-room property near the Louvre, built at a cost of more than $16 million per room.

B. Their flagship restaurants serve only French haute cuisine, and their historic buildings remain as iconic today as they were in the 18th and 19th centuries.

C. Together these openings will boost the number of luxury rooms in the city by 40%.

D. Asian hotel groups are investing hundreds of millions of dollars in lavish new properties in historic buildings throughout Paris — all with rooms at the palaces' price point.

E. Luxury today needs to have a story, so the Crillon emphasizes that Marie Antoinette took piano lessons in its drawing rooms, and the Ritz honors Coco Chanel's 30-year residency there.

F. Whether or not historical tales can preserve the allure of Parisian tourism is still unknown.

G. But the new properties will appeal to any traveler who simply wants to stay in a less fusty yet still luxurious environment.

H. Their iconic status kept their rooms filled through most of the recession, even at those prices.

Part 2

Questions 9−18 (20 marks)

- *Read the following article and answer questions 9−18 on the next page.*

Why Are Women More Vulnerable to Broken Hearts?

0. Women are a lot more likely to suffer a broken heart than men, researchers say. The good news is that it probably won't kill you.

1. In the first national study of its kind, researchers at the University of Arkansas looked at rates of "broken heart syndrome" — when a sudden shock or prolonged stress causes heart attack-like symptoms or heart failure — and found that it overwhelmingly affects women. Women are at least seven times more likely than men to suffer the syndrome, and older women are at greater risk than younger ones, according to data presented Wednesday at the American Heart Association conference in Orlando.

2. Broken heart syndrome can happen in response to shocking or suddenly emotional events — both positive ones like winning the lottery, or negative ones like a car accident or the unexpected death of a loved one. A flood of stress hormones and adrenaline causes part of the heart to enlarge

temporarily and triggers symptoms that can look like heart attack: chest pain, shortness of breath, irregular heart rhythm. The difference is that the factors that would normally cause heart attack, such as a blocked artery, aren't present. Most sufferers usually recover within a week or two, but in rare cases — about 1% — people die of the condition.

3. Doctors have long known about broken heart syndrome — first described by Japanese researchers two decades ago — and that it seemed to occur mostly in women. So, Dr. Abhishek Deshmukh, a cardiologist at the University of Arkansas who has treated women with broken heart syndrome, became curious about just how gender-specific the condition was. Using a federal database that included data from roughly 1,000 hospitals, Deshmukh found 6,229 cases of broken heart syndrome in 2007. Of those, only 671 — just under 11% — were in men. He found that, overall, women had about 7.5 times the risk of broken heart syndrome as men; in people under 55, women were at 9.5 times greater risk than men. Women over 55 were also three times more likely to suffer broken heart syndrome than younger women.

4. Researchers don't know what causes the gender disparity, but they have some ideas. One theory is that hormones play a role. Another is that men have more adrenalin receptors on cells in their hearts than women do, "so maybe men are able to handle stress better" and the chemical surge it releases. Deshmukh said.

5. About 10% of sufferers will have a second episode at some point, but most return to full heart function without permanent damage or need for follow-up treatment. So, it looks like the way to mend a broken heart is what Mom always said: just give it time.

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *For questions 9−13, choose from the list A−G which best summarizes each part of the article.*
- *For each numbered paragraph (1−5), mark one letter (A−G) on your* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1: _____
10. Paragraph 2: _____
11. Paragraph 3: _____
12. Paragraph 4: _____
13. Paragraph 5: _____

A. Data source and analysts
B. Possible causes for gender difference
C. Findings released at a conference
D. Medication for broken heart syndrome
E. Occurrence of broken heart syndrome
F. Recovery from broken heart syndrome
G. Ways to avoid broken heart syndrome

Questions 14−18 (10 marks)

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentences 14−18 with an expression from the list below.*
- *For each sentence (14−16), mark one letter (A−G) on your* ***Answer Sheet****.*
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. A sufferer of broken heart syndrome has symptoms that look like _____.
15 . When encountering a shock or a sudden emotional event, a person's body releases _____.
16. Dr. Abhishek Deshmukh started his study on gender-specific broken heart syndrome out

of _____.

17. Concerning broken heart syndrome, there **exists** a considerable _____.
18. Most sufferers of broken heart syndrome don't need _____.

A. heart attack
B. intense curiosity
C. a blocked artery
D. gender disparity
E. a federal database
F. follow-up treatment
G. a flood of stress hormones

Part 3

Questions 19–25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following article and answer questions 19–25.*
- *For questions 19–25, choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*
- *Mark your answer on your **Answer Sheet.***

To Tweet or Not to Tweet

The economy may be troubled, but one area is thriving: social media. They begin with Facebook and extend through a dizzying array of companies that barely existed five years ago: Twitter, LinkedIn, Groupon, Yammer, Yelp, Flickr, Ning, Digg — and the list goes on. These companies are mostly private but have attracted the ardent attention of Wall Street and investors, with Facebook now worth a purported $75 billion and Groupon valued at close to $25 billion.

There can be little doubt than these companies enrich their founders as well as some investors. But do they add anything to overall economic activity? While jobs in social media are growing fast, there were only about 21,000 listings last spring, a tiny fraction of the 150 million-member U.S. workforce. So do social-media tools enhance productivity or help us bridge the wealth divide? Or are they simply social-entertaining and diverting us but a wash when it comes to national economic health?

The answers are vital, because billions of dollars in investment capital are being spent on these ventures, and if we are to have a productive future economy, that capital needs to grow the economic pie — and not just among the elite of Silicon Valley and Wall Street. The U.S. retains a competitive advantage because of its ability to innovate, but if that innovation creates services that don't turn into jobs, growth and prosperity, then it does us only marginal good.

The problem is that these tools are so new that it is extremely difficult to answer the questions definitively. Flash back nearly 20 years and the same questions were being asked about the first Internet wave. Were Netscape and the Web enhancing our economy, or were people just spending more time at work checking out ESPN.com? Official statistics weren't designed to capture the benefits, and didn't — until statistics mavens at the Federal Reserve, urged on by Alan Greenspan, refined the way they measured productivity. As a result of these

somewhat controversial innovations, the late 1990s became a period of substantial technology-driven gains.

It is possible that ***the same gap*** exists today, that social-media tools are indeed laying the groundwork for new industries and jobs but aren't yet registering on the statistical radar. Many companies believe social media make them more competitive. Ford and Zappos, for instance, use Twitter to market their products and address consumer complaints. Countless corporations have created internal Facebook pages and Yammer accounts for employees to communicate across divisions and regions. Industry groups for engineers, doctors and human-resources professionals have done the same to share new ideas and solutions on a constant basis rather than episodically at conferences. Staffing companies have been especially keen on social media; a senior executive at Manpower told me we should think of social-media tools as today's version of the telephone.

One big question is what proportion of that benefit will be captured economically by consumers vs. corporations. Sure, social media allows people to compare prices and quality and assess which companies are good to work for and where jobs might be. They also may enhance education and idea sharing, but the caveat is that the people who use these tools are the ones with higher education and income to spend on technology, not the tens of millions whose position in today's world has eroded so sharply. According to a recent Pew Foundation study. only 45% of adults making less than $30,000 have access to broadband, which is an essential component of using content-rich social media effectively.

And that is the rub. Like so many things these days, social media contributes to economic bifurcation. Dynamic companies are benefiting from these tools, even if the gains are tough to nail down in specific figures. Many individuals are benefiting too, using Linkedln to find jobs and Groupon to find deals. But for now, the irony is that social media widens the social divide, making it even harder for the have-nots to navigate. They allow those with jobs to do them more effectively and companies that are profiting to profit more. But so far, they have done little to aid those who are being left behind. They are, in short, business as usual.

19. Which of the following statements about the social media companies is **NOT** true?
    A. Most of them are private.
    B. They are growing fast in value.
    C. They are enjoying huge sums of investment.
    D. They contribute greatly to workforce market.
20. It is critical to know social media's contribution to national economic health because _____.
    A. it makes Silicon Valley become more competitive
    B. the investors from the Wall Street need to know it
    C. it is of crucial importance for future economy
    D. it guarantees the benefits of social media founders

21. It is difficult to clarify social media's contribution to national economic health because _____.
A. investment returns are unclear
B. it is a new industry
C. it is not environment friendly
D. it is Internet-driven

22. The expression "the same gap" (Para. 5) refers to _____.
A. existence of social media and registration of statistical radar
B. creation of new companies and measurement of productivity
C. substantial economic gains and development of new technology
D. economic benefits from social media and lack of official statistics

23. Ford and Zappos are cited as examples to illustrate that _____.
A. Twitter is the best social-media tool for companies
B. it takes time for companies to become keen on social media
C. companies can get economic benefit by using social-media tools
D. big companies are playing leading roles in using social-media tools

24. Who are most unlikely to benefit from social media?
A. People unemployed.
B. Wall Street investors.
C. Profitable companies.
D. Well-educated people.

25. What is the author's attitude to social media's contribution to national economic health?
A. Indifferent.
B. Doubtful.
C. Positive.
D. Neutral.

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each space.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark one letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your **Answer Sheet.***

Nuclear Age

The Oyster Creek nuclear plant in New Jersey opened when the Beatles were still together, and since 1969 its single 645MW boiling-water reactor has provided enough energy to power 600,000 homes annually. But the oldest nuclear plant in the U.S. will be retired a little __26__ Last year its owner, Exelon, announced that it would __27__ Oyster Creek in 2019, 10 years ahead of schedule. The reason: the __28__ plant costs too much to keep running __29__.

The Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster has focused new attention on the __30__ future of the American atomic sector. But the U.S. nuclear industry was already facing a very __31__ problem: its aging fleet of reactors. Nuclear plants were built with 40-year licenses that can theoretically be __33__ to 60 or even 80 years. Half the country's 104 reactors are more than 30 years old and middle age. So far, 62 plants have been __34__ 20-year extensions, and 20 more

have applications pending __35__ like the one in Fukushima, the oldest plants in the U.S. __36__ to have fewer safety measures. If regulators crack down, operators could __37__ -as Exelon did with Oyster Creek — that upgrading is not worth the __38__ and **shut** down the plants. If no new nuclear plants are built to __39__ them, nuclear could fade into obsolescence. Ironically, that could have __40__ environmental effects. A report by the Breakthrough Institute, an energy think tank, found that replacing all U.S. nuclear __41__ a mix of coal and gas would raise carbon __42__ 9% by 2030. "We need to understand that there would be __43__ to pulling back on nuclear," says Michael Levi, a senior fellow for energy and the environment at the Council on Foreign Relations. __44__ a great athlete, nuclear power may be __45__ after it retires.

26. A. easily	B. truly	C. early	D. clearly
27. A. close	B. change	C. sell	D. return
28. A. demanding	B. aging	C. promising	D. amazing
29. A. safely	B. quickly	C. frequently	D. typically
30. A. hopeless	B. great	C. bright	D. troubled
31. A. new	B. old	C. different	D. technical
32. A. adjusted	B. applied	C. extended	D. stored
33. A. developing	B. presenting	C. accepting	D. reaching
34. A. granted	B. created	C. dismissed	D. collected
35. A. But	B. Therefore	C. Although	D. when
36. A. aim	B. tend	C. choose	D. seek
37. A. prove	B. confirm	C. decide	D. report
38. A. reputation	B. time	C. name	D. cost
39. A. enhance	B. replace	C. distinguish	D. improve
40. A. possible	B. relevant	C. favorable	D. negative
41. A. via	B. through	C. with	D. on
42. A. emissions	B. plants	C. reactions	D. sources
43. A. opportunities	B. solutions	C. consequences	D. efforts
44. A. Alike	B. Like	C. unlike	D. Dislike
45. A. awarded	B. forgotten	C. criticized	D. missed

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *You got an announcement of price increase from Bruce Green, the manager of one of your company's suppliers.*

Dec. 1st, 2011

Dear Mr. Joe Williams.

Due to the increase in raw material costs, we must unfortunately raise the cost of our merchandise to you.

We have avoided raising our prices for as long as possible, but we can no longer prolong the inevitable.

We have enclosed our new price list for your review which goes into effect on Jan. 10, 2012. Any orders placed between now and Jan. 10, 2012 will be honored at the lower prices.

We wish to thank you for your valued account and know that you will understand the necessity for this price increase.

Best regards

Bruce Green

- *Please write a reply:*
  - ☆ acknowledging receipt of the announcement;
  - ☆ expressing your appreciation of his company's service;
  - ☆ proposing a meeting to discuss next year's contract.
- *Write 50−60 words.*

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *You are asked to write a composition in which you give your own opinions on the following statement*:

  Face-to-face communication is better than other types of communication
- *Write your article in about **120** words.*

Oral Test

Part 1 Greetings and Introductions (2−3 minutes)

Assessor invites candidates in and indicates chairs.

(*To Candidate A and Candidate B.*)

Good morning / afternoon. My name is _____ and this is my colleague _____

He / She will be listening to us.

So you are A and B. Thank you.

To start with, we'd like to ask you a few questions about yourselves.

(*Choose several questions from the following list as appropriate.*)

- What is your favorite hobby?

- What will you do to relax yourself?
- Who can be your friends?
- What is your future plan?
- Which season is your favorite?
- Could you introduce some changes in your hometown?
- What would you like to do if you got a break of one week?
- What do you think is the most efficient transportation in China?
- Do you think an interview would play an important role in job-hunting?
- Would you like to take a long vacation or several short vacations in a year?

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

Interlocutor: Now, I'd like each of you to talk on your own for about a minute. I'm going to give each of you two different photographs and I'd like you to talk about them.

[1] Candidate A, here are your two photographs. They show two different architectural styles. Please let Candidate B have a look at them.

(*Hand over picture sheet 1 to Candidate A.*)

Candidate B, I'll give you your photographs in a minute.

Candidate A, I'd like you to compare and contrast these photographs, saying what you think the two pictures indicate. Remember, you have only about a minute for this. So don't worry if I interrupt you. All right?

(Candidate A. *Approximately one minute.*)

Interlocutor: Thank you. (*Retrieve photographs.*)

Candidate B, what do you think?

(Candidate B. *Approximately twenty seconds.*)

Interlocutor: Thank you.

[2] Now, Candidate B, here are your photographs. They show two different ways people spend their holidays. Please let Candidate A have a look at them.

(*Hand over picture sheet 2 to Candidate B.*)

Candidate B, I'd like you to compare and contrast these pictures, saying what you think the two pictures indicate. Remember, you have only about a minute for this. So don't worry if I interrupt you. All right?

(Candidate B. *Approximately one minute.*)

Interlocutor: Thank you. (*Retrieve photographs.*)

Candidate A, what do you think?

(**Candidate A**. *Approximately twenty seconds.*)

Interlocutor: Thank you.

Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

Interlocutor *Here is a list of topics. Now, both of you have a look at these topics and choose one to discuss together.*

The interlocutor gives the Candidates a list of topics for them to choose one and ask them to discuss together

The interlocutor may join in the conversation and ask the Candidates questions, but the Candidates are expected to develop the conversation.

- What is the effect of movies on youth?
- How have science and technology changed our life and work?
- What do you think of the saying "Praising is a subtle art in bringing out the best in everyone"?
- Discuss the changes in people's diet nowadays.
- What can we do to protect the environment?

实战演练 6 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

Look at the instructions for Part l.

- *You will hear two telephone conversations.*
- *Write down one word or a number in each of the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

Receptionist: Good afternoon, Northwest Electricity, how may I help you?

Mr. Tipps: Good afternoon, this is Robert Tipps. I have a question about my electricity bill this month.

Receptionist: I'd be happy to help you with that Mr. Tipps. Can I have your account number?

Mr. Tipps: I'm afraid I don't have that with me.

Receptionist: It's no problem. I'll just look your name up in our database.

Mr. Tipps: Great.

Receptionist: Could you give me your address as well?

Mr. Tipps: It's 2368 Northwest 21st Avenue, Vancouver, Washington.

Receptionist: Yes, I have your account up on my computer. How may I help you?

Mr. Tipps: The last bill I received seemed too high.

Receptionist: Yes, I see that it was considerably higher than last year. Did you use more electricity?

Mr. Tipps: No, I don't think we used any more electricity than the year before.

Receptionist: OK, I'll tell you what I can do. I'll mark this and have a supervisor take a look at the account.

Mr. Tipps: Thank you. When can I expect an answer?

Receptionist: We should have an answer for you by the end of the week. I'll give you an inquiry number.

Mr. Tipps: OK. Let me get a pen. OK, I'm ready.

Receptionist: It's 3471.

Mr. Tipps: That's 3471.

Receptionist: Yes, that's correct.

Mr. Tipps: Thank you for your help.

Answers:

1. electricity 2. high 3. supervisor 4. 3471

CONVERSATION 2 (Questions 5−8)

Peter: Hello. Diamonds Galoure. This is Peter speaking. How may I be of help to you t oday?

Miss Roberts: Yes, this is Miss Janice Roberts calling. May I speak to Mr. Franks, please.

Peter: Mr. Franks is out of the office at the moment. Would you like me to take a message?

Miss Roberts: Um, actually, this call is rather urgent. We spoke yesterday about a delivery problem that Mr. Franks mentioned. Did he leave any information with you?

Peter: As a matter of fact, he did. He said that you might be calling. He also asked me to ask you a few questions.

Miss Roberts: Great. I'd love to see this problem resolved as quickly as possible.

Peter: Well, we still haven't received the shipment of earrings that was supposed to arrive last Tuesday.

Miss Roberts: Yes, I'm terribly sorry about that. In the meantime, I've spoken with our delivery department and they've assured me that the earrings will be delivered by tomorrow morning.

Peter: Excellent. I'm sure Mr. Franks will be pleased to hear that.

Miss Roberts: Yes, the shipment was delayed from France. We weren't able to send along your shipment until this morning.

Peter: I see. Mr. Franks also wanted to schedule a meeting with you later this week.

Miss Roberts: Certainly. What is he doing on Thursday afternoon?

Peter: I'm afraid he's meeting with some clients out of town. How about Thursday morning?

Miss Roberts: Unfortunately, I'm seeing someone else on Thursday morning. Is he doing anything else on Friday morning?

Peter: No, it looks like he's free then.

Miss Roberts: Great, should I come by at nine?

Peter: Well he usually holds a staff meeting at nine. It only lasts half an hour or so. How about ten?

Miss Roberts: Yes, ten would be great.

Peter: OK, I'll schedule that. Miss Janice Roberts at ten on Friday morning. Is there anything else I can help you with?

Miss Roberts: Nope. I think that's everything. Thanks for your help. Goodbye.

Peter: Goodbye.

*That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto your **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

5. delivery　　6. Tuesday　　7. France　　8. 10 (ten)

Part 2

Questions 9–13　(10 marks)

Now turn to Part 2.

- *You will hear 5 people giving their opinions on spanking children.*
- *For questions 9–13 choose from the list A–F what each speaker's opinion is.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

Speaker 1:

I don't think spanking is as effective as people think. Parents should teach children right and wrong. Explain things to them. Help them understand why their behavior is wrong. Behaving out of an understanding of right and wrong is far better than behaving out of fear of getting hit. Besides, I think spanking teaches children to solve their problems with violence.

Speaker 2:

I think the only problem with spanking children is that it isn't a practice that works for everyone. Some parents don't know how to properly utilize it and some children handle it differently. In the case of me versus my brother, it had a positive effect on me and perhaps a negative one on him.

Speaker 3:

In many instances, it is not the child's fault for the problems they have, but the parents' unwillingness to punish their children for what they do wrong. Just talking to a child does not always work. Once the child gets it into their head that no matter what they do, the only consequences are a talking to and if they can put up with that then they are free, they will do much that is wrong and cause many problems. I think that there is a saying something like, "the burned finger teaches best," and in many ways, that is what a spanking is.

Speaker 4:

When I was a child I didn't understand that. I feared my mom. When I grew older I understood that it was my mom who had a problem. But all the same, we will never be close with each other anymore. She has hurt me too deep. Our relationship is destroyed and there's nothing we can do about that. So no, I'm not going to spank my children. I know too well how it can destroy a human being. I know too many people who had to go through the same and he could never forgive their parents.

Speaker 5:

I don't think a talking to and spanking are the only two options. My parents slapped me very seldomly. I can actually remember only one incident. They had all kinds of other punishments that were much more effective, such as stopping pocket money, grounding, making me go to the garden center, taking away my music, stuff like that.

*That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto your **Answer Sheet.***

Answers:

9. C 10. F 11. B 12. E 13. D

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

Now turn to Part 3.

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a brief introduction to Charlton Heston, a famous American actor.*
- *Decide whether you think each statement about Charlton Heston is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on your **Answer Sheet**.*

Charlton Heston was born John Carter in 1923, in Evanston, Illinois. He spent his early childhood in St. Helen, Michigan. His parents were divorced when he was ten, and he was raised by his mother. Later, he decided to change his name. He took the last name of his mother's second husband, Heston, and for his first name he used his mother's former last name, Charlton.

Charlton Heston discovered his interest in acting while performing in plays at his high school. He later spent two years studying acting theatre at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. But he left college to join the Army airforces during World War II. In 1944, he married a college classmate, Lydia Clark. The young couple moved to New York City after the war. They tried to find acting jobs. Heston found small roles in the theatre as well as in television shows. His performance in the television version of the book Jane Eyre caught the attention of the Hollywoood producer. Hale B, Wallace.

Wallace gave Heston a role in the movie Dark City, which came out in 1950. The actor soon found other roles in movies, including The Greatest Show on Earth, directed by Cecil B.DeMille. DeMille later asked Heston to play the roll of Moses in his movie The Ten Commandments, which came out in 1956. This role made Heston famous and defined his career as a hero and leader. Heston then got roles in a series of epics, including Orson Welles's Touch of Evil in 1958, Ben-Hur in 1959, which won him an Oscar. El Cid in 1961 and the under-rated Khartoum in 1966.

Off screen, Heston was active in the Civil Rights movement and marched on Washington D.C. with Martin Luther King in 1963. Later in life he served as President of the National Riffle Association from 1998 to 2002. In july 2003, he received the Presidential Medal of Freedom at the White House from President George W. Bush.

On August the 9th, 2002, Heston publicly announced that he was diagnosed with symptoms consistent with Alzheimer's disease. On April the 5th. 2008. Heston died at his home

in Beverly Hills, California, with Lydia, his wife of 64 years by his side. The cause of death was not disclosed by the family.

*That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto your **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

14. A 15. A 16. C 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. B 21. C 22. B 23. A

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

Now turn to part 4.

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *You will hear a story entitled "**Trees are a Threat**".*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B** or **C** is the most appropriate response.*
- *Mark one letter **A**, **B** or **C**, on your **Answer Sheet**.*

Trees Are a Threat

The mountain town of Canton is at an elevation of 6,000 feet. It is surrounded by thick underbrush and pine trees. Because of six years of drought, these plants are a major fire hazard. Thousands of trees and tons of underbrush are going to be removed over the next five years at a minimum cost of three million dollars.

The brush will be removed first then the trees will be toppled and removed. A cleared, non-flammable area will then safely surround the town of 4,000.

Residents look forward to the work because it will help their town survive a future inferno. But there are two problems, said one resident.

"All the extra trucks are going to make traffic pretty bad. Once the area is cleared we have to make sure dirt bikers don't try to make the cleared area their personal playground."

A recent fire burned 5,000 acres and destroyed eleven homes in nearby Hamilton. The fire was raging towards Canton, but a sudden rainstorm put it out Residents know that they won't get lucky twice, so they are looking forward to this massive clearing operation.

Ninety percent of the cutting and clearing will be paid with federal funds. Unfortunately, if the trees are on private property, they must be paid for by the residents themselves. Prices can range as high as one thousand dollars to cut and remove one tree. Officials say that residents can apply for state and federal loans if necessary.

"Well, what good does that do me?" asks Thema, a 65-year-old widow. "I'm living on social security. I've got four trees on my property. The government's not going to loan me money when they know there's no way 1 can pay it back. So what am I supposed to do? These planners with all their big ideas *ought* to think of the little people."

*That is the end of Part 4. You now have two minutes to copy your answers onto your **Answer Sheet**.*

This is the end of the listening test.

Answers:

24. C　25. B　26. A　27. C　28. A　29. B　30　B

Reading

Part 1

1. **B** 注意空格前的“service”和 B 句里的“serve”是同根同义词，说明这两句内容紧联系在一起。
2. **H** 空格前一句说皇宫酒店的房费非常高昂，H 句紧接此句，指出即使在经济萧条时期，这么高的房费也没有妨碍这些酒店爆满。注意 H 句里的“at those prices”和前句的呼应关系。
3. **D** 第 2 段的首句表明这段主要是关于豪华酒店面临的第一大挑战。D 句具体指出这一挑战来自亚洲酒店集团。
4. **A** 第 3 空格后的句子列举了哪些亚洲酒店集团进驻巴黎，A 句给出的酒店也是属于此类的亚洲酒店之一，所以应该回填在空格 4 处。
5. **C** C 句起到了对第二段的总结作用。注意此句里的“these openings”和上文的呼应关系。
6. **G** 第 3 段主要讲豪华酒店的目标顾客。前半部分说它们的目标顾客是许多百万富翁，而 G 句一转折，说明它们对任何想住在不那么古板又不失奢华的酒店的顾客都有吸引力。注意 G 句和前两句都是关于顾客这一主题的。
7. **E** E 句和空格后的句子都是在列举具体的和酒店有关的趣闻轶事。
8. **F** 注意空格后的句子是以“but”引起的转折和此句里的“clear”一词，观察到 F 句里的“still unknown”，可知 F 句应放在此处。

Part 2

9. **C** 此段告诉读者关于“broken heart syndrome”疾病的研究发现。注意该段最后一句里的“conference”和 C 句里的“conference”的对应关系。
10. **E** 该段首句解释了“broken heart syndrome”病的诱因，其余内容也主要围绕该疾病发生时的症状和表现。故 E 正确。
11. **A** 稍微浏览该段，可以发现此段有大量的数据，故 A（数据来源和分析）涵盖了本段主要内容。
12. **B** 该段的首句就是本段的主题句。注意本句里的“causes”和 B 句里的“causes”的对应关系。
13. **F** 本段是关于“broken heart syndrome”病的后期恢复，讲到该疾病不需治疗，也一般不会落下后遗症。
14. **A** 本题依据“symptoms that look like”定位在第 2 段第 3 行，根据文中表述“heart attack-like symptoms”，选 A。
15. **G** 根据“a shock or a sudden emotional event”定位在第 3 段。第 3 段第 2 句解释了为

什么突发事件会引发该疾病，就是因为“a flood of stress hormones”被释放出来。

16. **B** 依据题干里的人名定位在第四段第 3 至 4 行，得知 Dr. Abhishek Deshmukn 着手研究该疾病是出于好奇心。故 B 正确。

17. **D** 第四段用具体数据说明男女患该疾病的风险不一样，女人比男人更易患此疾病。故 D 符合题意。

18. **F** 由最后一段第 2 行即可得出 F 符合题意。

Part 3

19. **D** 根据第 2 段第 3 句可知“social media companies”提供的就业市场只占美国劳动力市场微小的一部分，所以 D 是错误表述，正确选项。

20. **C** 虽然根据题干定位在第 2 段，但此题的答案实际在第 3 段的第 1 句，由此句得出 C 选项。

21. **B** 由题干里的“It is difficult”可把答案所在地定位在第四段的首句。该句里的“The problem”和“difficult”对应。由此得出 B 选项。

22. **D** 此题的答案在第 5 段第 1 句的后半部分“but aren’t yet registering on the statistical radar”，意思是说“到目前为止还没有数据显示”，故 D 正确。

23. **C** 举例子是为了说明某一观点，所以此题依靠“Ford and Zappos”定位在第五段第 3 句，但答案要根据这个例子前的一句观点性的句子得出，即 C 答案。

24. **A** 根据第六段的陈述，作者认为得益于社交媒体的人主要是受教育程度和收入高的人，而不是社会地位较低的人，由此可把 B、C、D 排除。

25. **B** 从全文看，作者对社交媒体能对社会经济健康增长做出贡献没有明确的肯定，相反的，不断地用疑问和转折表达对其怀疑。故选 B。

Part 4

26. **C** 由下文“10 years ahead of schedule”可知美国最老的核电站将提前退休，故 C 符合题意。

27. **A** 由上文“be retired”可推断出 Exelon 将被关闭。

28. **B** 全文是关于美国的核电站因为老化问题面临被关闭的命运并由此会引发的问题。所以“aging（年老的）”符合题意。

29. **A** 第 2 段的“disaster”提示 29 题应该选 A。

30. **D** 此句的意思是“Fukushima Daiichi 核灾难把人们新的注意力引向美国原子部门陷入困境的未来”

31. **B** 由此句空格前的“already”可知这一问题对美国核工业来说已不是新问题了，而是老大难了。

32. **C** 空格前是“40-year licenses”，空格后是“60 or even 80 years”，可知许可证有效期被延长了。“extend”指在一个方向上的延伸、加长：extend a railway 将铁路延长；adjust 意思是“（改变……以）适应，调整，校正；调准（望远镜等）”；“apply”意思是“应用，运用；申请”；“store”意思是“储藏，存放”。

33. **D** “reach middle age”意思是“到了中年”。

34. **A** “grant”的意思是“承认；同意；准许；授予”。这里取“准许；授予”之意。
35. **A** 空格前说美国一半的核电站被核准或待获准延长试用期，空格后说美国最老的核电站和 Fukushima 一样，没什么安全保障措施，可见上下句之间是转折关系，故选 A。
36. **B** “tend to do”意思是“往往会；经常”，符合题意。“aim to”意思是“致力于；旨在”；“seek”意思是“寻找，探寻；追求，谋求”。
37. **C** 本句意思是“一旦调节器发生故障，运营者就可决定是否值得对其进行升级还是关张了事”。
38. **D** 翻译见上。
39. **B** 此句意思是“如果不建设新的核电站代替旧的，那么核能会面临淘汰出局的命运。”故 B 正确。
40. **D** 41 和 42 题空格所在的句子是说如果用煤和天然气代替核能的话，将会增加 9%的碳的释放量。由此可知如果停止使用核能，会对环境带来负面影响，故 D 符合题意。
41. **C** “replace sth. with sth. else”，意思是“用……代替……”。
42. **A** “emission”意思是“排放，辐射；排放物，散发物（尤指气体）”；“plant”意思是“植物，草木；设备；工厂”；“reaction”意思是“反应；反作用力”；“source”意思是“根源，本源；源头”。
43. **C** 结合上文，这里是警告人们停止时使用核能的话会产生（不好的）后果。“consequence”意思是“结果；后果；影响”。
44. **B** 这句把核能必做优秀的运动员。故 B 正确。
45. **D** 人们会像怀念一位退役的优秀运动员一样怀念（遭停用的）核能的。故选 D。

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

Dear Bruce Green,

We have received your letter from Dec. 1st, 2011 telling us that you must raise the cost of your merchandise to us due to the increase in raw material costs.

We believe you have tried your best to avoid raising your prices. We do appreciate your company’s service and value your business relationship with us.

We wish to have a meeting discussing next year’s contract. If Dec. 10th is convenient for you, shall we meet at 2 p.m. at the Main Office, Nixson Building?

We are looking forward to your early reply.

Best regards

Joe Williams

Part 2

Question 47　(20 marks)

I would have to agree that face-to-face communication is the best type of communication. Face-to-face communication can eliminate misunderstandings and foster relationships.

If you are talking to someone directly, you can see right away if they don't understand you. A person's body language will tell you they disagree or don't follow your line of thought. You can repeat yourself or paraphrase your argument. If you had sent an e-mail, the person may have misinterpreted what you wanted to say. He or she could be insulted and you would have to waste time explaining yourself in another e-mail.

When you talk face-to-face, you communicate with more than words. You communicate with your eyes and your hands. You communicate with your whole body. People can sense that you really want to communicate with them. This energy bonds people together. Your relationship with a person can grow much stronger when you communicate in person.

In summary, if you want to establish a relationship with another human being, the best way is talking face-to-face. When you communicate directly, you can avoid misunderstandings that may occur in writing. You can communicate on levels other than just words and you can spend more time doing it.

Oral Test

Part 1 Greetings and Introductions (2–3 minutes)

What do you do to relax?

When I have a chance to rest and don't have any work hanging over my head, I like to meditate and practice yoga. I've been doing yoga for about three years and I think the breathing exercises and the fluidity of the movements help me to relax. It's also a great form of exercise and helps me to stretch my muscles, especially when I'm stiff from too much work or stress.

Which season is your favorite?

Each season has it's own unique beauty, but I think my favorite of the four seasons would have to be spring. I love to see the trees bud and blossom and all the plants turn green again. It is really wonderful. Spring is not too cold and not too hot. After spending most of the winter indoors, I love to take the opportunity to take long walks outside in the warmer weather and enjoy the colors of spring.

What do you think is the most efficient transportation in China?

China is a huge place with many types of transportation. If we just consider getting around

in the big cities, like Beijing and Shanghai, I think the best way to get around is definitely by subway. If you drive a car, you have to deal with traffic jams and parking and the associated costs of owning and maintaining a car. Taking the bus is cheaper, but you still have to worry about traffic jams and navigating the bus system can be very tricky. The subway is easy to use, fast, and inexpensive. It's really the best way to travel.

Part 2 Presentation (4 minutes)

Student A

When I look at these two pictures, I am confronted by two drastically different ways of life. The first photo shows an old courtyard home. It's one story tall and was probably built more than 100 years ago. If I imagine the street it's on, I imagine it is a quiet lane lined with trees. Inside, I imagine the people living there to live a simple life with few luxuries. The other photo is of a busy metropolitan street. It looks more like an office building than a home, and you can see that all the lights are still on, so people are probably still working late. Cars are whizzing by on the street outside. I imagine horns honking and people walking to and from the office in a hurry to get wherever they are going. It is a symbol of a modern and busy life, where the other photo symbolizes a bygone era.

Regarding the architectural styles, the first is clearly Chinese. The grey concrete walls, the red door, and the tiles and shape of the roof are famous around China. The red lanterns are also very typical of Chinese design. It probably has a courtyard in the middle and might be shared by several families. Like I said before, it was probably built more than 100 years ago, or at least it has been built to resemble that style, which is similar to famous landmarks like the Forbidden City. The other photo could have been taken anywhere. The building style is a large rectangle with a facade mostly of glass. You can find this sort of building in almost every city from Los Angeles to Mumbai. It is modern and practical, but not very aesthetically pleasing to look at, at least not in my opinion.

Part 3 Collaboration (5 minutes)

How have science and technology changed our life and work?

Student A: Technology has changed a lot in the last 50 years. When my parents were younger, they didn't use cell phones or computers in their daily life.

Student B: That's definitely true. 100 years ago, things were even more different. Cars were rare and travelling by plane was unheard of. Today, getting from place to place is a lot faster and a lot more convenient.

Student A: I agree. I think life 100 years ago would be unbearable for most of today's young people. I think most people lived and worked on farms then and spent most of their time growing food for their own consumption.

Student B: Right. Today, because of modern technological advancements, people just buy their food in the supermarket. The focus has shifted to a knowledge rather than

agricultural economy. In the new work place, people spend most of the day in an office, in front of a computer or on the phone. Things are bought and sold remotely and ...

Student A: That's right. Online shopping has become a *huge* business and it's such a convenient way to do things. In the future, people probably won't even have to leave home at all, but just buy everything they need from the comfort of their living room.

Student B: That may be true, but I don't necessarily see it as a good thing. Never leaving home can't be good for a person. Not only mentally and socially, but it can't be good for your health to get so little exercise. People are getting lazier and fatter thanks to things like cars.

Student A: Well, that's another way science and technology can help. Medicine and healthcare have made remarkable strides in the last 100 years.

Student B: True, we've been talking about cars and computers and forgetting about medicine and other branches of science. Our knowledge about the solar system has changed the way we think about ourselves. We are looking for life on other planets now, or at least for planets capable of sustaining life as we know it.

Student A: Right, but I think the real reason we're exploring the cosmos is to find a new place to live once our planet is destroyed by pollution. Factories are producing more C02 and other problematic gasses than ever before, and more people are driving cars that also release toxins into the air. Technology and modern lifestyles have definitely had a huge impact on the environment.

Student B: Yeah, 100 years ago pollution wasn't considered a global problem, but today it definitely is. I guess we agree that science and technology have changed the way we work and our lives for both the better and the worse.

实战演练 7

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

- *You will hear a conversation and recorded message.*
- *Write down one word or number in each of the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION (Questions1–4)

HOTEL BOOKING FORM

Arrival date: 23 August
Length of stay: __1__ weeks
Type of accommodation: __2__ room
Name: Mr. and Mrs __3__ and children
Address: 29 Tower Heights, Dunbar __4__
Postcode: EH41 2GK
TEL: 013199465723

RECORDED MESSAGE (Questions 5–8)

Message from Ted - Trade Fair

- New __5__ is very popular.
- Most orders taken for __6__ cable package.
- Not many orders for __7__ typing software.
- Send more __8__ disks today.

Part 2

Questions 9–13 (10 marks)

- *You will hear five people talking about the short courses they attended.*
- *For questions 9–13, choose from the list A–F what each speaker expresses.*
- *Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

A. I was encouraged by the teachers to continue developing my skill.	Speaker 1	**9**
B. I learnt something about the subject that I hadn't expected.	Speaker 2	**10**
C. I enjoyed the social life more than the course content.	Speaker 3	**11**

D. I intended to take a similar course again. Speaker 4 | | 12 |

E. I found out something about myself. Speaker 5 | | 13 |

F. I thought the course was good value for the money.

Part 3

Questions 14–23 (10 marks)

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a story about a jewellery designer.*
- *Decide whether each statement is right(**R**), wrong(**W**) or not mentioned(**NM**).*
- *Mark your answers on the **Answer Sheet.***

14. At the start of his career, Paul felt confident.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
15. Paul used his savings to make jewellery for the exhibition.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
16. People at the exhibition admired Paul's designs.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
17. The exhibition was held in Canada.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
18. Paul's first shop opened in Canada.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
19. Paul preferred working with valuable materials.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
20. Paul couldn't produce large pieces of jewellery.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
21. Paul used an advertising agency to promote his jewellery.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
22. Paul designed a wedding ring for a TV advert.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned
23. Paul was willing to compromise on the design of the ring.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Not Mentioned

Part 4

Questions 24–30 (14 marks)

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *For questions 24–30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate.*
- *Mark one letter **A**, **B** or **C** on the **Answer Sheet.***

24. How did Douglas feel when he booked the weekend?

A. He was sure that he would enjoy training for it.
B. He was uncertain if it was a good idea for him.
C. He was surprised that such activities were organized.

25. Douglas expected that the experience would help him to _____.
A. meet people with similar interests
B. improve his physical fitness
C. discover his psychological limits

26. Douglas was surprised that the other participants _____.
A. were there for reasons like his
B. were experienced climbers
C. were in better condition than him

27. What did one of Douglas' friends say to him?
A. He was making a mistake.
B. Climbing was fashionable.
C. She was envious of him.

28. What did the people plan to do at the end of the trip?
A. Send each other postcards.
B. Take a different sort of trip together.
C. Go on another climbing trip together.

29 In what way did Douglas change as a result of the trip?
A. He developed more interest in people.
B. He became more ambitious.
C. He began to notice more things around him.

30. Douglas' boots are still muddy because he wants them to _____.
A. remind him of what he has achieved
B. warn him not to do it again
C. show other people what he has done

Reading

Part 1

Questions 1−8 (16 marks)

- *Read the article below and choose the best sentence from the list on the next page to fill each of the blanks.*
- *For each blank (1−8) mark one letter (A−H) on the* ***Answer Sheet.***
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

Smartphone Data to Give Early Warning of Earthquakes

One day last August, in the early hours of the morning, a 6.0-magnitude earthquake rocked

Napa Valley, waking people all around California's famed wine region. __1__ Once the quake was over, tracker company Jawbone gathered the data in a public graphic, using it to detail the differences in disturbance for life loggers in Berkeley, Oakland and San Jose.

Now new research shows that sensors in smartphones can give early warning of an earthquake too.

__2__ Many of us walk around laden with devices that compile data on our movements and interests - data that seismologists now want to help spot the next major earthquake.

At the US Geological Survey, Benjamin Brooks is looking to smartphones rather than finely tuned scientific instruments to predict big quakes. Smartphones come equipped with GPS sensors that can tell where you're standing, give or take a few metres. __3__ They can also sense a sudden lurch in one direction — the kind of movement that, when logged by many people at once, might be a sign of a seismic shift.

"Imagine all of Portland was out at a cafe on a sunny day, and everyone's smartphones were sitting on the table when one of these great earthquakes happened," says Brooks. "The whole city would appear to move."

__4__ One simulation explored a model magnitude 7.0 earthquake along the Hayward fault, and another used actual location data recorded at scientific stations during Japan's devastating 2011 megaquake.

Both scenarios suggested that data from around 5,000 people would be enough to spot the beginnings of a major earthquake, leaving about 5 seconds to warn major population centres that hadn't yet felt its effects.

When an earthquake is coming, a few seconds of warning can be crucial. __5__ "You get out in front of the situation and inform people before any ill effects," says Brooks.

Smart sensing

This isn't seismologists' first foray into smart phones. Two years ago, researchers at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena came out with an app, Crowdshake, which monitors a phone's accelerometer. __6__ Until then, Brooks and his colleagues plan to keep putting smartphones to the test. In an upcoming pilot in Chile, about 250 phones will be stripped of their standard GPS cards and placed in boxes around the country, where they'll lie in wait to record the next big earthquake.

Others have found ingenious ways to tap into human activity to locate quakes. __7__

Whenever there's a sudden surge of traffic to their website, they look at where visitors are accessing it from to get a sense of where the earthquake is and how strong it might be. __8__ Within a couple of minutes, they have enough information to publish their first unconfirmed reports of the quake.

"The internet is the nervous system of the planet," says Remy Bossu, secretary general at the centre. "If we want to make rapid earthquake information available to the public and

authorities, we have to focus on the earthquakes that matter for them."

A. At the European-Mediterranean Seismological Center, seismologists rely on the internet to pinpoint where earthquakes are happening around the globe.

B. Many were wearing fitness trackers.

C. Unfortunately, with GPS data it isn't as simple as building an app: Smartphone manufacturers don't currently provide access to the raw data required.

D. While Jawbone's post didn't inspire confidence in the privacy of users' data, it did make a point: Humans can be useful sensors.

E. On an ordinary day, these are what allow us to map our way to a store or geolocate our tweets.

F. Fire-station doors could start to raise, gas pipelines could automatically shut off, and city residents could jump to safety under a nearby desk.

G. They also monitor Twitter for relevant keywords.

H. Brooks and his colleagues have now tested what crowd sourced GPS data might look like in a real earthquake.

Part 2

Questions 9–18 (20 marks)

- *Read the following magazine article and answer questions 9–18 on the next page.*

The Burden of Thirst

0. AylitoBinayo's feet know the mountain. Even at four in the morning, she can rundown the rocks to the river by starlight alone and climb the steep mountain back up to her village with a container of water on her back. She has made this journey three times a day since she was a small child. So has every other woman in her village of Foro, in the Konso district of south-western Ethiopia in Africa.

1. In developed parts of the world, people turn on a tap and out pours abundant, clean water. Yet nearly 900 million people in the world have no access to clean water. Furthermore, 2.5 billion people have no safe way to get rid of human waste. Polluted water and lack of proper hygiene cause disease and kill 3.3 million people around the world annually, most of them children.

2. Bringing clean water close to villagers' homes is the key to the problem. Communities where clean water becomes accessible and plentiful are transformed. All the hours previously spent hauling water can be used to cultivate more crops, raise more animals or even start a business. Families spend less time sick or caring for family members who are unwell. Most important, not having to collect water means girls can go to school and get jobs. The need to fetch water for the family, or to take care of younger siblings while their mother goes, usually prevents them ever having this experience.

3. But the challenges of bringing water to remote villages like those in Konso are overwhelming. Locating water underground and then reaching it by means of deep wells requires geological expertise and expensive, heavy machines. Abandoned wells and water projects litter the villages of Konso. In similar villages around the developing world, the biggest problem with water schemes is that about half of them break down soon after the groups that built them move on. Sometimes technology is used that can't be repaired locally, or spare parts are available only in the capital.

4. Today, a UK-based international non-profit organisation called Water Aid is tackling the job of bringing water to the most remote villages of Konso. Their approach combines technologies proven to last - such as building a sand dam to capture and filter rainwater that would otherwise drain away. But the real innovation is that Water Aid believes technology is only part of the solution. Just as important is involving the local community in designing, building and maintaining new water projects.

5. The people of Konso, who grow their crops on terraces they have dug into the sides of mountains, are famous for hard work. In the village of Orbesho, residents even constructed a road themselves so that drilling machinery could come in. Last summer, their pump, installed by the river, was being motorised to push its water to a newly built reservoir on top of a nearby mountain. From there, gravity will carry it down in pipes to villages on the other side of the mountain. Residents of those villages have each given some money to help fund the project. They have made concrete and collected stones for the structures. Now they are digging trenches to lay pipes. If all goes well, AylitoBinayo will have a tap with safe water just a three-minute walk from her front door.

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

- *For questions 9−13, choose from the list A−G which best summarizes each part of the article.*
- *For each numbered paragraph (1−5), mark one letter (A−G) on the* ***Answer Sheet.***
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

9. Paragraph 1: _____
10. Paragraph 2: _____
11. Paragraph 3: _____
12. Paragraph 4: _____
13. Paragraph 5: _____

A. Failure of some projects
B. A possible success
C. Anew management style
D. Some relevant statistics
E. A regular trip for some people
F. Treatment for disease
G. Water in people's lives

Questions 14−18 (10 marks)

- *Using the information in the text, complete sentence, 14−18 with an expression from the list below.*

- *For each sentence (14−18), mark one letter (A−G) on the **Answer Sheet.***
- *Do not mark any letter twice.*

14. Women in the village of Foro have to climb up and down the mountains to _____ .
15. Nearly 900 million people in the world have to _____ .
16. The time spent collecting water for the villagers can be used to _____ .
17. In villages of the developing world, the biggest problem with water schemes is how to _____ .
18. With the help of local people, Konso in the near future will _____ .

A. build a sand dam
B. fetch water
C. maintain them
D. drink contaminated water
E. install the pump
F. have a tap with safe water
G. do other meaningful things

Part 3

Questions 19−25 (14 marks)

- *Read the following article and answer questions 19−25.*
- *For questions 19−25, choose the correct answer from **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.*
- *Mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Digging up the past isn't always the exhilarating experience people commonly perceive it to be. Contrary to the popular image, and one partly forwarded in the movie realm, archaeologists are not the swashbuckling adventurers who risk life and limb to uncover the mythical and magical remnants of the past — and save the world in the process. In reality, archaeological work is a time consuming task and the process of unearthing a site slow and often tedious. Conditions on an excavation site are far from ideal. Exposed to the elements for long hours, drenched in the rain, steeped in the mud, or scorched by the sun and choking on dust, archaeologists patiently sift through the sands of time for evidence of civilizations gone by. While the excavations themselves don't always produce earth-shattering results or draw the widespread attention they so justly deserve, rare discoveries automatically become part of history. But, from time to time, less momentous finds yield unexpected surprises.

A recent archeological find at a site in Essex of what appears to be a Celtic surgeon's toolkit — including scalpels, retractors and probes - was pretty exciting, even compared to many "major finds" heralded in the media over the years.

This one was particularly significant, demonstrating a stronger link to our past than people might think. Far from the perception of Celts as creative but warlike people, the find shows

there were keen scientific minds at work and emphasises how much modem society has in common with them.

Finds like this are extremely rare but encourage the idea that when we dig we are looking for something in particular. Visitors to excavation sites are often disappointed when we haven't found anything "exciting" — they don't realize that many of us will never come across such a find in an entire lifetime of digging. My own "treasure" count in eleven years of digging is one small Roman gold earring found by someone else on a site where I was working.

What we're actually digging for is to record the whole sequence of human activity on a site. This involves methodical recording of hundreds of layers of soil and remains of buildings long disused and buried under the debris of later occupation. It's the sequence of events which is significant here, and not any single episode.

Many people are also unaware that modem professional archaeology is highly competitive and very much part of the construction industry, as well as being an academic discipline. When land is to be developed, the local government archeological officer will undertake or commission an assessment of the site to decide whether the proposed development threatens to destroy any archaeological remains. If it does, they will compile a specification for excavation work to be done to recover as much information as possible about the site. Then, archaeological units operating in a given area will tender for work on the basis of these specs. As the organisation developing the site must foot the bill for this work, they usually go for the lowest tender rather than the quality and experience of the units involved.

The legislation and guidelines which protect what is termed the "archaeological resource" emphasise protecting archaeology in the ground — using appropriately designed foundations, for example, or only digging if there's no other option. While this would seem good for archaeology, the decreasing numbers of sites available for excavation will be more keenly fought over, and with units cutting costs wherever possible it seems unavoidable that the quality of their work will suffer.

The life of the Celtic surgeon is significant in its own right, but placed within the context of his culture, our understanding of both the individual and the culture is enhanced. It is this wider understanding that could be jeopardised by the loss of the more mundane and less spectacular archaeological sites.

19. Archaeology is sometimes portrayed in the cinema as _____.
    A. difficult and laborious work in unpleasant conditions
    B. important work which goes largely unrecognised
    C. heroic work involving exciting and hazardous experiences
    D. unusual historical work that is now rather outdated
20. It is suggested that archaeological discoveries like the Celtic surgeon's toolkit can _____.
    A. alter our perception of the past

B. tell us about singular historical events
C. reveal mythical aspects of the past
D. show how communities change over time

21. It is not widely known that contemporary archaeology _____.
A. has close links with building and development
B. has lost its previous importance as an academic discipline
C. has aligned its useful work with the construction business
D. is far more a competitive business than an academic discipline

22. Prospective land developers need to consult local authorities to _____.
A. recover as much information as possible about the site
B. tender their services for future work on excavation sites
C. check whether their proposal jeopardises any existing antiquities
D. decide who is going to pay for the dig

23. A possible negative side-effect of legislation protecting "archaeological resource" is that _____.
A. excavation will only be carried out as a last resort
B. exploration will be limited to sites with foundations
C. there will be no construction allowed on sites
D. there will be a reduction in the standard of excavations

24. What does the author say about the significance of the Celtic surgeon? _____.
A. His life needs to be regarded in context
B. He is an important key to comprehending the society he lived in
C. Rare discoveries like the surgeon's tools jeopardise future study
D. The discovery of "ordinary" everyday items is not particularly important

25. What is the main idea of this essay?
A. Archaeological work is no fun at all.
B. It's extremely difficult to get some rare finds.
C. Developing a site may destroy some archaeological remains.
D. Modern archaeology concerns more than digging up the past.

Part 4

Questions 26–45 (20 marks)

- *Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each space.*
- *For questions 26–45, mark one letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

We Really Can Tell If We Are Being Watched

Stories about how people somehow know when they are being watched have been going

around for years. However, few __26__ have been made to investigate the phenomenon scientifically. Now, with the completion of the largest ever __27__ of the so-called staring effect, there is impressive evidence that this is a recognisable and __28__ sixth sense. The study __29__ hundreds of children. For the experiments, they sat with their eyes __30__ so they could not see, and with their __31__ to other children, who were told to either stare at them or look away. Time and time again the __32__ showed that the children who could not see were able to __33__ when they were being stared at. In a __34__ of more than 18,000 trials carried out worldwide, the children __35__ sensed when they were being watched almost 70% of the time. The experiment was repeated with the __36__ precaution of putting the children who were being watched outside the room, __37__ from the starers by the windows. This was done just in case there was some __38__ going on with the children telling each other whether they were looking or not. This __39__ the possibility of sounds being __40__ between the children. The results, though less __41__, were more or less the same. Dr Sheldrake, the biologist who __42__ the study, believes that the results are __43__ enough to find out through further experiments __44__ how the staring effect might actually __45__.

26. A. tries	B. tests	C. attempts	D. aims
27. A. facility	B. study	C. delivery	D. object
28. A. genuine	B. accepted	C. received	D. honest
29. A. involved	B. contained	C. comprised	D. enclosed
30. A. shaded	B. wrapped	C. disguised	D. covered
31. A. faces	B. backs	C. bodies	D. heads
32. A. results	B. groups	C. figures	D. wonders
33. A. find	B. notice	C. tell	D. reveal
34. A. sum	B. collection	C. mass	D. total
35. A. correctly	B. exactly	C. thoroughly	D. perfectly
36. A. attached	B. talented	C. connected	D. increased
37. A. disordered	B. parted	C. split	D. divided
38. A. pretending	B. lying	C. cheating	D. deceiving
39. A. prevented	B. omitted	C. evaded	D. ended
40. A. delivered	B. transported	C. transmitted	D. distributed
41. A. practical	B. direct	C. logical	D. impressive
42. A. completed	B. replicated	C. designed	D. undertook
43. A. satisfying	B. convincing	C. concluding	D. persuading
44. A. really	B. carefully	C. definitely	D. precisely
45. A. come about	B. be looked at	C. setout	D. be held up

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

- *You are a director of a manufacturing company. A foreign delegation will soon be visiting the company. You are responsible for supervising arrangement for the visit.*
- *Write a memo to the office manager of your company:*
  - ☆ saying when the delegation will arrive;
  - ☆ explaining what he should show them;
  - ☆ telling him the arrangement for lunch.
- *Write **50–60** words.*

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

- *Write about the following topic:*

Technology gives young people today knowledge and power that they have never had before. The implications are rather serious.

- *Do you agree?*
- *Write about **120** words. You should offer detailed reasons for your views.*

实战演练 7 参考答案

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–8 (16 marks)

Look at the instructions for Part 1.

- *You will hear a conversation and a recorded message.*
- *Write down one word or number in each of the numbered spaces on the forms below.*

CONVERSATION 1 (Questions 1–4)

Man: Good morning, Atlas Hotel. Can I help you?

Woman: Oh yes. A friend has told me about your hotel and I'd like to book some rooms, please.

Man: OK. When would you like to stay here?

Woman: Well. We've booked flights on the 23rd of August.

Man: OK. I'll just find that date. That seems to be fine. We have a few rooms available then.

Woman: Oh that's good. I was a bit worried we've left things rather late.

Man: Well, you are lucky. We had two cancelations last week. How long do you want to stay for?

Woman: Well, last year we only stayed a week and it wasn't long enough. So this time we thought two weeks if it's possible.

Man: Em, that looks fine. Yes, you do need plenty of time here to really relax. It will be getting towards the end of the tourist's season as well so we will be quite so hot then.

Woman: Oh good. Em, we've got two children and I was wondering if you have any rooms that are next to each other.

Man: Em, let's see. I'm afraid that isn't impossible, but we do have what we call a family room which is a lot bigger than a double room and can take two adults and two children.

Woman: Oh, that sounds perfect.

Man: OK, I'll book you for that. So, can I have your name and address please?

Woman: Yes, it's Mr. and Mrs. Shriver.

Man: Can you spell that for me?

Woman: Yes. It's S-H-R-I-V-E-R.

Man: Thank you. And you said two children, didn't you?

Woman: Yes. They are two boys of ten and twelve.

Man: Fine. And can I have your home address?

Woman: Yes. We live at Flat 29, Tower Heights.

Man: OK. Is that England?

Woman: No. It's Scotland, actually. We are from Dunbar, the post code is EH41 2GK.
Man: Can I have a contact telephone number?
Woman: Sure. Our home number is 0131 99465723.
Man: Thank you.

Answers:

1. two/2 2. family 3. Shriver 4. Scotland

RECORDED MESSAGE (Questions 5−8)

Ted here, I am calling from the fair. Things are going pretty well. I thought you'd like an update.

OK, well, you will be pleased to know that the high solution monitor looks good on the stand.

And we're getting a very warm reception for the later scanner which is encouraging.

The stand's fairly crowded most of the time. In terms of actual sales, it's the wireless cable sets performing the best. The new keyboard's also doing ok, so there is plenty of good news. I have to say that I'm a bit disappointed with the take-up for the automatic typing software as I thought that was selling really well. Perhaps it will pick up in time. We'll need to give it some thought. What else? Oh, yes, the e-cards are great. That was an inspired idea. Everyone's taking a copy of the brochure, so I'm glad we brought the extra boxes. And we're getting through the demonstration disks quickly. Can you get some more send down this afternoon? I think I've said everything. Bye!

That is the end of Part 1. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto the answer sheet.

Answers:

5. scanner 6. wireless 7. automatic 8. demonstration

Part 2

Questions 9−13 (10 marks)

Now turn to Part 2.

- *You will hear 5 people talking about the short courses they attended.*
- *For questions 9−13 choose from the list A−F what each speaker expresses.*
- *There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.*

Speaker 1:

I went on a canoeing course last weekend. Rather against my better judgment, because although I enjoy swimming, I thought canoeing might be too difficult. And I was right. I really couldn't get the hang of it. But there the tutors all remembered me because I was one of their star students, far from it. But I fell out the canoe more often than everyone else put together. But even so, I enjoyed it so much that when some of the group signed up to do another course together, in six months' time, I found myself signing up too, but the tutor refused to teach me next time.

Speaker 2:

It was really good fun. Fifteen people from all sorts of backgrounds, all desperately trying to

speak Italian to each other. And most of us were absolute beginners. We kept fooling about laughing. But actually, it did get a lot easier by the last day. And the tutors were awfully patient. It was held in a big house in the country which now belongs to a university. And the whole thing was brilliant. In fact, I don't know how they can do it for what they charged because it was almost like staying in a luxury hotel. Maybe it was subsidized by the university.

Speaker 3:

It was quite an odd sort of course in a way because I expected everyone to be working together and helping each other to learn. But most of the time we were just working on our own computers with the tutor going around and helping each individually. No team work at all. It made me realize that I work much better with other people than on my own. Maybe it's poor motivation or something. Anyway, I learnt much more about using a computer which is what I wanted. So I suppose it was worth it, even though I can't say I enjoyed it much.

Speaker 4:

I can hardly move. I am so exhausted. We were out on the courts playing tennis from morning to night practically. I'm suddenly not as fit as I ought to be. I suppose that they thought we'd want to play all day to get our money's worth. Well, I could have done with a bit more theory and demonstrations, and a lot more taking it easy. They told me I should go on to the advanced course next month, but I don't know. I think they have to say that to get the bookings because they seemed to be saying the same thing to everyone.

Speaker 5:

There were several people I've met at other courses. I haven't been to that many but some of them seem to take at least a dozen year. Actually, we ended up spending a lot of time chatting and going for walks in the garden. And that kind of made up for the fact that I didn't really learn much about local history, which is why I'd gone. The tutor certainly knew a lot about the subject but she seemed to have very little idea how to teach. So I just couldn't get into it. And they cost enough. I probably need to find a better way of studying.

That is the end of Part 2. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

9. D 10. F 11. E 12. A 13 C

Part 3

Questions 14−23 (10 marks)

Now turn to Part 3.

- *Look at the ten statements for this part.*
- *You will hear a story about a jewelry designer.*
- *Decide which statement is right* (**R**)*, wrong* (**W**) *or not mentioned* (**NM**).
- *Mark your answers on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

He was young and completely unknown. But Paul Waterhouse believed in himself. He'd heard there was going to be a large exhibition for jewelry designers and he asks the organizers whether he could show some of his work. "I was only 21," he says. "And they agreed I could show a complete collection." So he went to the bank, borrowed 1,500 pounds for materials, and began to work on new designs. "The exhibition was fantastic. Although everyone else was much more experienced than I was, my designs were still praised." He decided to transfer his business to Canada and began to experiment with new materials, all sorts of stones from around the world, some totally new to him. "As most of them weren't precious, it changed the way I approach design. It was great. I was able to product large pieces of modern jewelry," he says. "Then I was asked by an advertising agency to design a wedding ring for a TV advert. The agency liked what I've done. But their client, the car manufacture, wanted something a little more traditional. I was happy to make changes. And that work gave me a lot of free publicity."

*That is the end of Part 3. You now have 20 seconds to copy your answers onto the **Answer Sheet**.*

Answers:

14. A	15. B	16. A	17. C	18. B
19. C	20. B	21. C	22. A	23. A

Part 4

Questions 24−30 (14 marks)

Now turn to Part 4.

- *Look at the questions for this part.*
- *For questions 24−30, indicate which of the alternatives **A**, **B**, or **C** is the most appropriate.*
- *Mark one letter **A**, **B**, or **C** on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Host: My guest today is Douglas Turner who recently spent a weekend climbing a mountain in Africa.

Host: Douglas, how does this come about?

Douglas Turner: Well, I suppose it started with seeing an advert for activity holidays in the *National Press* week after week. It somehow got into my subconscious. There was one which said, "Are you ready for the greatest physical challenge of your life?" 5000 meters. One weekend. And somewhat against my better judgment, I found myself picking up the phone straight away. You see, I simply haven't trained for it, the nearest I'd go was a bit of hill walking five years ago.

Host: What did you think you would get out of the weekend?

Douglas Turner: Generally when I go to things, I enjoy meeting people. But in this case, I was afraid that the rest of the group would be a bunch of healthy types and I wouldn't have much in common with them. And as for the physical effort of climbing the mountain, I thought I'd be lucky if I survived the weekend

at all. It was more a kind of wanting to see what I was mentally capable of doing. Would I get cold feet and go not at all. Or go, but give up half way up? That sort of thing.

Host: Then you made it to the top.

Douglas Turner: Yes, I did. Much to my surprise I can tell you.

Host: And were you right about the other people?

Douglas Turner: No, actually. They were a few serious walkers and climbers, but most of the participants were professional people who wanted to do something quite different once in a while. More or less like me in fact. So not intimidating after all. Though I have to admit that nearly all of them were fitter than me. Actually, I haven't realized so many people did this sort of thing. It was funny. When I told a friend that I was going and she said, "Oh, not another one. Everyone I know is going climbing this year. " There is a big thing about pushing yourself to your limit at the moment, isn't there? "You are welcomed to it," she said, "You won't catch me up there."

Host: How did you all get on together?

Douglas Turner: I suppose we were suspicious of each other at first. But that soon went and we somehow developed a really close group feeling. And nobody complained about having to wait for the slow ones, which usually included me. Or at least, if they did complain, they did it out of earshot. In fact, on the flight home, we were busy exchanging cards, and decided to book another weekend trip as a party. But without a mountain in sight this time.

Host: So how did the weekend compare with your expectations?

Douglas Turner: It was much better than I'd expected. It made me change in subtle ways. As I'd hoped, I gained self-knowledge. And I learnt to get on with people I couldn't escape from. But I also became much more observant. Of the tiny little wild flowers for instance, and that was quite a bonus.

Host: I suppose you are going to be a regular mountain climber now.

Douglas Turner: The pair of boots I wore, I'm keeping with the mud still on them on my desk at work. They are kind of trophy. To prove to myself that I've done it. But I somehow don't think I will be using them again. I'm going to have to put them somewhere less visible though because it sometimes a bit embarrassing when other people are impressed.

Host: Douglas Turner, thank you very much.

Douglas Turner: Thank you.

That is the end of Part 4. You now have 2 minutes to copy your answers onto the ***Answer Sheet****.*

Answers:

24. B 25. C 26. A 27. B 28. B 29. C 30. A

Reading

Part 1

1. **B** 空格前说的是清晨的地震惊醒了加州著名红酒产区的人们。而 B 句承上启下地谈到了其中许多人都随身佩戴健身跟踪器，正好引出下文：跟踪器生产厂商收集跟踪器传送的数据信息做研究。
2. **D** D 句的意思是虽然 Jawbone 之前所说有侵犯用户隐私的嫌疑，但却也说明人们可以成为有效的传感器。而空格后正是 D 句的具体化和延伸——人们佩戴跟踪装置游走世界，地震学家们则通过这些跟踪器传输的数据预测下一次大地震的发生。
3. **E** 空格前说的是配有 GPS 感应器的智能手机具有定位的功能，而 E 句的例子正是定位功能的体现。
4. **H** 在空格前一段，Brooks 说地震来临之际，通过人们的智能手机可以显示全城民众的动态。而 H 句紧接上文谈到了 Brooks 的团队正涉及测试民众 GPS 数据在真实地震中的现象。空格后的例证正是对 H 句测试方法的具体解释。
5. **F** 空格前说震前预警很重要，F 句则具体例证如何重要。
6. **C** 空格前说两年前研究人员就曾设计出一款手机应用程序软件，用以监测手机的加速度。而 C 句紧接着谈到要获取 GPS 数据并不是仅仅设计出一款手机应用程序软件那样简单，因为现在的手机生产商并不会提供获取原始数据的方法途径。
7. **A** 空格前说另一些人运用巧妙的方法通过人们的活动来确定地震的位置。A 句则举例说明欧洲—地中海地震中心的地震学家们依靠网络来确定全球地震发生的位置。
8. **G** 空格前说如何通过网络来确定地震发生的位置和强度。G 句紧接着谈到同时监测推特相应的关键词。空格后则是对前两句的总结——几分钟内，地震学家就能获得足够的信息发布首则未经证实的地震报道。

Part 2

9. **E** 第 1 段说的是 Aylito 和村里其他女性一样每天都要下山取水，而 E 选项的意思最贴切。
10. **D** 第 2 段提到世界上有近 9 亿人无法获得干净的饮用水，25 亿人没有有效的方法清除生活垃圾，水污染以及缺乏适当的卫生引发疾病，导致世界上每年有 330 万人因此丧生。这些正是 D 选项提到的相关统计数字。
11. **G** 第 3 段讲人们用上干净的水是解决问题的关键，强调了水的重要性，因此 G 选项最贴切。
12. **A** 第 4 段说的是引水入村遇到的困难和挑战，以及一些失败的案例，因此 A 选项最贴切。
13. **C** 第 5 段主要谈 WaterAid 这个组织不同以往的创新方法模式，因此 C 选项最贴切。
14. **B** 见第 1 段第 2 句逗号后面的部分“she can run…on her back”。
15. **D** 见第 2 段第 2 句“Yet nearly 900…to clean water”。
16. **G** 综合整个第 3 段。

17. **C** 见第 4 段第 4 句逗号后面的部分“the biggest problem…them move on”。
18. **F** 综合全文，由 Konso 取水困难推出最终目的是就近喝上安全的饮用水，所以选 F。

Part 3

19. **C** 见第 1 段第 2 句“Contrary to the…in the process”，因此选 C。
20. **A** 见第 3 段第 2 句“Far from the…common with them”，因此选 A。
21. **C** 综合第 6 段，尤其是第 6 段的第 1 句，所以选 C。
22. **C** 见第 6 段第 2 句“When land is…any archaeological remains”，因此选 C。
23. **D** 综合第 7 段，尤其是第 7 段第 2 句，因此选 D。
24. **B** 见第 8 段第 1 句“The life of…culture is enhanced”，因此选 B。
25. **D** 本题考查全文的中心意思，根据排除法，A 谈的是考古缺乏趣味性，B 谈的是现在考古很难有珍稀的发现，C 谈的是开发地产可能会破坏文物遗迹，D 谈的是现代考古关注点不再停留在挖掘过去。综合全文，D 选项较贴切。

Part 4

26. **C** 根据上文所提到的许多年前就有的说法——你看某人时，对方就会有所察觉，引出下文—— 然而很少人会尝试用科学的方法去调查研究此类现象，因此选 C。
27. **B** 根据下文即第 4 句开头“The study（此项研究）”，说明上文已提到过研究本身，即关于注视效果的研究，因此选 B。
28. **B** 此空作为形容词和“recognisable（可识别的）”共同修饰“第六感”，所以 B 选项“accepted（公认的）”最贴切。
29. **A** A 选项中的 involved（涉及、包含、使参与）意思最贴切，因此选 A。
30. **D** 此处文中指实验对象蒙着眼睛，所以看不到外物，因此选 D。
31. **B** 此处是说实验对象背朝其他孩子，所以选 B。
32. **A** 此处指结果显示，因此 A 选项最贴切。
33. **C** 根据上下文，孩子们虽然看不到但能识别出被注视与否，因此 C 选项最符合要求。
34. **D** 此处考查的短语是“a total of（总数为）”，因此选 D。
35. **A** B、C、D 三个选项过于绝对，根据上下文，孩子们能正确感知被注视的概率是近 70%，因此选 A。
36. **A** 根据上下文，重复试验时又附加了预防作弊的措施，因此选 A。
37. **D** 短语“divided from”表示“彻底隔开”，根据上下文，让实验对象待在屋外，和隔窗注视他们的人彻底隔开，因此选 D。
38. **C** 根据上下文，这样做的原因是以防作弊发生，因此选 C。
39. **A** 根据上下文，这样就阻止了孩子间传话的可能性，因此选 A。
40. **C** 根据上下文，C 选项是“传输”的意思，和声音搭配最恰当，因此选 C。
41. **D** 短语“impressive results”指“惊人的结果、令人印象深刻的结果”，根据上下文，选 D 最恰当。
42. **A** 短语“complete the study”的意思是“完成此项研究”，根据上下文，选 A 最恰当。
43. **B** “convincing（有说服力的）”和“results（结果）”搭配最恰当，因此选 B。

44. **D** A.实际上；B.仔细地；C.确切地；D.精确地。根据上下文，选 D 搭配最恰当。
45. **A** 短语“come about”是“发生”的意思，根据上下文，通过进一步实验找出注视效果是如何发生的，因此选 A。

Writing

Part 1

Question 46 (10 marks)

To: the Office Manager
From: the Director
Date: 27June 2015
Subject: A Foreign Delegation Visiting Our Company.

The foreign delegation will arrive at our company next Monday. Please show them our new product development and current production optimization, and ask them for more advice about product design and the management of the company. Lunch will be arranged at the private room of our dining hall at 11:30 a.m. Thank you.

Part 2

Question 47 (20 marks)

Today technology has a large influence on young people since they have gained knowledge and power from technology more than ever before. Personally I couldn’t agree more with this opinion for the following reasons.

To begin with, technology brings convenience to students’ life. For some special courses, there is no need for students to pay high tuition fees and waste hours of time on the way. The only thing to do is to click the right website and receive the free courses online.

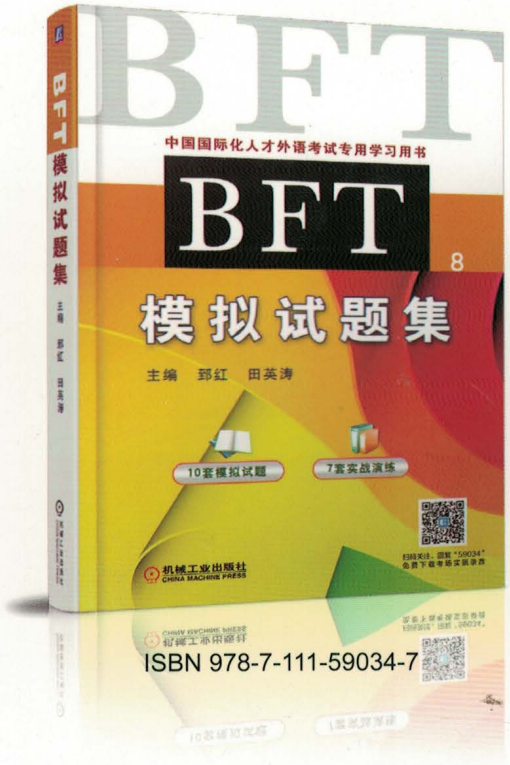
In the second place, technology leads to great innovation of young people’s working style. Some of the college graduates are encouraged to open net stores and do pioneering work independently. Thanks to the internet, smartphone, and other new developed technology, they can negotiate with the customers without stepping out of the bedroom.

All in all, technology brings about challenge and opportunity. Young people should actively acquire knowledge and draw strength from technology. If so, they could be somebody someday.

内容提要

本书紧扣教材和考试大纲，根据作者多年来的教学实践经验，精心编写而成。全书包括10套模拟试题和7套实战演练题，从听力、阅读、写作和口语几个方面对考生进行测试，并配有详细讲解，便于自学。本书的特点在于不仅为考生提供习题与解答，而且在分析考生做题时易犯的错误和存在的问题的基础上，提供了解题思路和应试技巧。

预祝考生取得高分！





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